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GEORGE the Second by the Grace of God, King of *Great Britain, France*, and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* To all whom theſe Preſents ſhall come, *Greeting*:

WHEREAS Our truſty and well-beloved *Joſeph Pote* of *Eton*, in our County of *Bucks*, Bookſeller, Citizen, and Stationer of *London*, has by his Petition humbly repreſented unto Us, that he hath with great Labour and Expence printed, and is now ready to publiſh, in one Volume in *Quarto*, a Book entitled, *The Hiſtory and Antiquities of* Windſor *Caſtle, and the Royal College and Chapel of St.* George, *with the Inſtitution, Laws, and Ceremonies of the moſt noble* Order of the Garter; *alſo an Account of the Town and Corporation of* Windſor, *the Royal Apartments and Paintings therein, the Ceremonies of the Inſtallation of a Knight of the* Garter, *with a Catalogue of the Knights Companions, and their ſeveral Stiles and Titles at large, from their Plates in St.* George's *Chapel; the Succeſſion of the Deans and Prebends, the Monumental and Antient Inſcriptions; with other Particulars not mentioned by any Author. The whole entirely new wrote, and illuſtrated with many Cuts.* The ſaid Petitioner alſo has farther humbly repreſented, that he is alſo printing a leſſer Work on the ſame Subject, and extracted from the above Hiſtory, in *French* and *Engliſh*, for the Uſe and Accommodation of Strangers, and other Perſons, who viſit this Royal Caſtle, entitled, *Les Delices de* Windſor, *or a Deſcription of* Windſor *Caſtle, and the Royal Apartments and Paintings therein, with a Deſcription of St.* George's *Chapel, and other Particulars relating thereto deſerving publick Notice.* Both which Works the Petitioner apprehends will be of publick Utility and Advantage: And that the Right and Property in the ſaid Books is ſolely in him the ſaid Petitioner; and that he may enjoy the Fruits and Profits of his great Labour and Expence in publiſhing theſe two Works above mentioned, without the Lett, Hindrance, or Infringement of any other Perſon whatſoever; He therefore has moſt humbly prayed Us, to grant unto him, his Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, Our Royal Licence and Privilege for the ſole printing and publiſhing the ſaid two Books ſeverally above-named, for the Term of fourteen Years, ſtrictly forbidding any Perſon to print the ſaid two Books, or any Part thereof, without the Conſent and Allowance of him the ſaid Petitioner, his Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators, or Aſſigns, firſt had and obtained, under his, or their Hands and Seals: Alſo that We would prohibit and forbid the Importation, vending, or ſelling any Copy, or Copies, of either of the ſaid Books, printed beyond the Seas, during the ſaid Term of fourteen Years, and grant unto him this Our Royal Licence and Privilege, agreeable to the Laws of the Land and common Practice: We being willing to give all due Encouragement to theſe Undertakings, are graciouſly pleaſed to condeſcend to his Requeſt, and We do therefore by theſe Preſents, agreeable to the Statute in that Behalf made and provided, grant unto him the ſaid *Joſeph Pote*, his Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, Our Licence for the ſole printing and publiſhing of the ſaid Works for the Term of fourteen Years, to be computed from the Date hereof, ſtrictly forbidding all Our Subjects, within Our Kingdoms, or Dominions, to reprint, or abridge the ſame, either in the like, or in any ſize or manner whatſoever: or to import, buy, vend, utter, or diſtribute, any Copies thereof, reprinted beyond the Seas, during the aforeſaid Term of fourteen Years, without the Conſent or Approbation of the ſaid *Joſeph Pote*, his Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns, under their Hands and Seals, firſt had and obtained, as they will anſwer the contrary at their Peril, whereof the Commiſſioners, and other Officers of Our Cuſtoms, the Maſter, Wardens, and Company of Stationers are to take notice, that due Obedience may be rendered to Our Pleaſure herein declared. Given at Our Court at St. *James*'s, the Twentieth Day of *April*, 1749, in the Twenty-ſecond Year of Our Reign.

By His Majeſty's Command,

BEDFORD.

GEORGE R.

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By His Majeſty's Command,

BEDFORD.

to front d.d.

Parr Sculp.

The Prince Companion
in the full Habit of the Order.

k Pote (?)

Gal 4 62 f

THE HISTORY and ANTIQUITIES OF WINDSOR CASTLE, AND THE Royal College, and Chapel of St. GEORGE:

WITH THE

Inſtitution, Laws, and Ceremonies of the

Moſt Noble ORDER of the GARTER:

INCLUDING,

The ſeveral Foundations in the CASTLE,

From their Firſt Eſtabliſhment to the PRESENT TIME:

With an Account of the Town and Corporation of *WINDSOR*; the Royal Apartments, and Paintings in the *Caſtle*; the Ceremonies of the Inſtallation of a *Knight of the Garter*; alſo an Account of the *firſt Founders*, and their Succeſſors *Knights-Companions*, to the preſent time, with their ſeveral Stiles or Titles, at large, from their Plates in the Choir of St. *George's* Chapel; the Succeſſion of the Deans and Prebends of *WINDSOR*; the Alms-Knights; the Monumental, and Ancient Inſcriptions; with other Particulars not mentioned by any Author.

The WHOLE intirely new wrote, and illuſtrated with CUTS.

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE.

ETON:

Printed by JOSEPH POTE, Bookſeller. MDCCXLIX.

CUM PRIVILEGIO REGIO.

TO

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

FREDERICK,

Prince of *WALES*,

Duke of CORNWALL and ROTHSAY,

EARL of *CHESTER*, &c.

First KNIGHT COMPANION of the moſt noble

ORDER of the GARTER;

This Hiſtory of WINDSOR CASTLE,

And that moſt Illuſtrious Order of KNIGHTHOOD,

IS DEDICATED;

As a Teſtimony of Duty to His Royal Highneſs,
And His Illuſtrious Conſort,
Under Whom, and in whoſe Royal Progeny,
Theſe Nations ſee, the many Bleſſings,
They at preſent enjoy, under His Majeſty's
Moſt Happy Government,
Continued to Themſelves, and their Poſterity;

By His ROYAL HIGHNESS'S
Moſt dutifull and moſt obedient Servant,

JOS. POTE.

THE PREFACE.

THE Writer of the following Hiſtory has it not to plead, that he undertook this Work at the requeſt of Friends, or ſo much as his own inclination, but can truly ſay his proper profeſſion, at this time obliged him, to engage in an Undertaking, which has coſt him no ſmall trouble, and an expence he little dreamt of.

It is ſometime ſince Mr. Mapletoft, *one of the Officers of St.* George's *Chapel, by a commendable diligence, had collected the ſeveral Monumental, and other Inſcriptions in that Church: Theſe, with ſome Extracts from Mr.* Aſhmole, *relating to the* College, *and the* Order of the Garter, *were at firſt intended to be publiſhed, and Propoſals were printed accordingly.*

The favourable reception of the Propoſals, and a due attention to the Subject, ſoon cauſed a Reſolution to be taken to depart from this firſt purpoſe, and to compile entirely a new Hiſtory *of the ſeveral Particulars within this Royal* Caſtle, *and, as a neceſſary Introduction, to give an account alſo of the* Town *and* Corporation *of* Windſor; *and, as no Gentleman of ſufficient leiſure, or Inclination occurred, that would enter upon an undertaking of this nature, and it was too late to depart from the engagements to the*

the Public, neceſſity, not choice, obliged the Bookſeller to act himſelf, in the double capacity of Author and Printer.

However uncommon this may be, it is hoped no prejudice will ariſe on this declaration, it being with no ſmall reluctance, that this Hiſtory is not ſent abroad Anonymus, *but the conſideration of ſeveral hiſtorical Facts herein aſſerted, contrary to opinions hitherto generally received, and many other particulars throughout the whole Hiſtory, had rendered it impoſſible to remain a ſecret.*

The Author is alſo ſenſible, at firſt ſight this Work will appear under other diſadvantages; and after Mr. Aſhmole, *and the more recent publication of the late Mr.* Anſtis, *it may poſſibly be thought by many, nothing farther can be ſaid relating to* Windſor: *Thoſe Gentlemen have certainly deſerved well of the Publick, by their diligent and induſtrious Collections, for the Advancement and Splendor of the moſt noble* Order of the Garter, *of which they were worthy Officers, and whoever treats on that Subject muſt be greatly obliged to their reſpective Performances, and in that part of the preſent Hiſtory which relates to this moſt noble* Order, *they are frequently made uſe of, and acknowledged as the beſt Authority; but to the generality of Readers, and thoſe, whom neither Office, or other Connection, does not require the moſt exact knowledge of every ceremonial of Honour relating to that* Order, *the Hiſtories of thoſe Gentlemen muſt appear too minute, and circumſtantial, to be read with pleaſure, and for the Information of thoſe Readers particularly, the preſent Hiſtory is intended.*

Beſides, Mr. Aſhmole *has been long ſince publiſhed, and Mr.* Anſtis *is confined altogether to the moſt early times of the* Order, *and neither of thoſe Gentlemen have any relation to many parts of the preſent Hiſtory; and in that part wherein the* Order of the Garter *is particularly treated of, will be found many particulars, not before mentioned by thoſe Gentlemen, or any other Writer: The Collection of the Titles at large eſpecially, of the* Knights Companions, *from the Plates of their Arms, as they now ſtand ranged in the Choir of St.* George's *Chapel, has never yet been attempted, and this certainly is a moſt neceſſary and uſeful Memorial of Honour, of great importance to that noble Society, and of no ſmall*

uſe

uſe in Hiſtory, inſomuch that it is matter of wonder, an omiſſion of this kind ſhould ſo long remain, and theſe Plates eſcape the attention of Gentlemen, whoſe peculiar Profeſſion leads them to do all honour to this moſt noble Order.

However unpleaſant the task, no pains has been ſpared to render this Regiſter of Honour *exact, and to aſcertain the Arms of thoſe* Knights, *on whoſe Plates there are no Inſcriptions: The like diligence has not been wanting in every other part of this Work; but to avoid a multiplicity of words, nothing farther will be added, and the Reader is recommended to the Table of* Contents *for the ſeveral particulars of this Hiſtory, which muſt now ſpeak for itſelf, and however executed, has, as is intimated before, been carried on at an expence and trouble, beyond meaſure, in proportion to the Propoſals firſt printed*; and the care of the Writer has been, as far as his ability, or opportunity of information would admit, fully to explain each Subject, and notwithſtanding the great variety, to omit nothing material, and at the ſame time not to inſert, what to the generality of Readers, might be thought ſuperfluous and unneceſſary; and from this Endeavour at leaſt, he hopes for a favourable conſtruction of this Perſormance, and if no great errors are committed, an allowance for ſmaller failings.*

The Reader will readily perceive to whom this Hiſtory is indebted for the ſeveral Plates; in a particular manner the Printer holds himſelf obliged to thoſe noble and worthy Perſonages, and acknowledges the favour of the ſeveral Subſcribers.

J. P.

* According to the Propoſals, the whole Work was to be compriſed in thirty Sheets, whereas the preſent Hiſtory conſiſts of threeſcore Sheets, beſides the Cuts, and this accounts for the exceeding of time in the publication.

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THE

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CONTENTS.

THE

THE HISTORY and ANTIQUITIES, OF *WINDSOR.*

CHAPTER I.

Of the TOWN and CORPORATION of *WINDSOR.*

WINDSOR is ſituated in Ripplemere Hundred, at the *Eaſt* end of the County of *Berks*, on a riſing hill on the banks of the River *Thames*, and has always had the additional term of *New*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Old Windſor*, a pleaſant Village in the neighbourhood, and formerly of more note, for in the reign of *William* I. we read *there were an hundred Houſes, whereof twenty-two were exempt from* Tax, *out of the reſt there went thirty Shillings.*

Cambden rightly conjectures that the remarkable winding courſe or ſhore of the River here, gave riſe to the name; being by the *Saxons* called Winðlerhopa. From this place the new Town took its Name, and in ancient Writings was called *Wyndleſhora*, by *Leland Windeleſore*,

and by contraction long ſince *Windſor*, and became famous in ſucceeding ages, by the favour and reſidence of our Princes; and being appointed the ſeat of the moſt noble *Order of the Garter*.

On the oppoſite ſide of the River to *New Windſor*, is *Eton*, in the County of *Bucks*; and by the conveniency of a timber Bridge, which admits of a ready communication, they indeed ſeem, but as one and the ſame Town.

The earlieſt authentick notice we have of *Windſor*, is from that inſtrument of donation which King *Edward* the *Confeſſor* made thereof, among other Lands, to the Monaſtery of St. *Peter*, at *Weſtminſter*; wherein it is declared, that the King, (*Monaſt. Angl.* Tom. 1.) *for the hope of eternal reward, the remiſſion of all his ſins, the ſins of his Father, Mother, and all his Anceſtors, to the praiſe of Almighty God, granted as an endowment and perpetual inheritance, to the uſe of the* Monks *there, that ſerved God,* Wyndleſhora, (ſituate within, yet at the *Eaſt* point of the County of *Berks*) *with all its appurtenances.*

But it continued not long in their poſſeſſion, for King *William* the *Conqueror*, the firſt year of his reign, being greatly enamoured of the pleaſant ſituation of the place, and, (Ex præf. Rot. Cart. antiq.) *for that it ſeemed exceeding profitable and commodious, becauſe ſituate ſo near the* Thames, *the Wood fit for Game, and many other particulars lying there meet and neceſſary for Kings, yea a place very convenient for his reception*; invited *Eadwin* the then Abbot, and the Monks, to accept in exchange for it Wokendune, in Ceaſord Hundred, in the County of *Eſſex*; a Manſion called Feringe, with all its Members and Hamlets, in Lereðene Hundred, in the ſame County; together with fourteen Sokemen and their Lands, and one Freeholder in Thureſtaple Hundred, who held one yard Land, belonging to the ſaid Manſion, with three Houſes in Colcceaſtra; and hereupon was it again returned to the Crown, where it hath ever ſince remained.

King *William* was no ſooner in poſſeſſion of *Windſor*, than he began to make this his reſidence for hunting, and for that purpoſe, early built a royal Seat or Caſtle on the ſummit of the hill; (for in the fourth year of his reign, *Anno* 1070, he kept his court, and ordered a *Synod* to be held here, at *Whitſuntide.*) This Caſtle, by *Domeſday Book*, is ſaid to contain half a Hide of Land, parcel of the Mannor of *Clewer*, a Village a mile *Weſt* of *Windſor*. King *William* alſo deſigned the Parks,

and

and made large Foreſts for the chaſe, to the extent of many miles, and eſtabliſhed ſtrict Laws for the due keeping and preſervation of Deer and other Game.

This Caſtle King *Henry* I. Son of King *William* fortified, and added many goodly buildings thereto; and to entertain himſelf with the pleaſure thereof, did in the tenth year of his reign, ſummon all his Nobility thither, where he held his *Whitſuntide*, with great ſtate and magnificence.

Shortly after, in a Charter of peace between King *Stephen* and Duke *Henry* (afterwards King *Henry* II.) this Caſtle is called *Mota de Windeſor*, the Fortreſs of *Windſor*. *Hugh de Pudſey*, Biſhop of *Durham*, and Earl of *Northumberland*, being appointed Regent of the Kingdom, *Anno* 1189. when King *Richard* I. went into the *Holy Land*, reſided at *Windſor*, as a place of great ſtrength. King *Edward* I with his Queen *Eleanor*, took great delight in this royal Caſtle, and had four Children born here; and by the royal reſidence, and increaſe of Inhabitants, *New Windſor* became a conſiderable Town; *Anno* 1276, this Prince, in the fifth year of his reign, by Charter, declared *Windſor* a Free Borough, and granted the Inhabitants ſeveral Privileges. This Charter is in the *Bodleian* Library at *Oxon*, among Mr. *Dodeſworth*'s MS. Collections, and is as follows;

EDWARDUS, *Dei Gratia*, &c. *ſalutem: Sciatis quod conceſſimus pro nobis et heredibus noſtris, quod villa noſtra de* Nova Windeſore, *de cetero liber Burgus ſit, et quod probi homines noſtri ejuſdem Villæ, et eorum Heredes et Succeſſores liberi Burgenſes ſint, et* Gildam *Mercatoriam habeant, et eiſdem Libertatibus et liberis Conſuetudinibus utantur in eodem Burgo, quibus alii Burgenſes aliorum Burgorum noſtrorum in Regno noſtro rationabiliter uſi ſunt, et quod quieti ſint de* Theoloneo *preſtando in omnibus Burgis, et Villis, et Dominiis, per totum Regnum noſtrum predictum, et quod habeant Porcos ſuos proprios de pannagio, quod dicitur* Fencake, *quietos in Burgo predicto. Et quod Juſticiarii noſtri in Comitatu* Berks *itinerantes, tam ad Communia Placita, quam ad Placita* Foreſtarum, *Itinera ſua de cetero teneant in eodem Burgo. Et etiam quod Capitalis Gaola noſtra ejuſdem Comitatus ſit in ipſo Burgo liberatio dicte* Gaole *ſemper facienda ibidem. Quare voluimus, et firmiter precipimus*, &c. *Hiis teſtibus*, &c. *Dat. per Manum noſtram apud* Windeſore, 28 *Die* Maii, *Anno Regni noſtri quinto.*

Henry VI. *Anno Regni* 17° granted a Charter to this Burgh, wherein the above Charter of King *Edward* is literally inserted and confirmed. (*Inter Arch. Villæ.*) Also *Anno Regni* 23° he granted another Charter of Privileges. (*Ibid.*)

Edward IV. in the seventh year of his reign, granted a Charter to this Borough, in these Words; *Concedimus Edmundo Pury nunc Majori, necnon Tho. Sherman et Willielmo Stephen Ballivis dictæ Villæ de Nova Windsor, et Burgensibus, et Inhabitantibus ejusdem Villæ, quod ipsi Burgenses, et Inhabitantes,* (*i e.* the Burgesses Resident, that dwelt in the Town) *de Cætero sint in perpetuum unum Corpus in Re et Nomine, et* Una Communitas perpetua Corporata *de uno Majore et duobus Ballivis, ac Burgensibus ejusdem Villæ, ipsique Major Ballivi et Burgenses successionem habeant perpetuam, et quod ipsi Major Ballivi et Burgenses, et Successores sui per nomine Majoris, Ballivorum, et Burgensium de Nova Windsor placitare et implacitari*, &c. And that these Burgesses were a select Number of the chief Inhabitants of the Town, it appears by the Town Books, in which the Transactions of the Burgh and Corporation have been noted, and from time to time set down.

These Burgesses at first were the King's Tenants, as appears by a former Charter of *Edward* IV. viz. *Anno Regni* 2° (Lit. Pat.) *Sciatis, Quod cum Edwardus nuper Rex Angliæ primus post Conquestum, concesserit pro se et hæredibus suis, Quod Villa sua de Nova Windsor deinceps Liber Burgus esset, et quod* probi homines sui *ejusdem Villæ et eorum Hæredes, et Successores,* Liberi Burgenses *essent, et* Gildam Mercatoriam *haberent*, &c.

Ann. 15° *Henry* VII. 23° *Henry* VIII. 3° *Edward* VI. Charters, or Grants of Privileges were granted to this Burgh. (*Int. Arch. Villæ.*) wherein the former Charters are confirmed, and in like manner it is granted, *quod* Liberi Burgenses *essent, et* Gildam Mercatoriam *haberent*, &c.

This *Trading Gild, Fellowship, Community* or *Fraternity*, with the *Privileges* belonging to it, was in those times, says *Brady* (Hist. of *Burghs*) the constitution of a *Burgh*, and was always a *select Number*, distributed into several Ranks and Orders: And the whole *Fraternity* or *Fellowship*, of the *Gild* of *New Windsor*, according to the antient usage and custom of the Town, is explained and confirmed by Charter of *James* I. 26° *Aug. Anno Regni* 1°. In this last Charter, the old Name of the *Burgh* or Corporation is continued, *viz.* the *Mayor, Bayliffs*, and *Burgesses* of *New Windsor*, &c. And twenty-eight,

or

or not above thirty, of the beſt, and moſt worthy Inhabitants of the *Burgh*, are appointed to be the number of the *Fraternity* of the *Guildhall* of the *Burgh*, and to be the *Common-Council* of the *Burgh*, and aſſiſtant to the *Mayor* and *Bayliffs* of the ſame *Burgh*, in all matters and things touching the ſame. Of theſe twenty-eight or thirty Brethren, thirteen were to be called *Fellows*, or *Benchers* of the *Guildhall*; and of thoſe thirteen, ten were to be called *Aldermen*, or chief *Benchers*, out of which the *Mayor* is to be choſen, and the two *Bayliffs* out of the Brethren of the *Burgh*.

Here ſays *Brady (ut ſupra)* is the myſtery of the Community or Corporation unfolded; That it conſiſts of *a Mayor, two Bayliffs, and twenty-eight or thirty Brethren of the Guildhall*, who were the *Mayor*, *Bayliffs*, and *Burgeſſes*, according to the antient uſage and cuſtom of the Town; and that this is the true meaning of the word Communitas, *Community*, or (as vulgarly tranſlated) the *Commonalty*.

In the civil Wars in the reign of King *Charles* I. and the ſeveral uſurpations of power that afterwards enſued, *Windſor* ſhared the common fate of the Nation, both as a *Corporation*, and *Royal Seat*; the antient Charters and Privileges of the *former*, were little regarded, but made ſubject to the will and conſtruction of lawleſs Power; and the *latter*, from being the glory and delight of Princes, became the Priſon of its Royal Sovereign; the royal Apartments, and antient Chapel, ſubject to the rapine and plunder of avaritious and furious Men, at a time, when hypocriſy and mad zeal paſſed for Religion, and general devaſtation was deemed a Publick Good.

On the happy Reſtoration of the Royal Family, and the Kingdom to its antient Order, and uniform Government, King *Charles* II. *Feb.* 9. *Anno Regni* 16° granted the Corporation a *New Charter*, and therein confirmed all the antient Charters, Rights, and Privileges of the Burgh, by the name of the *Mayor, Bayliffs, and Burgeſſes of Windſor*, as follows, *(Ex Archivis Villæ.)*

Inſuper voluimus ac per preſentes ordinamus, et de uberiori gratia noſtra ſpeciali pro nobis heredibus et ſucceſſoribus noſtris concedimus et confirmamus, prefato Majori Ballivis et Burgenſibus et ſucceſſoribus ſuis quod in perpetuum ſint et erint in Burgo predicto viginti octo homines vel aliquis alius numerus, non excedens numerum triginta in numero, tantum de melioribus et probioribus Inhabitantibus ejuſdem Burgi de tempore in tempus in

hujuſmodi

hujuſmodi modo et forma eligendos et conſtituendos ſicut ex antiquo et temporibus retroactis ſecundum ordinationes, uſus, et conſuetudinem Burgi illius antehac uſi fuerunt aut conſueverunt, *qui erunt, vocabuntur, et nominabuntur fratres* Guildhall *Burgi de Nova Windſor, ac ſic continuabuntur et permanebunt in fraternitate illa quamdiu ſeſe bene geſſerint in eadem, niſi interim pro aliqua cauſa rationabili ab officio et loco predictis amovebuntur, aut eorum aliquis amovebitur. Qui quidem fratres ſic in forma ſuperius ſpecificati, electi, prefecti, et nominati facient et erunt, et in perpetuum futuris temporibus vocabuntur* commune Concilium Burgi predicti *pro omnibus rebus, materiis, cauſis, et negotiis Burgum predictum ac bonum regimen, ſtatum, et gubernationem ejuſdem Burgi tangentibus ſive concernentibus ac erunt de tempore in tempus aſſiſtentes et auxiliantes Majori et Ballivis ejuſdem Burgi pro tempore exiſtentibus, in omnibus cauſis et materiis eundem Burgum tangentibus ſive concernentibus. Voluimus inſuper ac per preſentes pro nobis heredibus et ſucceſſoribus noſtris ordinamus et concedimus quod ex numero predicto fratrum* Guildhalde *Burgi predicti ſic ut prefertur electorum et prefectorum eligendorum et preficiendorum tres decim eorum in perpetuum de cetero erunt, et vocabuntur ac nominabuntur ſocii anglice les* Benchers *Burgi predicti. Ac etiam erunt et perpetuis futuris temporibus vocabuntur, et nominabuntur ſocii, anglice* the Benchers of the Guildhall *infra Burgum predictum ac in forma inferius in preſentibus mentionata de tempore in tempus eligentur et conſtituentur. Ex quoque quidem tres decim ſociorum numero ſic electorum et prefectorum eligendorum et preficiendorum decem eorum inperpetuum de cetero erunt, vocabuntur, et nominabuntur Aldermanni ſive primarii ſocii anglice les* Chiefe Benchers *Burgi illius. Qui quidem Aldermanni ſive primarii ſocii anglice les* Chiefe Benchers *Burgi predicti de tempore in tempus eligendi et conſtituendi informa inferius in preſentibus mentionata et expreſſa de tempore in tempus eligentur et conſtituentur. Ex quoque quidem decem Aldermannorum numero unus annuatim elegetur in officium* Majoris *Burgi predicti, modo et forma inferius ſpecificatis, et officio ſuo Majoris Burgi predicti peracto deinde perpetuis futuris temporibus erit, vocabitur et nihilominus remanebit unus de Aldermannis ſive primariis ſociis, anglice les* Chiefe Benchers *Burgi predicti. Et ulterius voluimus ac per preſentes pro nobis heredibus et ſucceſſoribus noſtris ordinamus quod de cetero in perpetuum ſint et erunt in Burgo predicto duo Ballivi in numero tantum de fratribus Burgi predicti in forma his literis Patentibus ſpecificata eligendi, et conſtituendi,* &c.

King

King *James* II. in the first year of his Reign, gave this Town a new Charter, more agreeable to the temper and disposition of that mistaken Prince; but upon the happy Revolution, this Charter was repealed, and the Borough established in its antient Privileges, agreeable to this last Charter of King *Charles* II.

By these several Charters of our Princes, the Town and Corporation of *Windsor* have long had, and enjoyed divers Liberties, Franchises, Immunities, and Pre-eminences; as also by prescription and custom, the principal of which at this day used and enjoyed are; that

" There shall and may be, twenty-eight Men in number, or any " other number not exceeding thirty, to be elected and constituted out " of the better and more substantial Inhabitants of the said Borough, and " to be called *Brethren* of the said *Guildhall* of the said Borough; thirteen " of the said twenty-eight or thirty *Brethren* to be called *Benchers*, and " ten of those *Benchers* to be called and stiled *Aldermen*, and out of " the number of these ten *Aldermen*, one to be yearly chosen *Mayor*, " or chief Magistrate of the said Borough; and when his said Office " of *Mayor* is finished, he is to remain and be one of the *Aldermen*, or " *Chief Benchers*, till such times as he is chosen *Mayor* again, which " often happens, *&c.*

" There are likewise two *Bayliffs* to be chosen out of the younger " *Brethren* yearly by the *Mayor* and *Aldermen*.

" The *Mayor*, *Bayliffs*, and *Burgesses*, are to chuse one eminent and " discreet Man, to be the *Capital*, or *High Steward*; and also one other " discreet and learned Man, to be the *Under Steward*, and *Common Clerk* " of the said Borough: And also have power to make *By-Laws*, *Rules*, " and *Ordinances*, for the more due, and better Government of the said " Borough, *&c.*

" The *Mayor*, *Bayliffs*, and *Burgesses*, to have and hold within the " said Borough, one Court of Record, every *Monday*, in every *Week*, " before the *Mayor*, *Aldermen*, *Bayliffs*, and *Under Steward*; or at least " three or more of them, of whom the *Mayor* to be one. This " Court may hold all manner of Pleas, Actions, Suits, and Demands, " as well personal as mixt; of all manner of Trespasses, by Force of " Arms, and all other Trespasses; and of all manner of Debts, Pleas " upon Case, Deceipts, Accounts, Debt upon Covenant, detaining of " Charters, Writings and Immunities, and Chattels; of taking and

" detaining

" detaining Beaſts and Cattle, and all other Contracts whatſoever; and " of all Cauſes, and Things emerging, or hereafter happening to " emerge within the ſaid Borough, the Suburbs, Liberties, and Pre- " cincts thereof; altho' the ſaid Treſpaſſes, Debts, Accounts, Cove- " nants, Deceipts, Detentions, or other Contracts, do amount, or do " not amount to, or do exceed the ſum or value of forty Shillings; " and that ſuch Pleas, Plaints, Suits, and Actions, ſhall be there heard " and determined before the *Mayor*, *Aldermen*, and *Bayliffs*, &c. or " any three or more of them, of whom the ſaid *Mayor* for the time " being muſt be one.

" The ſaid *Mayor*, *Aldermen*, *Bayliffs*, and *Under Steward*, or any " three of them, the *Mayor* always to be one, may in open Court, no- " minate and appoint, as many diſcreet and fit Men to be Attornies to " attend the Court of Record, as ſhall ſeem reaſonable to the ſaid " *Mayor*, *Aldermen*, &c. ſo that the number do not exceed four.

" There are two Juſtices of the Peace for the ſaid Borough, the *Mayor* " being always one, during the time of his Mayoralty, and the other is " either one of the *Aldermen*, or the *Under Steward*, nominated year- " ly by the *Younger Brethren*, and elected by the *Aldermen* and *Benchers*; " and the ſaid Juſtices have power to hold Seſſions, in the ſame man- " ner and form as all other Juſtices in the Kingdom.

" The *Mayor* is likewiſe Clerk of the Market, in ſuch manner, that " the Clerk of his Majeſty's Houſhold, ſhall in no wiſe concern himſelf " with the Aſſize of Bread, Wine, or Ale, *&c.* within the ſaid Bo- " rough, or Precincts thereof; nor ſhall he preſume to enter the ſaid " Borough to execute any thing relating to his Office.

" There is likewiſe granted by the ſaid ſeveral Kings of *England* " and *Great Britain*, to the ſaid *Mayor*, *Bayliffs*, and *Burgeſſes*, a power " to have a Market on *Saturday*, in every Week throughout the whole " Year; and alſo three Fairs yearly, the firſt begins at the Feaſt of St. " *John* the *Baptiſt*, the ſecond at the Feaſt of St. *Edward*, which is a " fortnight after the Feaſt of St. *Michael*, and the third on *Tueſday* in " *Eaſter*-week; and each Fair continues two Days, that is, the Day of " each Feaſt, and the Day after; and the ſaid *Mayor*, &c. have power " to hold a Court of Pye Powder, during the ſaid Fairs, to determine " any Differences, or Diſturbances which may happen in the ſaid " Fairs, between the Merchants and Tradeſmen, *&c.* together with all

" Tolls,

" Tolls, Stallage, Pickage, Fines, and Amerciaments belonging to the " ſaid Fairs, *&c.*

" The *Mayor* is *Coroner* of the Burgh, and has power to ſummon " Juries, take Inqueſt, and to execute in all Caſes, the office of *Coroner* " within the ſaid Borough and Liberties; and the *Mayor*, *Bayliffs*, and " *Burgeſſes*, have likewiſe power to erect a Gaol, and the *Bayliffs* of " the Borough are the Keepers of the ſaid Gaol, who have return of " all Writs of Aſſize, as of all other, and all manner of Writs, Bills, " and Warrants, *&c.* of the King's Majeſty; and all Summons, " Eſtreats, and Precepts, *&c.* of the Exchequer; and the Eſtreats, " and Precepts of the Juſtice in Eyre; as well Pleas of the Foreſt, as " Common Pleas, of other Juſtices whatſoever; and alſo of Attach- " ments, as well of Pleas of the Crown as others, in the ſaid Borough, " Suburbs, and Precincts thereof; and the execution of them is to " be made by the ſaid *Bayliffs* for the Time being: So that no *Sheriff*, " *Under-Sheriff*, or other Miniſter belonging to the Crown, ſhall enter " into the ſaid Borough, Suburbs, or Precincts thereof, to do any " thing or things relating to their Office, or Offices, unleſs in default " of the *Mayor*, *Bayliffs*, and *Burgeſſes*, &c."

The ſaid *Mayor*, &c. pay into the Receipt of his Majeſty's Exche- quer (or to thoſe to whom it is granted) 10 *l. per Annum*, for all their lawful Privileges, Franchiſes, Immunities, Quittances, Executions, and Juriſdictions, they formerly, and at preſent enjoy by any Incor- poration, or any lawful Cuſtom or Preſcription to them and their Heirs for ever.

The Corporation alſo, pays annually to the Crown, the Sum of 4 *l.* 5 *s.* 3 *d.* farthing, a Quit Rent for the Manour of Underoar, or Underour, which they hold by Charter of King *Charles* II. including all and ſingular the Meſſuages, Mills, Houſes, Edifices, Buildings, Barns, Stables, Pigeon Houſes, Orchards, Gardens, Curtillages, Lands, Tenements, Meadow, Paſture Grounds, Commons, Demean Lands, Waſts, Buſh-wood, Furzes, Lees, Marches, Woods, Under-woods, Tythes of Sheaves of Corn, Grain, Hay, Wool, and Lambs, and all other Tythes whatſoever, as well ſmall as great; and alſo Oblations, Obventions, Fruits, Profits, Waters, Fiſheries, *&c.* with all Juriſ-

 dictions

dictions and Hereditaments, by whatſoever Names they are called or known to be, ſituate, lying, or being, ariſing, growing, or emerging, within the County of *Berks*, to the ſaid Manour, except nevertheleſs, Right to the King, his Heirs and Succeſſors, of all Advowſons, Donations, and Right of Patronage, of all and ſingular Churches, Vicaridges, Chapels, and Eccleſiaſtical Benefices whatſoever, belonging to the ſaid Manour and Premiſes.

It plainly appears, by theſe ample and large Privileges, granted at different times, and by different Princes, how much they delighted to favour this place of their royal reſidence, which with the pleaſant ſituation of the place itſelf, and the delightful Country adjacent, long ſince made *Windſor* a handſome and populous Town, conſiſting of ſeveral Streets, in which are many Gentlemens Houſes and good Buildings: The four principal Streets are, *Caſtle-ſtreet*, on the *Eaſt*; *Preſcod-ſtreet*, on the *Weſt*; *High-ſtreet*, on the *South*; and *Thames-ſtreet*, on the *North*; all which Streets center, or terminate in the middle of the Town; where formerly, *viz.* *Anno* 1380. 4° *Richard* II. was erected, a handſome *Croſs*, according to the cuſtom of thoſe times, by *John Sadeler*, which was repaired, and a Crucifix fixed on the top, *Anno* 1635, by *Godfrey Goodman*, ſometime Canon of *Windſor*, and Biſhop of *Glouceſter*, which at that time gave offence, and probably occaſioned it to be demoliſhed in 1641. What eſcaped the fury of thoſe times, was taken down ſoon after the preſent *Town-Hall* was built, and no *Veſtigia* now remain, but the Name; and all Proclamations and publick Orders are ſtill read and declared at this place.

The *Guildhall*, or *Town-Houſe*, is ſituate in the principal part of the Town; and is a neat and handſome Building, ſupported and adorned with Columns and Arches of Portland Stone, erected in the Year 1686, from the deſign, or plan of Sir *Thomas Fits*, Surveyor of the Cinque Ports, at the Expence of 2006 *l.* 14 *s.* 4 *d.* which was all paid by the Corporation, except the Sum of 680 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* which was generouſly ſubſcribed by the ſeveral following Gentlemen, towards the building this publick Edifice.

William

	£.	S.	D.
William Child, Doctor of Muſick. — —	20	00	0
James Graham, Eſq; — — — — —	100	00	0
Theodore Randue, Eſq; — — — —	175	00	0
—— *Chiffinch*, Eſq; — — — —	100	00	0
Richard Graham, Eſq; — — — — —	50	00	0
Richard Reeve, Eſq; — — — — —	100	00	0
Mr. *Wilcox*. — — — — — — —	10	00	0
Charles Aldſworth, Eſq; — — — —	50	00	0
Mr. *Peter Welch*. — — — — — —	5	07	6
Mr. *Meyſtnor*. — — — — — —	20	00	0
James Paule, Eſq; — — — — — —	50	00	0
Total —	680	07	6

The Hall is a handſome large Room, well adapted for the meeting of the *Mayor* and Corporation, for the Buſineſs of the Borough; it is adorned with the Pictures of King *Charles* I. King *Charles* II. King *James* II. King *William* III. Queen *Mary*, Queen *Anne*; alſo of Archbiſhop *Laud*, *Theodore Randue*, Eſq; and other Benefactors.

In the year 1707, the Corporation, out of a ſingular regard to Queen *Anne*, (who conſtantly made *Windſor* her Summer reſidence) erected in a niche, at the *North* end of the *Town-Houſe*, the Statue of her Majeſty, veſted in her royal Robes, with the Globe, and other Enſigns of Regalia; and underneath, in the freeze of the entablature of the leſſer Columns and Arches, is the following Inſcription;

Anno Regni ſui VI°
Dom. 1707.
Arte tuâ, Sculptor, non eſt imitabilis ANNA;
ANNÆ *vis ſimilem ſculpere? Sculpe Deam.*
S. Chapman, *Prætore.*

And in a like niche on the *South* ſide, is the Statue of her Majeſty's royal Conſort, Prince *George* of *Denmark*, in a *Roman* military Habit, and underneath is the following Inſcription;

Sereniſſimo Principi
GEORGIO *Principi* Daniæ,
Heroi omni ſæculo venerando,
Chriſtophorus Wren, *Arm.*
Poſuit. MDCCXIII.

In the Area, underneath this *Town-Hall*, is kept a weekly *Market*, on every *Saturday*, which is well ſupplied with Corn, Meat, and all other Proviſions.

Near this Edifice, on the *Eaſt* ſide of the *High-ſtreet*, is the Pariſh Church, dedicated to St. *John Baptiſt:* It is a Vicaridge in the Deanery of *Reading*, and Dioceſs of *Salisbury*; formerly belonging to the Abbey of *Biſham*, in *Berks*, (*Monaſt. Anglic.* Tom. 3.) and ſometime to the Abbey of *Waltham*, in *Eſſex*, (*Leland* Collect. Tom. I.) at preſent the Patronage is in the Crown. The Church is a ſpacious ancient Building, and has within it many neat and ſtately Monuments of ſeveral good Families, *viz. Braham*, *Starkey*, *Foot*, *Hale*, *Topham*, and the late worthy Lord Chief Juſtice *Reeve*, and his Lady; but a particular detail of them, being foreign to the preſent purpoſe of this introductory account, we ſhall take no notice of them in this place, but only make mention of the ſeveral Benefactors, and Benefactions to this Church and Corporation, as we find them entered in a *MS.* on *Vellum*, in the *North* Chancel, and of late inſcribed on two Tables, and hung up in the middle Iſle of the Church.

William Evington, Eſq; of *New Windſor*, by his Will, dated *March* 4, 1487, gave to the Vicar, and his Succeſſors, the Vicaridge Houſe over-againſt the Church.

February 15, 1503, *John Thompſon*, and *William Huntred*, Chaplains, and *John Comb*, Gent. by a Deed, gave to the Corporation of *New Windſor*, four Tenements, and a Garden, in *Sheet-ſtreet*; the Corporation to chuſe, and on their default, the Church-Wardens are to elect, eight poor Men or Women to inhabit in them. Theſe People are ſaid only to have been *Feofees* in truſt from *William Paynell*, and *Thomas Hunt*, who are judged the true Benefactors.

Thomas

Thomas Brotherton, alias *Hunt*, by a Deed, bearing date *Auguſt* 25, 1510, for the ſupport of four Alms-Houſes, in *Sheet-ſtreet*, gave fourteen Acres of Paſture and Wood Ground, called *Butter-Stoakes*; three Acres and a half of Arable Land, in *Church-Field*; two Acres of Wood Ground, called *Scott's-Grove*; one Acre of Arable, in a field called *Pidwell*; and one parcel of Meadow, lying at *Stakes*, all in the Pariſh of *Warfield*, *Berks*; alſo two Acres of Land in *Warfield*-common-field, called *Ferris-Hill*, at a yearly rent of two Shillings *per Annum*.

Thomas Jenkinſon, of *New Windſor*, Gent. by his laſt Will, made about the year 1596; gave five Acres and a half of Land, in the Pariſh of *Ruſcomb*, *Berks*, called *Eaſt-Mead*, and the *Eyot* for ever, to the intent and purpoſe, that the Rents and Profits thereof ſhould be diſtributed amongſt the poor Inhabitants, by the Mayor, and the three ſenior Aldermen, and Miniſter, for the time being.

Thomas Needham, of this Pariſh, Gent. by his laſt Will, dated *Auguſt* 1, 1603; gave to the Vicar, and Church-Wardens, and to their Succeſſors for ever, three Houſes, in *New Windſor*, two near the *Church-Gate*, and one in *Preſcod-ſtreet*, to twelve poor Perſons not living in the Alms-Houſes, to receive the rents every ſunday after morning prayer; the Vicar, and Church-Wardens, Truſtees.

Thomas Aldem, Gent. 1604, gave a Cloſe, near *Puttocks-Gate* in this Pariſh, to build a *Peſt-Houſe*.

It appears, by a decree of the Commiſſioners for charitable uſes, held in the Veſtry of the Pariſh Church of *Clewer*, *April* the 6th, *Anno Regni* 7° *Jac.* I. That the Commiſſioners decreed one *John Phippes*, owner of a Tenement in *Moor-ſtreet*, and of a Tenement, and four Acres of Land at *Clewer*; his Heirs, Executors, *&c.* ſhould ſtand chargeable with the following Payments, *viz.* ten Shillings, to be paid quarterly to the Poor of *New Windſor*; ſix Shillings, to the two pooreſt Couples that ſhall be married within the year; and three Shillings and Four-pence, to the Church, payable at *Eaſter*: Which ſeveral Sums were decreed to be in full of the Benefactions deſigned by the laſt Will of *Henry Franklin*, made *Anno* 17° *Reg.* Eliz.

William

William Larde, 1618, gave to the Poor of this Pariſh, out of the Garden next to the *Peſt-Houſe*, three Shillings and Four-pence *per Annum*.

Dr. *Challoner*, Rector of *Agmondeſham*, in *Buckinghamſhire*, by his Will, about 1621; gave, after the deceaſe of *Chriſtian* his Wife, an Annuity of ſix Pounds, out of his Eſtates in *Eaſt-Oakley*, *Fifield*, and *Bray*; to be diſtributed half yearly, to twelve of the godlieſt Poor of this Pariſh; to be choſen by the Dean of *Windſor*, the Mayor, and Miniſter.

The moſt Rev. Father in God, *William Laud*, late Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, did direct and appoint, that fifty Pounds *per Ann.* ſhould be bought, and the revenue thereof employed, for the binding poor Boys of this Pariſh, Apprentices; and for marrying poor Maidens of the Town of *New Windſor*: Which Charity was carried into execution by Sir *John Robinſon*, Bart. and other his Executors; by purchaſing ſeveral Fee Farm Rents, and ſettling the ſame to the uſes aforeſaid; as more at large appears by the Deed of Settlement, bearing date *October* 2, 1672.

Andrew Windſor, Eſq; late of *Bentley*, in the County of *Southampton*, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, bearing date *Auguſt* 2, 1653; did give and bequeath unto the Dean, and Mayor of *New Windſor*, and their Succeſſors and Aſſigns for ever, the Sum of two hundred Pounds; and appointed the ſame to be laid out in the buying of Lands, or to be preſerved as a Stock, whereby the Poor might be continually employed in making of Cloth: Which Money was accordingly received, and a rent charge of fourteen Pounds *per Ann.* was in lieu thereof, charged upon *Windſor Mill*; which Mill, being ſold and conveyed to her Majeſty Queen *Anne*, by the Mayor, Bayliffs, and Burgeſſes of *New Windſor*. They by their Deed, dated *June* 24, 1705, ſettled a like rent charge of fourteen Pound *per Ann.* to be for ever, iſſuing, and payable out of the Butchers Shambles, in the Market Place of *New Windſor*, aforeſaid.

William Day, Son of *Matthew Day*, Alderman of this Town; gave a Houſe and Garden, in *Preſcod-ſtreet*, by a Deed dated *Auguſt* 16, 1664;

1664; the Iſſues and Profits thereof to be diſtributed among the poor Inhabitants, by the Mayor, and three ſenior Aldermen: Alſo four Acres of Meadow Ground, by a Deed, bearing date *July* 28, 1668, called *Mead-Hay*, in *Langley*, in the County of *Bucks*, to the Mayor, three ſenior Aldermen, and Chamberlain, to the intent and purpoſe aforeſaid.

Richard Gallis, of this Pariſh, Gent. gave by Indenture, dated *July* 30, 1666, a Legacy to this Corporation; with which was bought *Munday-Cloſe*, lying between *Woodbridge-Lane*, and *Moat-Park*, in this Pariſh: The revenues of which he aſſigned to the ſupport of ſeven Alms-Houſes; the Corporation, Truſtees.

Doctor *John Heaver*, Vicar of this Pariſh, one of the Canons of *Windſor*, and Fellow of *Eton* College; gave fifty Pounds, the intereſt to be applied to apprentice poor Boys in the Pariſh.

Mrs. *Agnes Urmſton*, 1671, gave four Acres and a half in *Mead-Field*, in the Pariſh of *Langley*, in the County of *Bucks*, to purchaſe Bread for the Poor; the Church-Wardens, Truſtees.

This Pariſh bought of *Francis Ridley*, Eſq; of *Windſor* Caſtle, for thirty-ſix Pounds, by Indenture dated *May* 20, 1673; one Acre, and Rood and an half of Meadow, lying in *Mead-Hay*, in the Pariſh of *Langley-Marſh*, in *Bucks*: The profits to be applied to the uſe of the Poor, for ever; the Corporation, Truſtees.

Katherine Carey, late Wife of *John Carey*, Eſq; of *Stanwell*, in *Middleſex*, by a Deed dated *Auguſt* 1, 1673; gave one hundred Pounds, to be diſtributed to ſix poor Widows, at the diſcretion of *John Carey*, and *Giles Gent*, Eſqrs. *John Carey*, by a Deed dated *December* 20, 1679, alſo charged an Annuity of ſix Pounds *per Ann.* for ever, on the *Catherine-Wheel*, at *Colnbrook*: The election of the Widows of this Pariſh, to be in the Mayor and Burgeſſes, in a common Hall held for that end.

Richard Reeve, of *Dagnell*, in *Buckinghamſhire*, Gent. by a Deed dated *October* 11, 1676; gave to this Corporation, a Cloſe of Paſture Ground, in the Pariſh of *Whingfield*, in this County, containing five

Acres

Acres of Land; the Corporation, and Overſeers, Truſtees; who are to nominate fifty poor People, who receive no other Charity; to be paid yearly, on *January* the 12th, and on *July* the 12th, one Shilling in Bread; all to continue during their lives, and their vacancies to be ſupplied by the aforeſaid Truſtees.

The ſame Gentleman, by a Deed, dated *Auguſt* 20, 1688; gave four Brick Tenements, or Alms-Houſes, near the *Pitts-Fields*, with the Gardens, for the uſe of four poor Men or Women during their lives; (except removed for any heinous crime.) To be elected by the Mayor, two ſenior Aldermen, Chamberlain, Vicar, and the two ſenior Church-Wardens, within two months after any vacancy; and upon their default, the election to lapſe to the Dean and Canons of *Windſor*. The Perſons to be elected are to be upwards of fifty years of age, Members of the eſtabliſhed Church of *England*, and not to marry after their election, upon pain of expulſion.

The ſame Gentleman, by his laſt Will, dated *December* 9, 1688; gave two hundred Pounds, to purchaſe Lands for the ſupport of the Alms-Houſes; and one hundred Pounds, towards finiſhing of the new Market Houſe of this Corporation.

William Galland, late of *New Windſor*, Gent. by his laſt Will, dated *April* 13, 1693; gave three Pounds *per Ann.* out of a Houſe called the *Three Tuns*, near the Market Houſe; to be paid at two half yearly payments, and laid out in Bread for the Poor, at the diſcretion of the Mayor, and the three ſenior Aldermen; the Church-Wardens and Overſeers of the Poor, Truſtees.

Mrs. *Margaret Osborne*, by her laſt Will, gave twenty-five Pounds, towards the founding of a ſtock of Corn, and Coals, for the Poor of this Pariſh; the Corporation, Truſtees.

William Child, Doctor of Muſick, Organiſt of his Majeſty's Chapel Royal, at *Whitehall*, and of his Majeſty's free Chapel, at *Windſor*, ſixty-five years, 1696; gave fifty Pounds to this Corporation, for ſuch charitable uſes as the Mayor, *&c.* ſhall think fit: With which they have ſettled an annual charge of five Pounds, towards binding one poor Boy Apprentice yearly.

Mrs.

Mrs. *Mary Barker*, 1704, gave one hundred and twenty Pounds towards building the *Charity School*, in this Parish.

Mrs. *Elizabeth Metcalfe*, of *Isleworth*, in *Middlesex*, Widow, by her Will, dated *October* 14, 1709, gave eighty Pounds; the interest of which is to be given to four poor House-Keepers, not receiving Alms; two to be elected by the Vicar, and two by the Overseers, to be paid half yearly.

John Clark, late Mayor of this Town, by his Will, dated *December* 27, 1710, gave sixty Pounds towards building the *Charity School*, in the Church-yard, or elsewhere, as the Trustees shall think fit. And by a Codicil, dated *February* 4, 1711-12, fifty Shillings more was charged on his dwelling House in *New Windsor*, to be paid eight Days after *Shrove-Tuesday*, to twenty poor House Keepers, not receiving Alms; at the discretion of the Minister, and Church-Wardens for the time being.

Theodore Randue, Esq; by his last Will and Testament, 1724, gave to the *Charity School* of this Parish five hundred Pounds; for augmenting the Vicaridge of this Parish two hundred Pounds; also to the Corporation of *New Windsor* the sum of one thousand Pounds, for an addition to Archbishop *Laud*'s Charity; to this, his Executors, *Richard Topham*, Esq; and the Rev. Dr. *Jones*, Canon of *Windsor*, by a discretionary power in his last Will, made a farther addition of two hundred and fifty Pounds. With this twelve hundred and fifty Pounds, the Corporation purchased a Land Estate in *Wingfield*, and *Bray* Parishes, and annually dispose of fifty Pounds in manner following, *viz.* To five Boys that were put Apprentice by Archbishop *Laud*'s Charity, and have duly served their respective times, ten Pounds each; and every third year, the same fifty Pounds, is given equally to three Maidens, born in *Windsor*, that have faithfully lived in one service three entire years: The young Men and Maidens are elected by the Corporation, in the same manner as Archbishop *Laud*'s Donation is given.

Richard Hale, M. D. 1728, gave to the *Charity School* five hundred Pounds.

Mrs. *Barbara Jordan*, 1730, gave to three *Old Maids*, not taking Alms of this Pariſh, three Pounds *per Annum*.

Richard Topham, Eſq; by his laſt Will and Teſtament, 1730, gave five hundred Pounds to build a *Work-Houſe*, to employ the Poor; and one hundred Pounds to the *Charity School*; alſo eight Pounds *per Ann.* for ever, to be thus divided at *Chriſtmas*, *viz.* ten Shillings to twelve poor Houſe-Keepers, not taking Alms of this Pariſh, and ten Shillings each, to four poor Perſons legally ſettled in Mr. *Richard Reeve*'s Alms-Houſes.

Mrs. *Arabella Reeve*, 1732, gave five hundred Pounds, or more if wanted, to compleat the *Work-Houſe* deſigned by her Brother, *Richard Topham*, Eſq; and ſix Pounds annually, for ever, on the 16th of *November*, to ſix poor Widows, lame or blind, born and inhabiting in this Pariſh; the Corporation, Truſtees. Alſo one hundred twelve-penny Loaves annually, on the 20th of *May*, to one hundred of the pooreſt People of this Pariſh; the Church-Wardens, and Overſeers, Truſtees.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Juſtice *Reeve* compleated the *Work-Houſe*; and in the year 1736, gave one hundred Pounds to the *Charity School*.

Grants from the Crown to this Pariſh, *viz.*

By a Grant from King *William* and Queen *Mary*, *July* 27, 1693, *Anno Regni* 5°; the ſum of fifty Pounds *per Annum*, was ſettled towards the maintenance of the Church and Poor; payable to the Mayor, and Church-Wardens quarterly, out of the rents and revenues of the honour of *Windſor* Caſtle.

By another Grant from King *William*, *April* 17, 1700, *Anno Regni* 12°; was ſettled the ſum of fifty Pounds *per Annum* more, payable without impoſt or charge quarterly, to the Mayor, and Church-Wardens; being in lieu and compenſation for certain Lands, incloſed in the little Park; and alſo the profits of thirty-one Acres of Land, lying between the Park-wall, and the River *Thames*; which was uſually let at the yearly Rent of twenty-ſix Pounds *per Annum*. Theſe Grants were removed into the Penſion-Office, in the reign of *George* I. And one hundred

hundred Pounds is payable *per Annum* to the Overſeers of the Poor; and twenty Pounds *per Annum* to the Church-Wardens; by virtue of a Receipt ſigned by the Mayor.

It may be proper to obſerve here that there is but one Church in this large and populous Pariſh; and that, beſides the publick worſhip of God herein performed, Prayers and Divine Service are alſo performed four times every day at St. *George*'s Chapel in the Caſtle, to which the Inhabitants at all times reſort; and that the Diſſenters of the ſeveral denominations are here but few, and of ſmall account. The Preſbyterians formerly had a *Meeting-Houſe*, but that has been long ſince laid aſide, and made uſe of as a Ware-Houſe for Linen Cloth or other ſtores.

On the *North* ſide of the Church-yard, was erected in the year 1706, a neat Edifice for a *Free School*, for thirty Boys and twenty Girls, belonging to this Pariſh; who are cloathed, and inſtructed in writing, accompts, and the principles of the Chriſtian Religion. This Charity is ſupported by ſeveral Legacies, but chiefly by Subſcription of the Inhabitants: The Dean of *Windſor*, and the two ſenior Prebends of the College in reſidence, and the Mayor, and two ſenior Aldermen of the Corporation for the time being, are the Truſtees, for the over-looking and governing this Charity.

On the *Eaſt* ſide of the Town, his Grace the Duke of St. *Albans* has a ſtately and handſome Seat with beautiful Gardens that extend to the Park wall, and his Grace is at preſent making farther improvements by opening a view into the *High-ſtreet* of the Town. Many Gentlemen and families of eſtate alſo, conſtantly reſide either in the Town, or in lodgings in the Caſtle, during the abſence of the Royal Family. The late Queen *Anne* when Princeſs of *Denmark*, and under the diſpleaſure of King *William* III. purchaſed a ſmall neat Houſe on the Caſtle hill, adjoining to the little Park, which ſhe made her Summer retreat; and after her acceſſion to the Throne, when her Majeſty conſtantly reſided at *Windſor* every Summer, would daily withdraw from the royal Lodgings, and the ſtate and ſplendor of a great and victorious Court, to enjoy a happy retirement in this Houſe and Gardens.

The Park lies on the *Eaſt* ſide of the Town alſo, into which you enter, on the ſide of this Houſe, by a handſome Gate or Ruſtic Portal. This Park is a great ornament to *Windſor*, and is called the *Little* or *Houſe Park*, to diſtinguiſh it from another adjoining of much larger extent; it is computed to be four miles in circumference, and contains near 500 Acres of Land, was inlarged and incloſed by a brick wall in the reign of the late King *William* III. and is moſt delightful for the many ſhady walks, eſpecially that called *Queen Elizabeth's Walk*; which on the Summer evenings, is chiefly frequented by the beſt company: The fine plain on the top of the hill, was made level for bowling in King *Charles* II. time, (an exerciſe in which that Prince much delighted) and from hence, is an extended proſpect over a moſt beautiful and well cultivated Country, and the River *Thames*; the lower part of this Park, under the Terras on the *North* ſide of the Caſtle, was deſigned and laid out for a Garden in the reign of Queen *Anne*, but on the demiſe of that Princeſs, not brought to perfection. Here is conſtantly a good ſtock of Deer, and the Keeper's *Lodge* at the farther end next the road ſide, is a delightful Habitation with fine Gardens.

On the oppoſite ſide of the Road is *Frogmore*, a handſome Houſe and Gardens, belonging to the late Duke of *Northumberland*, natural Son of King *Charles* II. In this Houſe Marſhal *Belleiſle* reſided, when lately in *England*, after he had been for ſome time Priſoner in the *Round Tower* of the Caſtle.

This naturally leads us to make mention of the *Great Park*, on the *South* ſide of the Town, and into which you enter by a moſt noble Road or *Long Walk*, made in a direct line, to the top of a delightful Hill, near three miles diſtant. This Park is fourteen miles in circumference, is alſo well ſtocked with Deer and all ſorts of Game, and has moſt pleaſant Ridings, and ſhady Walks regularly planted with Trees; and tho' Art has not been wanting to adorn and make pleaſant this royal Park, the whole is ſo decorated and embelliſhed by Nature, that it ſurpaſſes all the Gardens of Art. The *Ranger* or *Keeper's Lodge*, was built in the reign of King *Charles* II. and was for a long time in the poſſeſſion of the late Duke of *Marlborough* and his family, till the death of the Hon. Mr. *John Spencer*, Brother to the preſent Duke of *Marlborough*; on

on whoſe deceaſe, *Anno* 1746, this Houſe, with the Office of *Ranger* of the Park, was by his Majeſty granted to his Royal Highneſs the DUKE OF *CUMBERLAND*; and by the great and noble improvements now making by his Royal Highneſs to this *Lodge* and Gardens; this moſt pleaſant *Villa* ſeems to promiſe for the future, not only to be the delight, but habitation of Princes.

Cranburn-Lodge in this neighbourhood, belongs alſo to the Crown, and was made a moſt delightful Seat by *Richard* late Earl of *Ranelaugh*; conſiderable improvements have alſo been made both to the Houſe and Gardens by the preſent Duke of St. *Albans*, who now holds it by Grant from his Majeſty: The ſituation and architecture of the Houſe, are very beautifull, and the well deſigned order and beauty of the Gardens, are viſible marks of an elegant Taſte; the extenſive views alſo from the Terrace Walk and Apartments, over *Windſor* even to *London*, on the *Eaſt*, and the whole Country many miles round on the *Weſt*, form the moſt delightful Proſpects; nor can a finer Landſkip be imagined than is ſeen from this Houſe, and Gardens which both art and nature have joined to make a moſt agreeable Habitation.

The above-named Earl of *Ranelaugh*, erected *Ann* 1709, on the neighbouring *Plain*, a handſome School, with a Chapel for divine ſervice, and amply endowed it with Eſtates in *Ireland*, for the cloathing and inſtructing of twenty Boys, and twenty Girls belonging to the neighbouring pariſh of *Wingfeild*, and the liberties of *Cranburn*, in reading, writing, and the principles of the Chriſtian Religion: This foundation for many years after the Earl's deceaſe, laboured under many difficulties, but was at length happily recovered and eſtabliſhed, by the diligence and application of the Rev. Mr. *Waterſon* the Maſter.

Fern Hill, at a ſmall diſtance cannot here be paſſed by without particular notice, both on account of its fine ſituation, and being the Seat of the late worthy Lieutenant-General *Clayton*, who bravely, tho' unfortunately fell in the Field of Battle, fighting for the Liberties of *Europe*, under his royal and victorious Maſter at *Dettingen*, *June* 17, 1743. The pleaſant ſituation of the Houſe on a riſing Hill, the beautifull

tifull Greenſwerd, and agreeable Plantations equally attract and entertain the Eye, and merit a particular deſcription; but it would be foreign to our preſent purpoſe to enlarge farther in this place: It is therefore we are obliged to deſiſt, but not without firſt obſerving, that no juſt Idea can be formed, of the many beauties that offer to our View, both in the *Park*, and this adjacent *Foreſt*, by the beſt deſcription in Proſe; our great *Engliſh* Poet only, can properly paint out theſe ſylvan Scenes, and delightful Habitations, when, in his excellent Poem on this ſubject, he ſays;

The groves of Eden, *vaniſhed now ſo long*
Live in deſcription, and look green in ſong:
Theſe, was my breaſt inſpired with equal flame,
Like them in beauty, ſhould be like in fame.
Here hills and vales, the woodland and the plain,
Here earth and water ſeem to meet again.
Not Chaos *like, together cruſhed and bruiſed,*
But as the world, harmoniouſly confuſed:
Where order in variety we ſee,
And where, tho' all things differ, all agree.
Here waving groves a chequered ſcene diſplay,
And part admit, and part exclude the day; —
There, interſperſed in lawns and opening glades
Thin trees ariſe, that ſhun each other's ſhades.
Here in full light the ruſſet plains extend;
There wrap'd in clouds, the bleuiſh hills aſcend:
Ev'n the wild heath diſplays her purple dyes,
And 'midſt the deſart, fruitful fields ariſe,
That crown'd with tufted trees and ſpringing corn,
Like verdant iſles the ſable waſte adorn. —
Not proud Olympus *yields a nobler ſight*
Tho' Gods aſſembled grace his tow'ring height,
Than what more humble mountains offer here,
Where in their bleſſings, all thoſe Gods appear.

Pope.

But

But to return to the Town. In the year 1736, purſuant to the Will of *Richard Topham*, Eſq; aforementioned, was erected in *Sheet-ſtreet*, a *Work-Houſe*, for the employment and maintenance of the Poor of this Pariſh; on the ground given heretofore by *Thomas Aldem*, Gent, for a *Peſt-Houſe*; which, the Corporation for this purpoſe, let by Leaſe for five thouſand years, to the late Right Hon. Lord Chief Juſtice *Reeve*, Mr. *Topham's* Executor, who compleated the whole, and defrayed the overplus expence; and the Houſe and Ground is made over to Truſtees, for the uſe of a *Work-Houſe* for the Poor, nevertheleſs, in caſe of the Plague, at any future time during the Leaſe, the Houſe and Ground is to revert to the intent and purpoſe of the ſaid *Thomas Aldem.*

Having now near finiſhed this intended account of the Town and Corporation of *Windſor*, it remains to obſerve, That this Borough early enjoyed the Privilege of ſending *Burgeſſes* to Parliament, and that the moſt antient Return of *Burgeſſes*, from the Records of the Tower and the Rolls, are

30. *Edward* I. Two *Burgeſſes* returned for *New Windſor.*

7. *Edward* II. Two *Burgeſſes* returned for *Windſor.*

25. *Henry* VI. The Return for *Windſor* was thus: *Indentura facta, &c. teſtatur quod nos Major et Communitas Burgenſium Burgi de* Nova Windſore, *eligimus et nominavimus de communi conſilio noſtro* Rogerum Faſuam *et* Rogerum Scherman, *dicti Burgi Burgenſes ad comparendum, &c. In quorum teſtimonium ſigillum commune omnium et ſingulorum Burgenſium & Communitatis prædictæ* habentium (in the Records 'tis *habemus) electionem intereſſentium præſentibus eſt appenſum, Dat. apud* Windſore, *&c. præſentibus* Johanne Avelyn, *Majore Burgi prædicti*, Willielmo Scherman, Willielmo Trowe, Rogero Weyte, Johanne Notewey, *Ballivis.* Johanne Bethewood, Thoma Swan, Johanne Ruwelond, Thoma Pers, Richardo Bernard, *Conſtabulariis et aliis.*

27. *Henry* VI. The ſame exactly.

In theſe Returns, the Parliament *Burgeſſes* we find were choſe by the *Mayor*, and Community of the *Burgeſſes* of the Borough, and the common Seal of all and ſingular the *Burgeſſes* and Commonalty, which had voices in Elections affixed thereto; but about twenty-four years after, *viz.* 7. *E.* IV. the Return is much different, and after this Form, *viz.*

Teſtatur

Teſtatur quod Johannes Scot, *et* Willielmus Kemſale, *Ballivi Burgi de* Windſore, *et Comburgenſes Burgi prædicti elegerunt* Willielmum Evinton, *et* Henricum Franceys, *Burgenſes eſſendi ad Parlem. In cujus rei teſtim. ſigillum commune appoſuerunt* (i. e.) *Ballivi et Comburgenſes ſigillum appoſuerunt.*

39. Henry VI. *Major Ballivi et tota Communit. eleger. Dat. ſub ſigillo Majoritatis.*

7. Edward VI. *Major ſimul cum Ballivis Burgenſ. et Communitate eleger. In cujus teſtim. ſigillo commune Burgi in Gilda* ibid. *appoſuimus.*

1, 2. Phil. & Mar. *Major Ballivi et Burgenſes ſimul cum et Marc. Communitate ex communi aſſenſu eleger. Dat. ſub ſigil. Com. Burgi in Gilda Aula.*

2, 3. *P. M.* and 4, 5, *P. M.* the ſame exactly.

1. Eliz. *Major ſimul cum Ballivis Burgenſ. et Communitate eleger.*

Again, 35. Henry VI. *Major Ballivi, et Burgenſ. eleger. Dat. ſub communi ſigillo in Gilda Aula Regia.*

And 1. *Edw.* VI. 14. *Eliz.* 30. *Eliz.* 43. *Eliz.*

1. *Jac.* I. 7. *Jac.* I. 18. *Jac.* I. 20. *Jac.* I.

1. *Car.* I. alter *eodem Anno.* 3. *Car.* I. 15. *Car.* I.

All which Returns are by the *Mayor*, *Bayliffs*, and *Burgeſſes*, and under the common Seal, and moſt of them dated in the *Guild-Hall* of *Windſor*.

The laſt mentioned Indenture of Return for Parliament *Burgeſſes* the 15th of King *Charles* I. 1639, runs thus: *This Indenture made the 6th day of* March, *in the 15th year, &c. between the* Mayor, Bayliffs, *and* Burgeſſes *of the Burgh of* New Windſor *on the one part, and* George Purefoy, *Eſq; High Sheriff of the County of* Berks *on the other part; witneſſeth, That the ſaid* Mayor, Bayliffs *and* Burgeſſes, *with their mutual free aſſent, and conſent, have elected and choſen Sir* Arthur Ingram, *and Sir* Richard Harriſon, *Burgeſſes*, &c.

And the like Return is in the 39th year of Queen *Elizabeth*, and for the moſt part all the reigns of King *James* I. and King *Charles* I. until the Year 1641, *&c.*

By theſe and other Records it ſeems, the Returns of Members to ſerve in Parliament, had ſometimes been made by the *Mayor*, *Bayliffs*, and *Burgeſſes*, not exceeding thirty; and ſometimes by the *Mayor*,

Bayliffs,

Bayliffs, *Burgeſſes*, and *Inhabitants* at large, but more commonly by the former only, till the year 1640, when at a Committee of Elections, Serjeant *Maynard* reported, and it was reſolved, "*That all the Inhabitants had a Right to elect.*"

Upon the Reſtoration, 13. *Carol.* II. *Richard Braham*, Eſq; and Sir *Thomas Higgons*, were return'd to Parliament, by the *Mayor*, *Bayliffs*, and *Burgeſſes*, and upon the diſpute of the Election in Parliament, it was reported by Serjeant *Charlton*, and reſolved, "*That the* Mayor, Bayliffs, "*and* Burgeſſes, *not above thirty in number*, *have only the right to elect*:" And it was made to appear, from the Book of Entries of the Town of *Windſor*, that three ſeveral Elections in Queen *Elizabeth*'s reign, were by number, not exceeding thirty.

Theſe different reſolutions frequently occaſioned double Returns to Parliament: And *March* 19, *Anno* 1678, a Petition of *Richard Winwood* and *Samuel Starkey*, Eſqrs. was brought into Parliament, complaining of an undue Return of Sir *John Ernle*, Knight, and *John Powney*, Eſq; as *Burgeſſes* for the ſaid Borough; and a Committee was appointed to enquire into the matter of the ſaid Petition, and report the ſame to the Houſe.

It appeared on the examination of the Witneſſes, that Sir *John Ernle* and Mr. *Powney*, had been unanimouſly elected on the 27th of *February* preceeding, by the *Mayor*, *Bailiffs*, and *Burgeſſes*, in the *Town-Hall*; and that Mr. *Winwood* and Mr. *Starkey*, were the ſame day elected by above two hundred of the Inhabitants at the Market-Croſs. The queſtion on the debate was, whether "*the* Mayor, Bayliffs, *and* "Burgeſſes, *not exceeding the number of thirty*, or whether *the* Inhabi- "tants *at large*, *had right to vote in Elections of Members to Parliament* "*for the ſaid Borough.*" And ſeveral Records and Returns to Parliament were produced, to ſupport the ſole right of the *Mayor*, *Bayliffs*, and *Burgeſſes*; as alſo the right of the *Inhabitants* at large, whereupon the Committee came to the following reſolutions, *viz.*

1. "That the *Mayor*, *Bayliffs*, and *Burgeſſes* of *New Windſor*, have "not the right of electing Members to ſerve in Parliament for the ſaid "Borough.

2. "That the Borough of *New Windſor* hath a right to ſend *Burgeſſes* "to Parliament by preſcription.

3. "That all the *Inhabitants* of the ſaid Borough have the right of "electing Members to ſerve in Parliament for the ſaid Borough.

4. "That Sir *John Ernle* and Mr. *Powney* are not duly elected to "ſerve, *&c.*

5. "That Mr. *Winwood* and Mr. *Starkey* are not duly elected to "ſerve, *&c.*"

Note, The Committee divided on the fifth reſolution. Yea's 125. No's 131.

6. "That the late election of Members to ſerve, *&c.* is a void election."

The firſt, ſecond, third, and fourth reſolutions were, upon the queſtion ſeverally put, agreed unto by the Houſe.

And the fifth reſolution being read a ſecond time, and the queſtion put, that the Houſe doth agree with the Committee therein, the Houſe divided, Yea's 153. No's 189.

And *reſolved* by the Houſe, That Mr. *Winwood* and Mr. *Starkey*, are duly elected to ſerve in the preſent Parliament for the Borough of *New Windſor*. And

Ordered, That the Clerk of the Crown, and the *Mayor* of the Borough of *New Windſor*, do attend on *Monday* morning next at ten o Clock, and amend the ſaid Return. Again,

Anno 1689, 2 *Maii*. Upon the Petition of *William Adderley*, Eſq; againſt the Return of *Henry Powle*, Eſq; for *New Windſor*; the Committee came to theſe reſolutions, *viz.*

1. That it is the opinion of this Committee, "That the right of "electing *Burgeſſes* to ſerve in Parliament, is in the *Mayor*, *Bayliffs*, "and ſelect number of *Burgeſſes* only.

2. "That *Henry Powle* is duly elected to ſerve in Parliament."

To which reſolutions the Houſe agreed, *Nemine Contradicente*.

Auguſt 6th following, Sir *Algernon May* was on the ſame reſolutions voted duly elected *Burgeſs*, to ſerve in Parliament for the Borough of *New Windſor*. This Parliament being diſſolved; the ſame year, *viz.*

Anno 1689, 24 *Martii*. A Petition of Sir *Charles Porter* and *William Adderley*, Eſq; that they were duly elected *Burgeſſes* for the ſaid Borough by

by the majority of legal Electors, and a Return was demanded from the *Mayor* of ſuch their Election: But that notwithſtanding, the ſaid *Mayor* hath taken upon him unduly to return *Baptiſt May* and Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, in prejudice to the Petitioners; read and referred.

Alſo a Petition of the *Inhabitants* of the ſaid Borough, That a Precept being directed to the *Mayor* and *Burgeſſes* of *New Windſor*, and a day appointed for the Election. The Petitioners being the general *Burgeſſes* and *Inhabitants* of the ſaid Borough, appeared at the *Market-Croſs*, and duly elected Sir *Charles Porter* and *William Adderley*, Eſq; for their *Burgeſſes*; but the *Mayor* hath unduly returned, *(ut ſupra)* and praying conſideration, and that the Houſe would aſſert their ancient right, by cauſing the *Mayor* to amend the ſaid Return; was likewiſe read and referred to the Committee of Privileges and Elections.

The merits of this Return reſted upon the like queſtion with the former, whether "*the right of Election was in the* Mayor, Bayliffs, *and* "Burgeſſes, or *in the* Inhabitants *paying ſcot and lot:*" and ſeveral Records and Returns to Parliament were produced in behalf, and to juſtify the Return of *Baptiſt May* and Sir *Chriſtopher Wren*, and alſo to make good and ſupport the right of the Petitioners; and upon conſideration of the whole matter the Committee came to the following reſolutions.

1. *Reſolved*, "That the right of electing of *Burgeſſes* to ſerve in "Parliament for the Borough of *New Windſor*, is in the *Mayor*, *Bayliffs*, "and ſelect number of *Burgeſſes* only.

2. *Reſolved*, "That Sir *Chriſtopher Wren* and *Baptiſt May*, Eſq; are "duly elected *Burgeſſes* to ſerve in this preſent Parliament for the ſaid "Borough of *New Windſor.*"

Which reſolutions being ſeverally read, and the queſtion being put, That the Houſe do agree with the Committee therein; the Houſe divided. Yea's 140 No's 152. So it paſs'd in the negative, *i. e.* not to agree with the Committee. And

Reſolved, "That Sir *Charles Porter* and *William Adderley*, Eſq; are "duly elected *Burgeſſes* to ſerve in this preſent Parliament for the ſaid "Borough of *New Windſor.*"

Ordered, That the Clerk of the Crown do attend this Houſe upon *Monday* morning next, with the Return for *New Windſor* to amend the ſame, according to the ſaid reſolutions. And

Ordered, That the *Mayor* of the Borough of *New Windſor* do attend this Houſe upon *Monday* morning next, to amend the Return of *Burgeſſes* for the ſaid Borough.

Anno 1690, 19 *Maii*. The Clerk of the Crown, and the *Mayor* of *New Windſor*, attending according to the ſeveral orders of *Saturday* laſt, were called in, and the *Mayor* made a Return of an Indenture, by which Sir *Charles Porter* and *William Adderley*, Eſq; were elected. And thereupon the Clerk of the Crown took off from the file the Indenture, by which Sir *Chriſtopher Wren* and *Baptiſt May*, Eſq; were returned, and filed the other Indenture inſtead thereof.

Since this time the Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament for this Borough, has conſtantly been openly made at the Market-Place, by the *Mayor*, *Bayliffs*, *Burgeſſes*, and all the *Inhabitants* paying ſcot and lot; and the ſame has been confirmed by the following reſolutions in Parliament, on two ſucceeding diſputed Elections, *viz.*

Anno 1715, *April* 14. On the Petition in Parliament of Sir *Henry Aſhurſt*, and *Samuel Travers*, Eſq; againſt the Return of *Chriſtopher Wren*, and *Robert Gayer*, Eſqrs. It was reſolved by the Houſe;

" *That the right of electing Members to Parliament for the Borough of* " New Windſor, *is in the Inhabitants paying ſcot and lot.*"

And the Committee reſolved, and the Houſe agreed;

I. " That *Chriſtopher Wren*, and *Robert Gayer*, Eſqrs. were not duly " elected.

II. " That Sir *Henry Aſhurſt*, and *Samuel Travers*, Eſq; were duly " elected *Burgeſſes* for the Borough of *New Windſor*."

Anno 1737, *March* 23. On the double Return of the Right Hon. Lord *Vere Beauclerck*, and *Richard Oldfield*, Eſq; It was reſolved by the Houſe;

" *That the right of electing Members for the Borough of* New Wind- " ſor, *is in the Inhabitans paying ſcot and lot.*" And

March 27. It was reſolved by the Houſe that Lord *Vere Beauclerck* was duly elected.

The Members of the preſent Parliament are,

The Right Honourable *Henry Fox*, Eſq; Secretary of War.

The

The Right Honourable Lord *George Beauclerck*, Brother to his Grace the Duke of St. *Albans*, and Colonel of a Regiment of Foot.

The Town of *Windſor* gives name to two noble Families of this Kingdom, *viz.* the Right Honourable the Earl of *Plymouth*, and the Lord *Montjoy* and *Windſor*, of the Iſle of *Wight*; whoſe anceſtor *Walter*, ſon of *Otho*, a noble *Roman* in *Italy*, came into *England* with *William* I. and was by him made a Baron, and Caſtellan (Conſtable) of the Caſtle of *Windſor*, and Keeper of the Foreſt in *Berkſhire*. The Earl of *Kildare*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, is alſo deſcended from the ſaid *Walter de Windſor*. Men of note of this Town are,

Roger of Windſor, native of this Town, was Hiſtorian to King *Henry* III.

Oliver King, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, reſided in this Town: He was educated at *Eton*, and *Anno* 1450, admitted into *King's* College *Cambridge*; was Regiſter of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, and principal Secretary to King *Henry* VI. Prince *Edward* his Son, King *Edward* IV. and King *Henry* VII. *Anno* 1492, he was conſecrated Biſhop of *Exeter*, and 1495, made Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells:* He died *January* 24, 1503, and was buried in St. *George's* Chapel, where we ſhall have occaſion to make farther mention of him.

Thomas Ramme, was born in *Windſor*, educated alſo at *Eton*, and was admitted Fellow of *King's* College *Cambridge Anno* 1588; afterwards became Chaplain to *Charles* Lord *Montjoy*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and *Anno* 1628, was made Biſhop of *Ferns* and *Leglin*, in that Kingdom: And the following Inhabitants, if not Natives, will always be mentioned with honour in this Town.

Richard Topham, Eſq; a Gentleman of extenſive learning, and fine taſte in books, painting, and the more polite arts: His Judgment was equally ſhewn in a well choſen Library, and a noble collection of Drawings, which at a great expence, and uncommon application, he procured from the *Originals* at *Rome*, and other parts of *Italy:* Mr. *Topham* died in

in the year 1730, and his noble Library and Drawings were given by his Executors, the Lord Chief Juſtice *Reeve*, and Dr. *Mead*, to *Eton* College: His Benefactions to this Town we have had occaſion to mention before.

The ſaid Sir *Thomas Reeve*, Knt. Lord Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas, conſtantly reſided at *Windſor*; whoſe great abilities in the Law raiſed him to the ſupreme judicature of this Kingdom, and whoſe juſtice, benevolence, and humanity, gained him the general eſteem and love of Mankind: His Lordſhip died at *Windſor*, *February* 14, 1736, and was buried on the *South* ſide of the Altar, in the Pariſh Church, to whoſe memory Dr. *Mead* has erected a noble Marble Monument, which we here preſent to our Readers, by the Favour of his Lordſhip's Heir, *Thomas Reeve*, Eſq; of this Town, and thereby have no farther occaſion to enlarge on the many excellent qualities of this great and good Man.

The moſt noble Lady, *Diana* Dutcheſs Dowager of St. *Albans*, eldeſt Daughter and Coheir to *Aubery de Vere*, the laſt Earl of *Oxford*, of that ancient and noble Family. Her Grace conſtantly reſided at *Windſor*, and by a Life ſpent in piety and good works, became the greateſt character of the preſent, and a pattern for future Ages: Her Grace died *January* 15, 1741, and was buried in St. *George*'s Chapel.

The Officers of this Corporation are choſen annually, and the Mayor enters on his Office the firſt *Monday* in *October*:

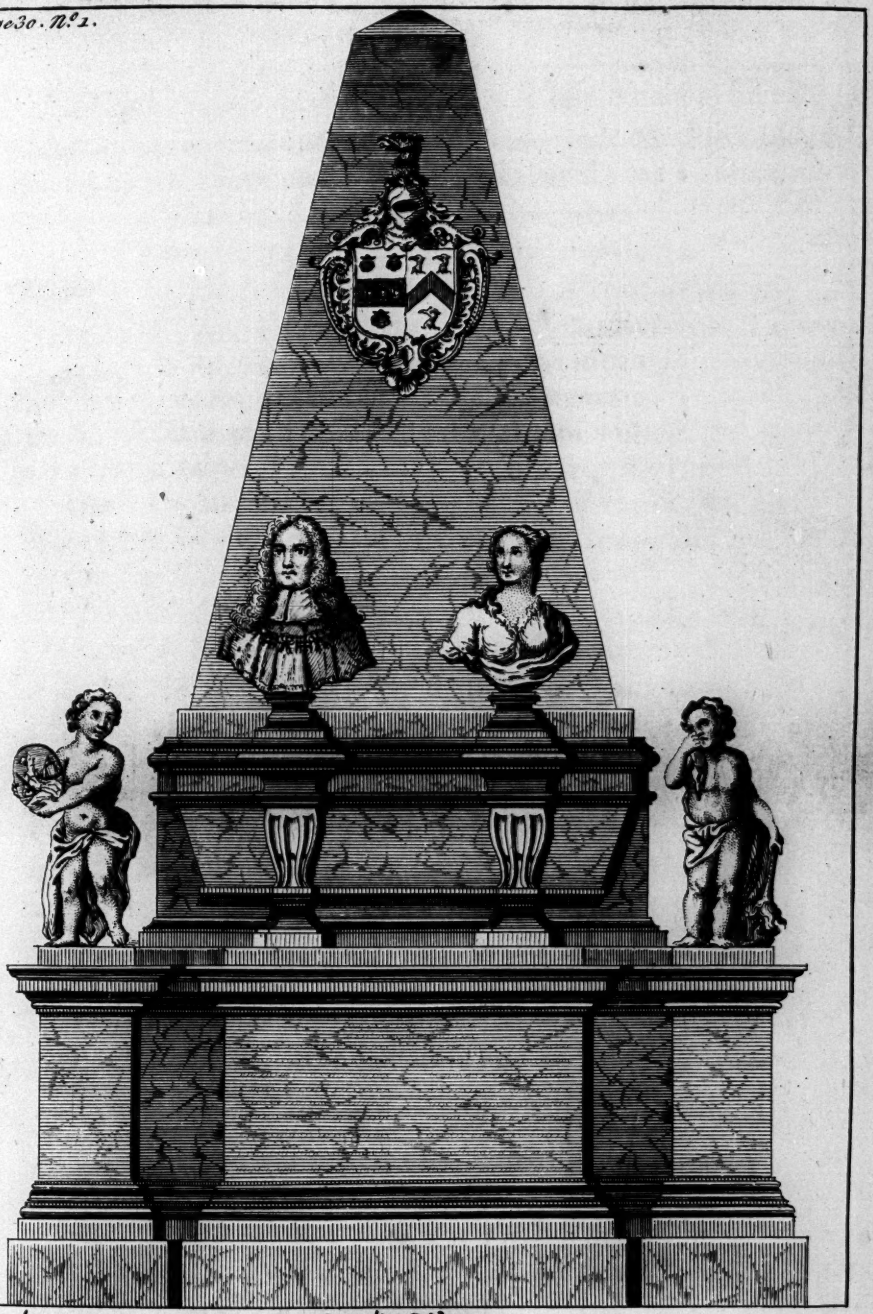
The preſent Mayor, Mr. *John Snowden*, ſen.

High Steward of the Borough, His Grace the Duke of St. *Albans*.

Under Steward or Recorder, *James Hayes*, Eſq;

Clerk of the Corporation, Mr. *Brookland*.

We ſhall finiſh this account of *Windſor*, with obſerving, that where the account of the *Benefactors*, &c. is enlarged, and differs from the *MS.* aforementioned, or the Tables in the Church, it is upon more authentick and better information; and alſo that the Vicaridge is a *Living* diſcharged



To Thomas Reeve of Windsor Esq.r
This PLATE is Inscrib'd by his Obliged and
most Obedient Servant. Jos. Pote

Parr Sculp.

Juxta hunc Locum
una cum Uxore situs est
Thomas Reeve Eques Auratus
Plumtonia in Agro Northamptoniensi
Patre Richardo Arm. oriundus Londini vero natus
Qui in Collegio s.s. Trinitatis apud Oxonienses
Disciplinis Liberalibus excultus
Ad Patrii Juris studium sese convertens
In medii Templi Societatem adscribi voluit
Ubi inter Adsessores Lectus Quæstorqꝫ factus est
Anno autem MDCCXVII. e Concilio Domini Regis
Dein Anno MDCCXXII Attornatus Generalis
Pro Ducatu Lancastrensi designatus
Utrumque Munus summa Integritate administravit
Donec A.MDCCXXXIII in Judicum Ordinem de Banco
A Potentissimo Principe Georgio II evectus est
Cui Fidem suam adeo adprobavit
Ut Ademum MDCCXXXV Equestri dignitate ornatus
Sine sua Ambitione vel Gratia aliorum
Curiæ ejusdem Capitalis Justiciarius
Ipsique a secretioribus Consiliis constitueretur.
Vir acumine Ingenii Morumqꝫ probitate
Pariter insignis nec ceteris Vitae Officiis
In quibus versabatur minus spectatus
Quam in Jure dicundo Aeque Rectique studiosus
A.MDCCXII Arabellam Johannis Topham
Hujus Parociae Armigeri Filiam
Et Samuelis Foot Mercatoris Londinensis Viduam
Lectissimam Fœminam in Matrimonium duxit
Qua XII Cal. Oct. AMDCCXXXII. tristi morte abrepta
Ipse Maritus semper amantissimus
XIV Cal. Feb. A.D. MDCCXXXVI Aetatis suæ LXV.
Magno Sui desiderio Relicto decessit.
Richardus Mead Archiater Uxoris Cognatus
Utriusque optime de se meritis hoc Monumentum
D.S.P.F.C.

diſcharged in the *King's Books*, was augmented by Mr. *Randue's* Donation, jointly with Queen *Anne's* Bounty; and that the preſent Vicar is the Rev. Mr. *Boſtock*.

Fairs are held in this Borough, *June* 24, a great Fair for Wool.—on St. *Edward's* Day, *October* 13 — And on *Eaſter-Tueſday*.

Market-Day, *Saturday*.

CHAPTER II.

Of the CASTLE.

IN the foregoing Chapter, it is obſerved that *William* I. no ſooner became in poſſeſſion of *Windſor*, than he built a Caſtle or royal Seat on the ſummit of the Hill; This was afterwards improved with many fair Buildings, and enlarged by his Son King *Henry* I. who incloſed the whole with a Wall, and firſt built a Chapel, of which we ſhall treat in the next Chapter, and compleated his royal Father's firſt deſign, inſomuch that it is ſaid by many Authors, that he *new built the Caſtle of* Windſor; the whole extent of the building or encloſed ground, according to *Doomſday-Book*, is ſaid to contain half a Hide of Land, *(Caſtellum de Windeſores eſt in dimidia Hida* *.)

If this Prince did not new build, it may with probable aſſurance be aſſerted, that he entirely compleated, and finiſhed the buildings of this Caſtle; for after his reign, we no where find any mention of this Caſtle, but as a place of great ſtrength; and it was frequently inhabited by ſucceeding

* The diſtribution of *England* by Hides of Land, is very ancient, mention being made thereof in the Laws of King *Ina*, Chap. 14. a Hide of Land is as much Land as may be ploughed with one Plough in a Year, *Terms de Ley*. A Hide of Land contains an hundred Acres, *Crompton Juriſd.* fol. 220. ſeq. Here muſt be a miſtake, for according to a late meaſurement by *B. Langley*, the Circumference of the whole Caſtle is 4180 Feet, the Length from *Eaſt* to *Weſt* is 1480 Feet, and the Area, or ſuperficial quantity of Ground on which it ſtands, excluſive of the Terras Walks, is 12 Acres, 2 Roods, and 30 Poles.

ſucceeding Princes, both on account of its pleaſant Situation, and being a ſtrong Fortreſs and place of defence. King *Henry* II. *Anno* 1710, held a Parliament at this Caſtle, at which was preſent the great *Engliſh* Barons, the King's chief Tenants, alſo *William* King of *Scotland*, and his Brother *David*. It has been before remarked, that the Biſhop of *Durham*, and Earl of *Northumberland*, Regent of the Kingdom, *Anno* 1189, during the abſence of King *Richard* I. reſided here as a place of great ſtrength and ſecurity, as well as royalty. King *John*, Brother and Succeſſor to *Richard*, moſt probably for the ſame reaſons, *Anno* 1215, lodged in this Caſtle, during the warm conteſts between him and the Barons; and to this, it may with reaſon be conjectured, that *Runney*, or *Running-Mead*, near *Old Windſor*, in this Neighbourhood, was appointed the place for the meeting of the King and the Barons on *June* 15, this year; where the King ſolemnly ſigned the great Charter of the Liberties of *England*, *Magna Charta*, alſo the *Charta de Foreſta*. But King *John* ſoon after ſhewing a diſpoſition to break this moſt ſolemn Act; in the year following, *viz.* 1216, this Caſtle was beſieged by the Barons, but without ſucceſs; the Garriſon obliging the Barons to raiſe the Siege. In the conteſt between his Son and Succeſſor King *Henry* III. and the Barons, *Anno* 1263, *Windſor* Caſtle was by treaty delivered up to the latter; but the ſame year by ſurprize was recovered, and made the place of rendezvous of the King's party.

The Kings *Edward* I. and II. reſided at *Windſor*, rather on account of its ſtate and grandeur than a place of defence, and had many Children born in this Caſtle; particularly as more worthy of note here, *Edward* Son of King *Edward* II. and *Iſabella*, Daughter of *Philip* the fair, King of *France*, was born here, *November* 13, 1312, and from this place of his Birth called *Edward* of *Windſor*; a Prince famous in Hiſtory, and of great renown among the Kings of *England*, by the name of *Edward* III. The affection this Prince bore to this his native place, was exceeding great, and in purſuance of his truly noble and royal Deſigns, he, *Anno* 1360, cauſed the old Caſtle to be entirely taken down, except the three Towers on the *Weſt* end in the lower Ward, and rebuilt the preſent ſtately Caſtle, and made it the Seat of the noble Order of the Garter.

Mr.

Mr. *Aſhmole*, in his Hiſtory of this noble Order, has ſo fully treated of this ſubject, that we ſhall in this Place, particularly follow him, who ſays, "That to the end this great Undertaking might be honeſtly and duly performed, King *Edward* by Letters Patent, in the 23d year of his reign, appointed *John Peyntour*, *Richard de Rochell*, *Robert de Bernham*, and other Surveyors, whom he aſſigned to preſs Hewers of Stone, Carpenters, and other Artificers; alſo to provide Stone, Timber, and other Materials.

Alſo in the 25th year of his reign he aſſigned by Patent, *John Brocas*, *Oliver de Burdeux* with others, jointly and ſeverally, to ſurvey the Workmen and the Works, and to encourage thoſe that did their duty, but to compel others that were idle and ſlothful.

Ann. Reg. 27. *John de Alkeſhull*, and *Walter Palmer* were commiſſion'd to provide Stone, Timber, Lead, Iron, and all other neceſſaries for the work; and to impreſs Carriages for their conveyance to *Windſor*.

William de Wyckham (who afterwards attained to the dignity of Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and was the ſecond Prelate of the Garter) had a Superviſor's, or Surveyor's place granted to him by Letters Patent, bearing teſt at *Weſtminſter* the 30th of *October*, *Anno* 30 *Ed.* III. He had like powers given him with thoſe Surveyors firſt above-named, and a Grant of the ſame Fee as had been formerly allowed to *Robert de Bernham*, *viz.* one Shilling a Day while he ſtayed at *Windſor* in his employment; two Shillings a Day when he went elſewhere about that buſineſs; and three Shillings a Week for his Clerk: Which allowances had been firſt of all made to *Richard de Rochell*.

Anno 33, *Edw.* III. he had beſtowed upon him the chief cuſtody and ſurveyorſhip of this Caſtle, of the Manours of *Old* and *New Windſor*, and of ſeveral Caſtles, Manours, and Houſes, enumerated in his Letters Patent; with power to appoint and diſpoſe of all Workmen; buy neceſſaries for Reparation; provide Carpenters, Maſons, and other Artificers; alſo Stone, Timber, *&c.* And in thoſe Manours to hold Leets, and other Courts, Pleas of Treſpaſs and Miſdemeanors, to enquire of the King's liberties, rights, and all things appertaining thereunto.

It may be preſumed, that about the thirty-fourth year of this King's reign, the moſt conſiderable enlargement of the Caſtle was made; ſeeing, there were then great ſtore of the beſt Diggers and Hewers of Stone, impreſt in *London*, and out of divers Counties in *England*, by virtue of Writs, directed to ſeveral Sheriffs (dated the 14th of *April*, in that year) with command to ſend them to *Windſor*, by the *Sunday* next after the Feaſt of St. *George* at the fartheſt, there to be employed at the King's Wages, ſo long as was neceſſary, *viz.*

LONDON, - - - - - - 40	KENT, - - - - - - - - 40
ESSEX, and HERTFORD, - 40	GLOUCESTER, - - - - - 40
WILTS, - - - - - - - 40	SOMERSET, and DEVON, - 40
LEICEST. and WORCEST. - 40	NORTHAMPTON, - - - 40
CAMBRIDGE, and HUNTING. 40	

Herewith the Sheriffs were commanded to take ſufficient ſecurity of theſe Workmen, not to depart from *Windſor*, without the Licence of *William de Wyckham* (who was appointed to return the ſame ſecurity into the Court of *Chancery)* and all this, under the penalty of one hundred Pounds to each reſpective Sheriff.

And becauſe divers of theſe Workmen, for gain and advantage, had afterwards clandeſtinely left *Windſor*, and were entertained by other Perſons, upon greater Wages, to the King's great damage, and manifeſt retarding of his Work: Writs were therefore directed to the Sheriffs of *London*, with command to make Proclamation, to inhibit any Perſon, whether Clerk or Layman, under forfeiture of all they had forfeitable, for employing and retaining any of them; as alſo to arreſt ſuch as had ſo run away, and commit them to *Newgate*, and from time to time to return their Names into *Chancery*.

But a great number of Workmen dying of a great Peſtilence, other Writs were iſſued *(March* 30, *Anno* 36 *Ed.* III.) to the Sheriffs of ſeveral Counties; (not of the former number) That under the penalty of two hundred Pounds each, they ſhould ſend to *Windſor*, able and ſkilful Maſons, and Diggers of Stone, to be there on *Sunday* the *Utas* of *Eaſter* at fartheſt, to be employed in the Works; namely, to the Sheriffs of

YORK,

YORK,	60	NOTTINGHAM,	24
DERBY,	24	LANCASTER,	24
SALOP,	60	DEVON,	60
HEREFORD,	50		

It was the thirty-ſeventh year of this King's reign, before the Buildings were ready for glaſing, and then *Henry de Stamerne*, and *John Brampton*, were employed to buy Glaſs in all places of the Kingdom, where it was to be ſold; to impreſs twenty-four Glaſiers, and convey them to *London*, to work there at the King's Wages, and twelve Glaſiers for *Windſor*, to be employed in like manner within the Caſtle. 1364

In this year alſo the Work went on effectually, as may be gueſs'd from the great ſtore of Workmen preſs'd for this ſervice, as alſo Carriages for Stone and Timber, much of the Stone being digg'd out of the Quarries of *Wellesford*, *Kelwell*, and *Careby*; and the next year, not only in theſe, but in the Quarries of *Heſeleberg*, and *Demelby*; and the following year out of the Quarry of *Melton*.

From hence to the 43d year of this King's reign, we find Artificers were yearly preſs'd, and the buildings of this Caſtle ſeriouſly purſued, but after we meet with nothing in that kind mentioned to be done, until the 48th year, and thence not any thing during his reign; So that it is to be preſumed, this famous Building for magnificence and ſtrength, was the greateſt Part finiſhed in his ſaid 43d year, that is to ſay, the King's Palace, the great Hall of St *George*, the Lodgings on the *Eaſt* and *South* ſide of the upper Baily or Ward, the Keep or Tower in the middle Ward, the Chapel of St. *George*, the Houſes for the Cuſtos and Canons in the lower Ward, together with the whole circumference of the Walls, and their ſeveral Towers and Gates, as now they ſtand.

In ſucceeding Times, ſome other additions were made to the Buildings within the Caſtle: In particular, King *Henry* VII. added that ſtately Fabrick, adjoining to the King's Lodgings in the upper Ward. King *Henry* VIII. new built the great Gate, at the entrance into the lower Ward. King *Edward* VI. began, and Queen *Mary* perfected the

bringing the Water from *Blackmore* Park in *Wingfield* Pariſh, into a Fountain of curious Workmanſhip, erected in the middle of the upper Ward, which ſerved all the Caſtle; Queen *Elizabeth* made a Terrace-Walk on the *North* ſide of the Caſtle, from whence there is a pleaſant proſpect down upon *Eton* College, the *Thames*, and neighbouring Country; and King *Charles* I. *Anno* 1636, built the Gate at the *Eaſt* end of the ſaid Terrace, leading into the Park.

And here our learned *Cambden*'s elegant Deſcription of this Caſtle's ſituation, muſt not be omitted: "For from an high Hill (ſaith he) that riſeth with a gentle Aſcent, it enjoyeth a moſt delightful Proſpect round about; for right in the Front, it overlooketh a Vale, lying out far and wide, garniſhed with Corn Fields, flouriſhing with Meadows, deck'd with Groves on either ſide, and water'd with the moſt mild and calm River *Thames*; behind it ariſe Hills every where, neither rough nor over high, attired as it were with Woods, and even dedicated, as it were by Nature, to Hunting and Game."

Thus far Mr. *Aſhmole*, who brings the ſeveral additions made to this Caſtle by ſucceeding Princes, down to the 11th of King *Charles* I. Whatever farther improvements that Prince might deſign, the Civil Wars, that ſo fatally employed the remainder of his reign, rendered abortive; and this Caſtle at length became the Priſon of its Sovereign, *viz.* from *December* 12, 1648, to *January* 19 following, when all things being ripe for the enſuing Tragedy, this Prince was removed to St. *James*'s in his way to the Scaffold.

After the execrable Murder of this unfortunate Prince, certainly meriting a better fate! This Caſtle felt the ſad effects of the national convultion, and under many avaritious and lawleſs Maſters was ſpoiled, and brought to great decay, inſomuch that on the happy Reſtoration, *Anno* 1660. King *Charles* II. found it neceſſary to repair the Caſtle entirely, and from the bad conſequences of plunder and neglect, raiſed it to its preſent ſtate and ſplendor.

It is certain *Windſor* owes much to this Prince, who moſt part of his reign, here kept his Court in the *Summer* ſeaſon, and ſpared no expence

pence to render this princely Caſtle worthy the royal reſidence; the face of the upper Court was entirely new changed, and brought into its preſent order and beauty, the royal Lodgings were richly furniſhed, the Windows enlarged and made regular, a large Magazine of Arms for greater ſtate was erected, and diſpoſed in moſt beautiful order, and the ſeveral Apartments greatly adorned and decorated by large and beautiful Paintings; inſomuch that this Caſtle, for its ſituation, ſtate, and grandeur, may juſtly vie with the moſt boaſted Palace of foreign Princes, and has conſtantly been the admiration of all Viſiters.

As we purpoſe to finiſh this Chapter with a plan of this Caſtle, and the ſeveral Buildings, on a new and exact ſurvey, and to give a particular deſcription of the royal Apartments at the end of this Work, for the benefit of Strangers, who frequently reſort hither, it is neceſſary only to remark at preſent, that

This Caſtle is divided into two *Courts* or *Wards*, with a large *Keep* or *Round Tower* between them, called the *middle Ward*, being heretofore ſeparated from the lower Ward, by a ſtrong Wall and Drawbridge: The whole is of large extent as obſerved above, and has many Towers and ſtrong Batteries for its defence, tho' at preſent the ſtrength of this Caſtle is conſiderably abated, by the currency of many years, and the excellency of our national Conſtitution, whereby Fortreſſes and ſtrong Holds are not frequent in this Kingdom, and a happy unity between the Prince and Subject is the great ſecurity of both.

The *upper Court* or *Ward* contains on the *North* the royal Apartments, and the Chapel and Hall of St. *George*; on the *Eaſt* and *South* ſides are the ſeveral Apartments of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, the Royal Family, and the great Officers of the Crown. In the Area or middle of this Court is erected, by a faithful and grateful ſubject, a noble equeſtrian Statue in Copper, of his Majeſty King *Charles* II. in the Habit of a *Roman* Cæſar, on a Statuary Marble Pedeſtal, curiouſly carved in *Baſſo Relievo*, with various kinds of Fruit, Fiſh, Shipping, and other ornaments to great perfection: On the *Eaſt* ſide on a Shield is the following Inſcription;

CAROLO

CAROLO SECUNDO,
Regum Optimo,
Domino ſuo clementiſſimo.
Tobias Ruſtat,
Hanc Effigiem humilime,
Dedit et Dedicavit,
Anno Domini MDCLXXX.

On the Hoof of the Horſe is caſt, *Joſias Ibach Stada, Bramenſis,* 1679 *fudit.*

Underneath this Statue is a deep Well, and Water Engine of a very curious nature, contrived by Sir *Samuel Moreland* in this Prince's reign; and it is worth obſerving, that this royal Palace, notwithſtanding its ſituation, is fully ſupplied (from this, and a new erected Engine on the river *Thames* in the reign of Queen *Anne*) in all the different Apartments with that neceſſary Element.

King *Charles* II. alſo enlarged the Terraſs or Walk, made on the *North* ſide of the Caſtle by Queen *Elizabeth*, and carried a like Terraſs round the *Eaſt* and *South* ſides of the upper Court or Ward, and in the year 1676, as appears by the date on the *Eaſt* Rampart, new faced the whole Terraſs with a noble and ſolid Rampart of Free-Stone, with beautiful and eaſy ſlopes to the lower part of the Park underneath. This Terraſs meaſures 1870 feet in length, and may with Juſtice be ſaid to be the nobleſt Walk in *Europe*, both with regard to the ſtrength and grandeur of the Building, and the fine and extenſive proſpect over the river *Thames*, and a moſt beautiful and rich Country; and it muſt be here confeſſed, that this charming Hill, ſeems by nature deſigned for royal Majeſty, and with an auguſt State to overlook all the adjacent Country, for as Sir *John Denham* beautifully ſays,

Windſor *the next (where* Mars *with* Venus *dwells,*
Beauty with ſtrength) above the valley ſwells
Into my eye, and doth it ſelf preſent
With ſuch an eaſie and unforc'd aſcent,

That

That no ſtupendious precipice denies
Acceſs, no horror turns away our eyes;
But ſuch a Riſe, as doth at once invite
A pleaſure, and a reverence from the ſight,
Thy mighty Maſters emblem, in whoſe face
Sat meekneſs, heightn'd with majeſtick grace,
Such ſeems thy gentle height, made only proud
To be the baſis of that pompous load,
Than which a nobler weight no mountain bears,
But Atlas *only which ſupports the ſpheares.* Coopers Hill.

The *Keep*, or *Round Tower*, which forms the *Weſt* ſide of the upper Court, is the Lodging of the *Conſtable* or *Governor*, built in the form of an Amphitheatre on the higheſt part of the Mount; the Aſcent into the Lodgings is by a large flight of ſtone Steps; the Apartments are large and noble; and here alſo is a Guard-Room, or Magazine of Arms for the greater ſtate of this Officer, who has the intire government of this Caſtle, and is an Officer of great antiquity, honour, and power. This Mount King *Charles* II. began to face with ſtrong Brick, but that part only next the lower Court was executed.

The lower Court is larger than the upper, and may be ſaid to be divided into two parts, by St. *George*'s Chapel, which ſtands in the middle; on the *South* and *Weſt* ſides of the outer part of this Court, are the Houſes of the *Alms*, or *Poor Knights of Windſor*; on the *North*, or inner ſide, are the ſeveral Houſes and Apartments of the *Dean* and *Canons*, alſo of the *Minor Canons*, *Clerks*, and other Officers of this Foundation; but as theſe ſeveral Particulars are the ſubject of the enſu-enſuing Hiſtory, they will hereafter be largely treated of in diſtinct Chapters.

In this Ward are alſo ſeveral Towers, belonging to the Officers of the Crown when the Court is at *Windſor*, which will be fully explain'd in the Plan; alſo a large Guard-Room, and a Company of Foot-Guards conſtantly do duty here under the command of an Officer, but at all times ſubject to the Conſtable or Governor of the Caſtle; to whom alone pertains the ſole command of the place, or any Garriſon here, as alſo of the Magazine of Arms, Stores, and Houſes.

The

The Conſtable was firſt appointed by King *John*, and is an Office of great honour and power, as is before obſerved; his office is partly Military, and partly Civil; as a military Officer, he is obliged to defend this Caſtle againſt all Enemies, whether foreign or domeſtick, hath the charge of priſoners brought hither; and is anſwerable for them, and for all that is in the Caſtle to the King. To aſſiſt him in the due execution of his Office, is appointed a *Deputy*, or *Lieutenant Governor*, who in his abſence holds equal command with the Governor himſelf, and has Lodgings appointed for his reſidence at the entrance of the *Round Tower*.

As a civil Officer, the Conſtable is *Judge* of a court of Record, held there by Preſcription, for the determination of Pleas between party and party, ariſing within the Precincts of the Foreſt of *Windſor* and Liberties thereof, which compriſeth many Towns, over the Inhabitants whereof this Court hath Juriſdiction, to any ſum or contract, by way of action at the common Law, and all legal Proceſs, Judgments, and Executions iſſue out in his name.

For this part of his Office alſo, he hath a *Deputy* learned in the Law, who is called *Steward* of the *Court of Record*, and is Keeper of the Conſtable's Seal of Office, with which all things iſſuing out of it are ſealed. This Officer ſupplies the Conſtable's place, as Judge of that Court of Pleas, from whoſe Judgment the appeal is by Writ of Error returnable in the King's-Bench, or Common-Pleas at *Weſtminſter*.

The Conſtable of this Caſtle is likewiſe chief Foreſter and Warden of the Foreſt of *Windſor*, which is 120 miles in compaſs: He hath under him one or more Lieutenants at his pleaſure, with ſeveral other Officers, and hath power to impriſon any Treſpaſſer in Vert or Veniſon, being convicted according to the Law of the Foreſt, having a Priſon in the Caſtle for that purpoſe, called the *Cole-hole*.

This command of his, is not only great, but full of pleaſure, (eſpecially to ſuch as take delight in Hunting) for he hath the freedom of uſing the Sports of the Foreſt when he pleaſeth, which none elſe can do, unleſs the King's licence, or Conſtable's leave be firſt obtained

obtained. He ſigns all Warrants to kill Deer, except thoſe ſigned by the King, alſo Warrants to fell timber and wood; moreover as *Warden* of the *Foreſt*, he holds a Court every ſix weeks, for the more due regulation, and order of the ſeveral parts of the Foreſt, to which the Tenants are obliged to pay due obedience.

The preſent Governor, or Conſtable is, His Grace the Duke of *St. Albans.*

Deputy Governor, *Coll. Olivier.*

Judge of the Court of Record, *George Proctor* Eſq;

But to return. King *Charles* II. left little to be done to this Caſtle, except the Painting of the Apartments, which was carried on by his Succeſſors King *James* II. and *William* III. in whoſe reign the whole was compleated, and will be particularly deſcribed at the end of this Hiſtory. The former of theſe laſt mentioned Princes, during his reſidence at this Palace, gave an uncommon ſpectacle to his Subjects on *July* 3, 1687. by the publick Entry of a Nuntio from the Pope, but that Prince had the mortification to ſee, notwithſtanding the Ceremony was conducted with much ſtate and outward ſhew, rather than entertain, it gave offence to a People, too ſenſible to be deluded by the idle parade of Popiſh Pageantry; and farther, at Court, his Grace the Duke of *Somerſet*, then Lord of the Bed-chamber in waiting, refuſed to attend that Gentleman to his Audience, and choſe rather to incur his Sovereign's diſpleaſure, than to perform a taſk unſuitable to his High Rank, and contrary to the Laws of the Kingdom.

Laſtly, Queen *Anne* made ſeveral additions to this Caſtle, particularly the flight of Steps on the *Eaſt* ſide of the Terras; and, though the Court has ſeldom reſided at *Windſor* in the Reigns of hi s ate and preſent Majeſty, conſiderable ſums have been granted for the neceſſary Repair of this Caſtle and the Royal Apartments.

In the courſe of this Hiſtory, little matter has offered for the entertainment of the ſtudious in Antiquity; the well-known ſtory of King *Arthur* and his *Knights of the Round Table* at *Windſor*, having been generally given up, eſpecially by later Hiſtorians: This notwithſtanding, I ſhall obſerve, that in the Preface to the *Black Book*, or *Regiſter of the*

Garter, which will frequently be made uſe of in this Hiſtory, mention is made of this Prince, *who has been deſervedly noted and famous, and in whoſe reign the riches and power of the* Britons *largely encreaſed, who alſo began that noble Tower* [at *Windſor*] *and there inſtituted his* Round Table: Neither am I unacquainted with the conjecture of *Cæſar*'s Paſſage here over the *Thames*, ſupported by *Polydor Vergil*, *Illud fluminis vadum fuiſſe ultra Vindeſoram pagum*, Hiſt. Angl. *p.* 29. but to leave theſe matters to the more knowing in Antiquity, with far better aſſurance may we come down to the *Saxons*, whoſe Reſidence at *Windſor* is with greater certainty noted by Hiſtorians, and the Place itſelf to have received its Name from that People; King *Edward the Confeſſor* eſpecially, has been generally allowed to keep his Court here; and to what has been already ſaid concerning this Prince being in poſſeſſion of *Windſor*, I ſhall add the following ſtory, as it is related by Biſhop *Kennet* from *Will. Malmsb. One* Wulwin, *ſurnamed* Spillicora, *Son of* Wulman de Nutegarſhale *cutting down fuelle in the woode* Bruelle, (*now* Brill *in* Bucks) *after hard labouring fell into a ſleep, and by a ſettlement of blood in his eyes loſt his ſight for ſeventeen years, and then upon the ſtrength of a dream he went round to eighty ſeven Churches to beg relief from the reſpective Saints, and at laſt came blind to the King's Court at* Windſor, *and was cur'd by a touch of the King's hand; after which he was Keeper of the King's Palace at* Windſor, *for ſeveral years after the death of his Royal healer.* Hiſt of *Ambroſd.* p. 53.

Whatever credit this ſtory may gain according to the temper of the Reader, it certainly is a confirmation that the *Saxon* Princes reſided at *Windſor*, but it is moſt probable, that the preſent Village of *Old Windſor*, about a mile diſtant from this *new Town*, was the habitation of the *Saxons*, from the frequent digging up antient Ruins in that neighbourhood, which cannot otherwiſe be accounted for; and that the beauties of this neighbouring Hill, cauſed ſucceeding Monarchs to make this Spot their Royal Reſidence; and if the preſent Town of *Windſor* yields to its neighbour in Antiquity, it has ſufficient amends by its renowned Caſtle, famous in every Nation, and the moſt celebrated reſidence of the Kings of *England* for near ſeven hundred years paſt, the Scene of great and heroick Actions, and the Seat of Honour, of the moſt noble and illuſtrious Order of Knighthood in the World; and in the words of an antient Author, *whether you regard the wholſomeneſs of*

the

he Aire itſelfe, the natural beautie and ſtrengthe of the ſcituation of the Place, the pleaſante paſtime miniſtred out of the Forreſt, Chaces and Parkes that are annexed unto it, the good neighbourhoode of that noble Ryver, which runneth by it, or the reſpective Commoditie of that moſt flouriſhing Citie, that is not paſte halfe a Day's journeye removed from it, you ſhall finde it comparable with any Prince's Palaice that is abroade, and farre ſurmounting any that we have at home. Lambard.

Upon a late repair of one of the Towers in the upper Court or Ward, formerly ſet apart for State Priſoners, and called the *Devil's Tower*, but of late altered, and made into handſome Apartments for the *Maids of Honour*, was found on a ſtone in the window, an Inſcription in *Italian*, which has been carefully taken off, and is here repreſented; ſome parts of the ſtone were broke by the workmen before it was diſcovered, whereby it is rendered ſomewhat imperfect.

This Inſcription I ſent to that worthy Antiquary Dr. *Rawlinſon*, with an intimation, that by the Reading it ſeemed to be the Petition of ſome *Italian* Priſoner, probably in the Wars of *Edw.* III. who, not being a ſubject to the Prince with whom that King was at war, might poſſibly think himſelf unjuſtly detained *pro Ragione* [di Stato] *contra Giuſtitia.*

In a Letter from that Gentleman ſoon after, he ſays, *from a Friend to whom I ſent your* Italian *Inſcription I received the following Anſwer, which I think fit to communicate to you in his words.* "The "Inſcription ſeems wrote on the place where the *Italian* was a priſo-"ner, but I cannot ſee he was a Priſoner of War, becauſe he ſays he "was ſo, contrary to juſtice; as there is no name of the perſon, it is "hard to gueſs who was the man, or in what time he was priſoner, "*Italian* Manuſcripts might enable me to gueſs by the form of the let-"ters, in which of the *Edward*'s; for it might as well be in the time "of *Edward* I. as *Edward* III. or ſome *Italian* concerned in the Aſ-"ſaſſination of *Henry* Earl of *Cornwall*, Son of *Richard* King of the "*Romans*, or any other on a different occaſion"—— *Thus far my friend,* ſays Dr. *Rawlinſon, and his hint is juſt as to the character, and old* Italian *MSS are ſo rare amongſt us, that if you will ſend me a few, I will procure opinions from abroad, as ſoon as you will enable me by ſending a few copies.* The Copies were ſent according to Dr. *Rawlinſon*'s deſire, in hopes, as he expreſſes it, that *different opinions might ſtrike out ſome light*; but as no return from abroad has been yet received, I leave this Inſcription for the amuſement of thoſe Gentlemen whoſe inclination leads them to theſe ſtudies.

As a particular deſcription of the Royal Apartments, and St. *George*'s Hall will be referred to a future Chapter, I ſhall only obſerve farther in general, that the ſeveral Foundations within this Royal Caſtle are as follow:

I. The moſt noble Order of the *Garter*; which conſiſts of the *Sovereign* and twenty-five *Knights-Companions.*

II. The Royal College of St. *George*, conſiſts of a Dean, twelve Canons, or Prebends, ſeven Minor Canons, eleven Clerks, one Organiſt, one Verger, and two Sacriſts.

III. The

III. The *Alms-Knights*; who are eighteen in number, *viz.* thirteen of the Royal Foundation, and five of the Foundation of Sir *Peter le Maire*, in the reign of King *James* I.

The Houſes of theſe *Poor Knights* are on the *South* and *Weſt* ſides of the lower Court, in the manner, as *Camden* ſays, of the *Grecian Prytaneum*, or *Reſidence of thoſe that had deſerved well of their Country*, by a life ſpent in War, or in the ſervice of the Crown, which was the intention of the royal and warlike Founder King *Edward* III. though of late not ſo ſtrictly attended to.

For the reſt, the Reader is referred to the Plan annexed, wherein every Part of this noble Caſtle is fully ſhewn, and the Royal Apartments diſtinctly deſcribed, and it only remains to mention that the whole of this noble Building is ſurrounded by a ſtrong and regular Rampart of ſtone, and the outward Gate on the Hill next to the Town, was built *An.* 14. *Reg. Eliz.* as appears by this Inſcription:

ELIZABETHÆ REGINÆ XIIII.
1572.

It may perhaps be thought an omiſſion, not to take notice here of the well-known Apothegm of the Architect *William of Wickham*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, who was principally employed, as is before noticed, by King *Edward* III. in building this Caſtle, which when he had finiſhed, in one of the Towers he cauſed to be cut this doubtful Sentence:

THIS MADE WICKHAM.

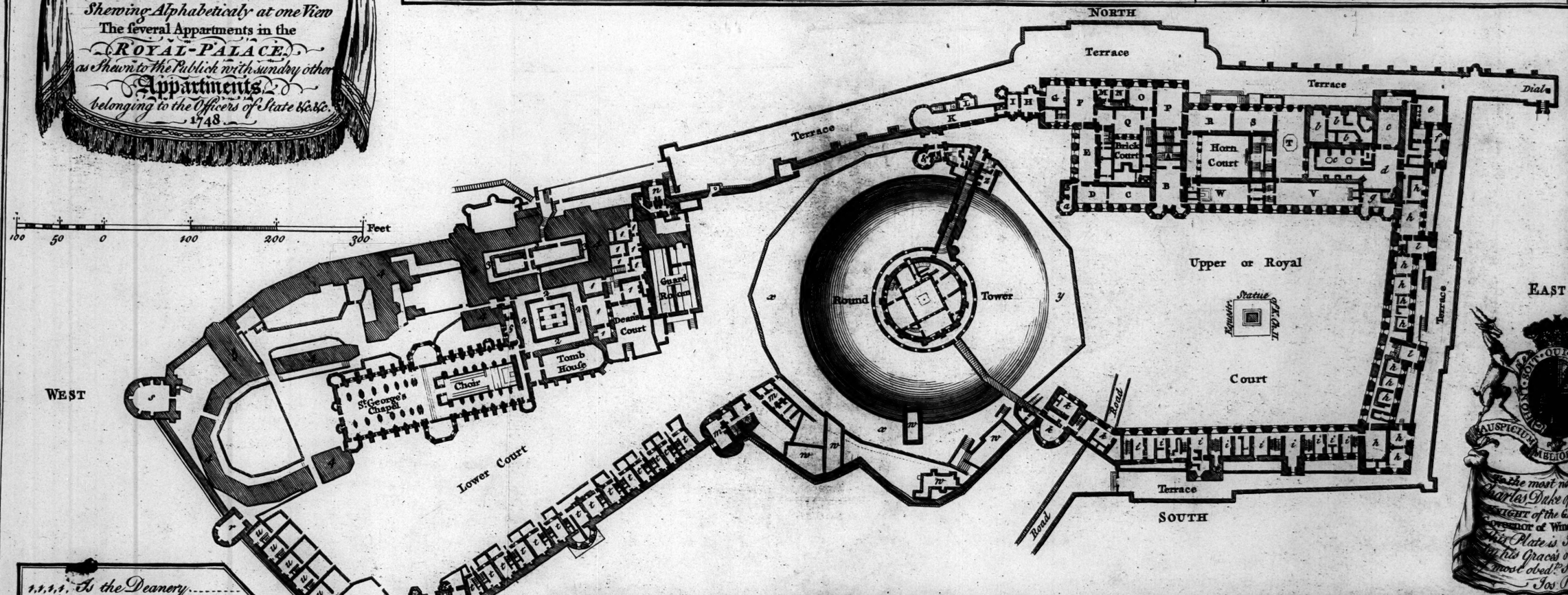
Which was reported to the King, as if that Prelate aſſumed to Himſelf the Honour of building this Royal Caſtle, and had he not, by a ready explication aſſured his Royal Maſter, that He intended no Meaning derogatory to his Sovereign, but only an Acknowledgment, that this Building had *made him* great in the favour of his Prince, and was the cauſe of his preſent high ſtation, the Prelate had probably fell under the diſpleaſure of that Monarch by this Inſcription, which poſſibly in time might have occaſioned a double Interpretation.

CHAP-

A PLAN OF WINDSOR CASTLE

Shewing Alphabetically at one View
The several Appartments in the
ROYAL-PALACE,
as Shewn to the Publick with sundry other
Appartments
belonging to the Officers of State &c.&c.
1748

			F. I.	F. I.
A	The	Queens Great Stair Case	28.1. by	27.9.
B	The	Queens Guard Chamber	45.2. —	27.8.
C	The	Queens Privy Chamber	49.0. —	23.6.
D	The	Queens Audience Chamber	37.6. —	23.7.
E	The	Queens Ball Room	63.4 —	21.8.
F	The	Queens Drawing Room	45.7. —	27.9.
G	The	Queens Bed Chamber	26.1. —	24.6.
H		Room wherein are containd the Beautys of K. Charles	24.1. by	19.1.
I	The	Queens Dressing Room	19.1. —	16.9.
K	The	Queen Elizabeths or the Picture Gallery	92.11. —	13.2.
L	The	Queens China Closett	15.0. —	13.7.
M	The	Kings Closett	17.11. —	17.7.
N	The	Kings Dressing Room	19.10. —	17.6.
O	The	Kings Bed Chamber	26.3. —	25.10.
P	The	Kings Drawing Room		
Q	The	Kings Publick Dining Room		
R	The	Kings Audience Chamber		
S	The	Kings Presence Chamber		
T	The	Kings Guard Chamber		
V	The	St. Georges Hall		
W	The	Royal Chapel		



1,1,1,1,	Is the Deanery
2,2,2,2,	The Dean's Cloisters
3,3,3,3,	The Canons Cloisters
4,4,4,4,	Are sundry Appartments, belonging to the several Canons, Minor Canons, Clerks, Organist &c.
5,	Library — 6, Chapter House

a,	King John's Tower	and Princess of Wales	Appartments for one of the Principal Secretary of State
b,b,b,	Side Kitchens	i,i,i,i, Are Appartments for the Principal Officers in waiting, Viz.t Secretary of State, Master of the Horse, Secretary at War & Vice Chamberlain &c.	n, Winchester Tower
c,c,	Kings Kitchen and Pastry	k,k,k, The Devil Tower &c. late made use of by the Maids of Honour	o, Surveyor Gen.l and Steward of the Courts Appartments
d,	Kitchen Court	l,l, Two other Towers, Maids of hon.r	p, The Castle Prison
e,	Lyons Court	m,m, Store Tower, now made into	q, The Chancellor of y.e Garters Tower
f,	Green Cloth Tower		r, Garter King at Arms Tower
g,	The Prince of Walss Guard Cham.r		s, Julius Casars or the Bell Tower
h,h,h,h,	Are Appartments belonging to their Royal Highness's the Prince		t,t,t,t,t, Houses for N.o 12 Poor Knights; upper foundation with Governor Tower in the; u,u, houses for N.o 5. D.r tower; w,w, Offices in the Black Rod; x,x, The Black Rod Ditch; y, The Deputy Governors; z, Appartments belonging; &, Appartm.ts belonging to y.e

R. Biggs delin.
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R. Parr

CHAPTER III.

Of the CHAPEL of St. *GEORGE*.

THE Chapel of St. *George* is ſituate in the lower Ward or Court of this princely Caſtle. King *Henry* I. firſt erected a Chapel here, and dedicated it to King *Edward* the *Confeſſor*. King *Edward* II. founded alſo a Chapel in the Park adjoining; but neither of theſe were endowed or incorporated.

King *Edward* III. ſoon after he had founded the College (of which we ſhall treat in the next Chapter) in conſequence of his great deſign, and for the greater honour of this his royal Habitation, cauſed the former Chapels to be taken down, and one more large and ſtately Structure to be erected; and for the due and ſpeedy execution of this his pious and truly noble purpoſe, in the twenty-fourth year of his reign, he granted to *John de Sponlee*, the office of Maſter of the Stone-hewers; and gave him power, not only to take and preſs, as well within liberties as without, ſo many Maſons and other Artificers as were neceſſary, and to convey them to *Windſor*, to work at the King's pay, but to arreſt and impriſon ſuch as ſhould diſobey or refuſe, until the King took other order; with a command to all Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, *&c.* to be aſſiſting to him on the King's behalf.

The following year this King aſſigned *James de Dorcheſter*, Sub-Conſtable of the Caſtle, to keep a controll upon all the Proviſions whatſoever, bought for the works of the Chapel; as alſo on the payments made for the ſame, and all other things relating thereunto.

Together with this Fabrick he erected ſeveral Houſes near adjoining, for the *Cuſtos* and *Canons* to inhabit in: And afterwards King *Henry* IV. gave to them a void place in the Caſtle called the Wodehawe,

on the *Weſt* end of this lower Ward, for building of Houſes and Chambers for the *Vicars*, *Clerks*, *Choriſters*, and the other Miniſters, aſſigned to the ſervice of the Chapel.

But King *Edward* IV. (whoſe inclination to, and kindneſs for this place was extraordinary) finding upon ſurvey, that the former Foundation and Walls of the Chapel of St. *George*, were in his time very much decayed and conſumed; and eſteeming the Fabrick not large or ſtately enough, deſigned to build one more noble and excellent: To this purpoſe he conſtituted *Richard Beauchamp*, Biſhop of *Salisbury*, Maſter and Surveyor of the Work: And taking notice, that divers of the officiary Houſes, and other irregular Buildings and old Walls ſtood in his way, and hindered the deſign he had to inlarge the Structure, gave the Biſhop power wholly to remove all ſuch impediments, and to demoliſh and dig up their Foundations, particularly thoſe ancient Buildings on the *Eaſt* ſide of the Chapel, which reached unto the Walls on the *North* ſide of the Caſtle, where the Towers commonly called Clure ys Tower, and Le Auener ys Tower, and Barner ys Tower were ſituated; as alſo on the *South* Side of the Chapel, unto the Belfrey excluſively, and to employ the Stone, Timber, and other Materials thereof, upon ſuch Edifices in the Caſtle as he ſhould think moſt convenient.

With what diligence and ſedulity, and how well the Biſhop performed this office and employment, appears from the teſtimony given him by the King, in the preamble of the Patent, by which he ſhortly after conſtituted him Chancellor of the Garter: "That out of meer love "towards the Order, he had given himſelf the leiſure daily to attend the "advancement and progreſs of this goodly Fabrick." From the new Foundation thus laid by King *Edward* IV. aroſe (like a *Phœnix* out of its aſhes) the elegant and beauteous ſtructure now ſtanding, enlarged in length at leaſt one hundred fathom, tho' it attained not its beauty and perfection 'till the reign of King *Henry* VIII. together with the *Dean* and *Canons* Houſes, ſituate on the *North* ſide of the Chapel, and thoſe for the *Petty Canons*, raiſed at the *Weſt* end thereof, in form of a *Fetter-lock* (one of King *Edward* IV. royal Badges) and ſo vulgarly called.

In

In *Henry* VII. reign, Sir *Reginald Bray* (one of the Knights Companions of the Order) became a liberal Benefactor towards finiſhing the body of this Chapel, and building the middle Chapel on the *South* ſide thereof, ſtill called by his Name (where his Body lies interred) as is manifeſt, not only from his laſt Will, but alſo from his Arms, Creſt, and the initial Letters of his Chriſtian and Surname, cut in Stone, and placed in divers parts of the Roof.

By Indenture, dated *June* 5, in the twenty-firſt year of this King's reign, *John Hylmer*, and *William Vertue*, Freemaſons, undertook the vaulting of the Roof of the Choir (that curious and excellent piece of Architecture) for ſeven hundred Pounds, and to finiſh it by *Chriſtmas*, *Anno* 1508.

In his Son and Succeſſors reign, the Rood-loft and Lanthorn were erected, with the contributions raiſed amongſt the Knights Companions, *Anno* 8. *Henry* VIII.

There were formerly within this Chapel of St. *George* ſeveral *Chantries*, enendowed with Lands and other Revenues, appointed for the maintenance of Chaplains and Prieſts, to ſing Maſſes there, for the Souls of the ſeveral Founders and their Kindred; as Firſt,

William of *Wickham*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, gave two hundred Marks for buying of twenty Marks Rent *per Ann.* to ſuſtain a Chaplain to celebrate Maſs in this Chapel, for the health of his Soul, the Soul of King *Edward* III. of the ſaid Biſhop's Father, Mother, and all his Benefactors. The Covenants between him and the Dean and Chapter for performing thereof, bear date at *Windſor*, the 29th of *May*, *Anno* 3, *Henry* IV.

The 26th of *November*, *Anno* 18, *Edward* IV. the Feoffees of *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter*, confirmed and delivered to the Dean and Chapter, the Manours of Benfieldbury in the County of *Eſſex*, Knapton in the County of *Norfolk*, and Chelleſworth in the County of *Suffolk*; and thereupon appointed (among other things) that they and their Succeſſors, ſhould cauſe yearly for ever, a Maſs to be daily cele-

brated in this Chapel, for the good eſtate of the ſaid Duke, and of *Ann* his Dutcheſs, while they lived, and their Souls when dead; as alſo for the Souls of their Parents and Benefactors.

By Indenture, bearing date *March* 30, *Anno* 21. *Edward* IV. Sir *Tho. Seyntleger*, Knt. Huſband to *Ann* Dutcheſs of *Exeter*, Siſter to King *Edward* IV. appointed ſeveral Obiits to be held yearly in this Chapel, to pray for the healthful eſtate of King *Edward* IV. and for his beloved Wife *Elizabeth* Queen of *England*, while they lived, and for their Souls when they ſhall paſs out of this World; and for the good eſtate of *Cicely* Dutcheſs of *York*, Mother to *Edward* IV. while ſhe lived, and for her Soul when ſhe ſhall paſs out of this World; and for the Soul of the moſt famous Prince *Richard*, Duke of *York*; and alſo for the good eſtate of the above Sir *Thomas Seyntleger*, Knt. and the worſhipful Father in God *Richard* Biſhop of *Salisbury*, while they lived, and alſo for their Souls after their deceaſe, and for the Soul of his Wife *Ann* Dutcheſs of *Exeter*, and all Chriſtians Souls: This to be performed by two ſecular Prieſts, in a Chapel called the *Middle North*, or *Rutland Chapel*; ſeveral of that noble Family being buried in this Chapel, of which, in the following account of the Monuments.

By the laſt Will of King *Edward* IV. a Chantry was ordained to be founded of two Prieſts, to ſerve at his Tomb, to whom was appointed an exhibition of twenty Marks yearly apiece; they were called King *Edward*'s Chantry-Prieſts.

The Chantry of *Thomas Paſche* (one of the Canons of this Chapel) was founded for a Prieſt to pray daily for his Soul, and the Soul of *William Hermer*, another of the Canons there) as alſo for the good eſtate of Mr. *John Arundel*, and Mr. *John Seymore*, Canons, and of Mr. *Thomas Brotherton*, and their Souls, after they ſhall depart this life.

There was another Chantry-Prieſt aſſigned to pray for the Souls of the ſaid *Paſche* and *Hermer*, and of *John Plumer*, Verger of the Chapel, and *Agatha* his Wife; which devotion was appointed to be performed at the Altar on the *North* ſide of the new Church, and the ſettlement thereof, bears date the 18th of *March*, *Anno* 9, *Henry* VII.

March

March 1, *Anno* 12, *Henry* VII. *Margaret* Counteſs of *Richmond*, obtained Licence from the King, that ſhe, or her Executors, might found a Chantry of four Chaplains, to pray for her Soul, the Souls of her Parents and Anceſtors, and all faithful Souls departed: The celebration was to be performed in a place near the *Eaſt* part of the new Work of the Chapel; and the 18th of *July*, *Anno* 13, *Henry* VII. the Dean and Canons granted, that the Counteſs or her Executor, ſhould erect ſuch a Chantry in the Chapel, as is before mentioned.

King *Henry* VII. by Indenture, bearing date *December* 17, *Anno Regni* 20°, granted the annual ſum of ſix Pounds thirteen Shillings and Four-pence, to the Dean and Canons of *Windſor*, to pray for the good and proſperous eſtate of him the ſaid King *Henry* and his Kingdom, every year on the 11*th* of *February*; and for the good eſtate of the excellent Princeſs *Elizabeth* Queen of *England*, at that time his Wife, and for their Children and Iſſue; for the Souls of the right excellent *Edmonde* Earl of *Richmond*, Father to our ſaid Sovereign Lord the King; and of all the progenitors and anceſtors of the ſaid King; and for the Soul of the right excellent Princeſs *Margaret* Counteſs of *Richmond* and *Derby*, Mother to the ſaid Sovereign Lord the King; and alſo to pray for the Soul of the ſaid King *Henry* after his deceaſe; and for the Soul of the ſaid Queen *Elizabeth* after her deceaſe; for the Souls of their Children and Iſſue, and all Chriſtian Souls.

By Indenture, bearing date *July* 30, in the 21ſt year of the reign of King *Henry* VII. *Charles Somerſet*, Knt. Lord *Herbert*, and of *Gower*, and *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter and ſole Heir of *William* late Earl of *Huntington*, gave an Obiit, to pray for the Souls and good eſtate of this Lord and Lady during their lives, and for their Souls after their deceaſe; alſo for the Souls of *Henry* Duke of *Somerſet*, and *William Herbert*, Earl of *Huntington*; and for the Souls of the Mothers of the ſaid Sir *Charles*, and Lady *Elizabeth* his Wife, and all Chriſtian Souls. This Obiit to be performed in a Chapel at the lower end of the *South* Iſle, in the body of the Church; where the bodies of the ſaid Lord and Lady lay. On the *North* ſide of St. *George*'s Chapel, was formerly a little Houſe, but now decayed, built for the habitation of this Chantry Prieſt;

Prieſt; and over the door thereof, was the Founders Arms within a Garter, cut upon Stone. The foundation of this Chantry is dated *July* 30, *Anno* 21. *Henry* VII.

By another Indenture bearing date the 21ſt day of *February*, in the 23d year of *Henry* VII. *Katherine Haſtings*, late Wife and Executrix of the Right Hon. *William* Lord *Haſtings*, Chamberlain to K. *Edward* IV. and Sir *Edward Haſtings*, Knt. Lord *Haſtings* and *Hungerford*, Son and Heir of the ſaid *William* Lord *Haſtings*, gave an Obiit in this Chapel, to be perform'd *June* 13, in a Chapel built at the expence of the above Lord *Haſtings*, to pray for the Souls of this Lord and Lady, and alſo for the Souls of his Lordſhip's Father and Mother, and his Anceſtors; and likewiſe for the Soul of King *Edward* IV. and Queen *Elizabeth* his Wife; and after the death of the ſaid *Edward* Lord *Haſtings*, and *Mary* his Wife, for their Souls, and for all Chriſtian Souls, to be perform'd by one Secular Prieſt in a Chapel on the *North* Iſle about the middle of the Choir, where the body of his Lordſhip's Father lies interred, as appears by his Armes on ſeveral parts of this Chantry-Chapel, which will be taken notice of in the monumental Inſcriptions. Adjoining to the Houſe built for the Lord *Herbert*'s Chantry Prieſt, is another like building, erected for this Chantry Prieſt; and over the door was the Lord *Haſtings* Arms, cut alſo upon Stone, ſurrounded with a Garter.

Beſides theſe ſeveral Chantries founded at different Times, there were heretofore held and celebrated in this Chapel of St. *George*, ſeveral *Anniverſaries* or *Obiits* for the remembrance of pious Perſons, and other Benefactors to this Church; Mr. *Aſhmole*, in his Hiſtory, mentions each particular name, but as the obſervation of them has long ſince been laid aſide, we ſhall paſs them over, and obſerve that ſince the Reformation four general *Obiits* only, are obſerved annually, viz. on the *Sunday* next proceeding the four quarterly Feaſt Days, viz. *March* 25, *June* 24, *September* 29, and *December* 25, in commemoration of the Founders, Patrons, and Benefactors to this Church, and the Order of the *Garter*; at which Times, a particular Service is made uſe of, and the ſeveral Officers of the Church have an additional Stipend.

Take

We ſhall here however take notice that King *Henry* VIII. by his Will, bearing date *December* 30, 1546, in the 38th year of his reign, appointed four ſolemn *Obiits* to be kept yearly after his deceaſe in this College of *Windſor*, and as this probably is the laſt appointment of this kind in this kingdom, and there being alſo ſeveral orders relating to his Interrment in this Church, and other particulars which may be agreeable to the Reader, we ſhall here inſert the former part of his Will in his own Words; tho' have reaſon to believe, a ſmall part of it only was ever executed.

IN the name of God, and of the glorious and bleſſed Virgin our Lady Sainct *Mary*, and of all the holy company of heaven.

We *Henry* by the grace of God King of *England*, *Fraunce* and *Irlande*, defender of the faith, and in erth ymediately under God the ſupreme hed of the church of *England* and *Irlande* of that name theight, calling to our remembrance the great gifts and benefits of almighty God given unto us in this tranſitory lief, give unto him our moſt lowly and humble thanks, knowledging ourſelf inſufficient in any part to deſerve or recompence the ſame. But feare that we have not worthely received the ſame.

And conſidering further alſo with ourſelf, that we be, as all mankind is, mortal and born in Sinne, believing nevertheles, and hoping that every chriſtien creature lyving here in this tranſitory and wretched woorld under God, dying in ſtedfaſt and perfaict faith, endeavouring and exerciſing himſelf to execute in his lief tyme, if he have leiſur, ſuch good dedes and charitable works, as ſcripture commandeth, and as may be to the honour and pleaſeur of God, is ordeyned by Chriſte paſſion to be ſaved, and to atteyn eternall lief; of which nombre we verily truſt by his grace to be oon.

And that every creature, the more high that he is in eſtate, honor, and authorite in this woorld, the more he is bound to love, ſerve, and thank God, and the more diligently to endeavour himſelf to do good and charitable works to the lawde, honour, and praiſe of almighty God, and the profit of his ſowle.

We alſo calling to our remembrance the dignite, eſtate, honor, rule, and gouvernance, that almighty God hath called us unto in this woorld, and that neither we, nor any other creature mortall knowith the tyme, place,

place, whenne, ne where it ſhall pleas almighty God to call him out of this tranſitory woorld. Willing therefore and minding with Gods grace before our paſſage out of the ſame, to diſpoſe and ordre our latter mynd, will, and teſtament in that ſort, as we truſt it ſhall be acceptable to almighty God, our only Saviour *Jeſus Chriſt*, and all the hole company of heaven, and the due ſatisfaction of all godly brethren in erth. Have therefore, now being of hole and perfaict mynde, adhering holy to the right faith of *Chriſt* and his doctrine, repenting alſo our old and deteſtable lief, and being in perfaict will and mynd by his grace never to return to the ſame, nor ſuch like; and minding by Gods grace never to vary therefro as long as any remembraunce, breth, or inward knowledge doth, or may remayn within this mortall body, mooſt humbly and hartly do commend and bequeyth our ſoull to almighty God, who in perſonne of the Sonne redeamed the ſame with his mooſt precious body and blood in tyme of his paſſion. And for our better remembraunce thereof, hath left here with us in his church militant, the conſecration and adminiſtration of his precious body and blood, to our no little conſolation and comfort, if we as thankfully accept the ſame, as he lovingly, and undeſerved on man's behalf, hath ordeyned it for our only benefit, and not his. Alſo we do inſtantly require and deſire the bleſſed Virgin *Mary* his mother, with all the hole company of heaven, continually to pray for us, and with us, whiles we lyve in this woorld, and in the time of paſſing out of the ſame, that we may the ſooner atteyn everlaſting lief after our departure out of this tranſitory lief, which we do both hope and clayme by *Chriſts* paſſion and woord. And as for my body, which whenne the ſoul is departed, ſhall thenne remayn as a Cadaver, and ſo return to the vile matter it was made of; wer it not for the rowme and dignitye, which God hath called us unto; and that we woold not be noted an infringer of honeſt wordly policies and cuſtumes, whenne they be not contrary to gode lawes; we woold be content to have it buryed in any place for chriſtien folke, were it never ſo vile; for it is but aſhes, and to aſhes it ſhall again. Nevertheles, bicaus we woold be lothe in the reputation of the people, to do injurye to the dignitye, which we unworthily are called unto:

We are content, and alſo by theſe preſentes our laſt will and teſtament do will and ordeyn, that our body be buryed and enterred in the

Quere

Quere of our college of *Windeſour*, midway between the *Statte* and the high *Auttare*, and there to be made and ſette, aſſoon as conveniently may be doon after our deceaſſe, by our executours, at our coſte and charge, if it be not doon by us in our lief time, an honorable tomb for our bones to reſt in, which is well onward, and almooſt made therefor alredye, with a fayre grate about it; in which we will alſo, that the bones and body of our true and loving wief Queene *Jane* be put alſo; and that there be provided, ordeyned, made, and ſett, at the coſte and charge of us, or of our executours, if it be not doon in our lief, a convenient Aulter, honorably prepared, and apparailled with all manner of thinges requiſite and neceſſary for dayly maſſes, there to be ſayd perpetuelly, while the world ſhall endure.

Alſo we will, that the tombes and aultars of King *Henry* VI. and alſo of King *Edward* IV. our great Uncle and Graunt-father, be made more princely, in the ſame place where they now be, at our charge.

And alſo will and ſpecially deſyre and requyre, that where and whenſoever it ſhall pleas God to call us out of this world tranſitory to his infinite mercy and grace, be it beyond the ſee, or in any other place without our realme of *England*, or within the ſame, that our executours, aſſoon as conveniently they may, ſhall cauſe all divine ſervice accuſtomed for dead folke to be celebrate for us, in the nixt and moſt propire place where it ſhall fortune us to depart out of this tranſitory lief.

And over that we will, that whenſoever or whereſoever it ſhall pleas God to call us out of this tranſitory lief to his infinite mercy and grace, be it within this realme, or without, that our executours, in as goodly, brief, and convenient haſt, as they reaſonably canne, or may, ordeyn, prepare, and cauſe our body to be removed, conveyed, and brought into the ſayd college of *Windeſour*; and the ſervice of *Placebo* and *Dirige*, with a ſermon and maſſe on the morowe, at our coſte and charge, devoutly to be done, obſerved, and ſolemply kept, there to be buryed and enterred in the place appointed for our ſayd tombe, or to be made for the ſame entent; and all this to be doon, in as devout wiſe, as canne, or may be doon; and we will and charge our executours, that they diſpoſe and give an aulmes to the mooſt poore and nedy people, that may be found, commyn beggars, as moch as may be, avoyde, in as ſhort ſpace as poſſibly they may, after our departure out of this tran-

ſitory lief, oon thouſand marke of lawfull money of *England*, part in the ſame place, and thereabout, where it ſhall pleas almighty God to call us to his mercy, part by the way, and part in the ſame place of our buryall, after their diſcretions; and to move the poore people, that ſhall have our aulmes, to pray hartly unto God for remiſſion of our offenſes, and the wealth of our ſoul.

Alſo we woll, that with as convenient ſpede as may be doon after our departure out of this world, if it be not doon in our life, that the Deane and Channons of our free chaple of Sainct *George*, within our caſtle of *Windeſour*, ſhall have manours, lande, tenement, and ſpiritual promotions, to the yerly value of ſixe hundred pounde, over all charge made ſure to them, to them and their ſucceſſours for ever, upon theſe conditions hereafter enſuying.

And for the due and full accompliſhment and parformaunce of all other things conteyned with the ſame, in the forme of an indenture, ſigned with our oun hande, which ſhall be paſſed by way of covenaunt for that purpoſe, betwen the ſayd Deane and Channons, and our executours, if it paſſe not betwen us and the ſayd Deane and Channons in our lief; *that is to ſaye*, the ſayd Dean and Channons, and their ſucceſſours for ever, ſhall fynde twoo prieſts to ſaye Maſſes at the ſayd aulter, to be made where we have before appointed our tombe to be made and ſtand; and alſo, after our deceaſe, keepe yerely four ſolempe *Obits* for us within the ſayd college of *Windeſour*; and at every of the ſame *Obits*, to cauſe a ſolempe ſermon to be made.

And alſo, at every of the ſayd *Obits*, to give to poore people in aulmes, tenne pounds.

And alſo to give for ever yerly, to thirtene poore men, which ſhall be called Poore Knights, to every of them twelf-pens every day, and ones in the yere yerely for ever, a long goune of white cloth, with the garter upon the breſt, embrodered with a ſhelde and croſſe of Sainct *George* within the garter, and a mantel of red cloth; and to ſuch one of the ſayd thirtene Poor Knights, as ſhall be appointed to be hed and governour of them, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yerely for ever, over and beſide the ſayd twelf-pennes by the day.

And alſo to cauſe every *Sonday* in the yere for ever, a ſermon to be made for ever at *Windeſour* aforeſayd, as in the ſayd indenture and covenaunt ſhall be more fully and particularly expreſſed. Willing, charging,

ing, and requyring our ſonne Prince *Edward*, all our executours and counſellours, which ſhall be named hereafter, and all other our heirs and ſucceſſours, which ſhall be Kings of this realme, as they ſhall aunſwer before Almighty God at the dreadful day of judgment, that they, and every of them do ſee, that the ſeyd indenture and aſſurance to be made betwene us and the ſayd Deane and Channons, or betwene them and our executours, and all things therein conteyned, may be duely put in execution, and obſerved and kept for ever perpetuelly, according to this our laſt will and teſtament.

But to proceed; oppoſite to the *North* door of this Church was founded, *An.* 11. *Hen.* VIII. a Houſe called the *New Commons*, by *James Denton*, one of the Canons of the College, and ſometime Dean of *Litchfield*, for the lodging and dieting of thoſe Chantry Prieſts, Choriſters, and Stipendary Prieſts, who had no certain place within the College, wherein to hold *Commons*, but were conſtrained daily to eat their Meals in houſes of the Town: This Houſe was provided with all proper utenſils, and the whole charge amounted to 489*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* In the ſtatutes he ordained for their rule and government, he directed certain Prayers to be ſaid by them when they entered the Chapel; and after his death to pray for his Soul, and the Souls of all the faithful departed. Over the door is yet to be ſeen the following Inſcription.

Edes pro Sacellanorum et Choriſtarum Convivijs extructæ.
A. D. 1519.

Mr. *Aſhmole* in this place obſerves, "that it was uſual in former ages, eſpecially for thoſe of the military profeſſion, after they had ſpent their youth and manhood in the ſervice of their King and Country, to beſtow the remainder of their lives in Prayers for both, and the ſalvation of their own Souls: And therefore to cheriſh the piety of well-diſpoſed Knights-Companions of the noble *Order of the Garter*, who for devotion ſake were induced to retire to *Windſor*, Permiſſion was given them by King *Edward*'s Statutes of Inſtitution, Article 31, to make their continual abode there, nevertheleſs to maintain themſelves out of their own Eſtates, not at the College charge.

This Article is confirmed by the Statutes of King *Henry* V. to which thoſe of King *Henry* VIII. add, "That the Sovereign ſhould aſſign

"them convenient habitations within the Caſtle." The like favour upon like occaſion was afforded to other devout Knights, though not of the *Order*; but the Lodgings to be ſuch as the Sovereign and Knights-Companion ſhould decree.

It is no where mentioned that any of the Knights-Companions made uſe of the benefit of this Article: But in another nature, and for their better accommodation at the Grand Feaſt of the *Order*, and other ſolemnities held at *Windſor*, they moved the Sovereign in Chapter the 22d of *May*, *Anno* 14 *Car.* I. That they may have Rooms for Lodging aſſigned them, in the great, or upper Court, (which they offer'd to repair at their own charge) ſince all the Officers of the *Order* had Lodgings in the Caſtle, but the Knights Companions none. This motion was not diſliked by the Sovereign, ſo it might be without excluſion of the great Officers of State; concerning whom he declared, "That he "would not have them removed from him at any time;" and thereupon it was left to further conſideration.

Having thus amply treated of the building of this Chapel, and the ſeveral eſtabliſhments peculiar to it, I ſhall here by the favour of the Reverend the *Dean* and *Prebends*, inſert the *South* View of this Chapel as at preſent, whereby the Reader will be enabled to form a better idea of this famous Fabrick, than by any particular Deſcription.

Adjoining to the *Eaſt* end is a fair Edifice, of like Building with this Chapel of St. *George*, erected, not by Cardinal *Woolſey*, as has generally prevailed, and as ſuch mentioned by Mr. *Aſhmole*, Biſhop *Kennet*, and other Authors of Credit, but by King *Henry* VII. for a Burial place for himſelf; and, according to the faſhion of thoſe times, upon the King's application to the Pope, a Bull from that See was granted, wherein it is ſaid, *Proponat unam Capellam in Eccleſia S. Georgii, in quâ ſepulturam ſuam eligere intendit, de propriis bonis ſuis fundare et conſtruere.* Rymer. Fæd. *Vol.* 12. *p.* 565, *ſeq.*

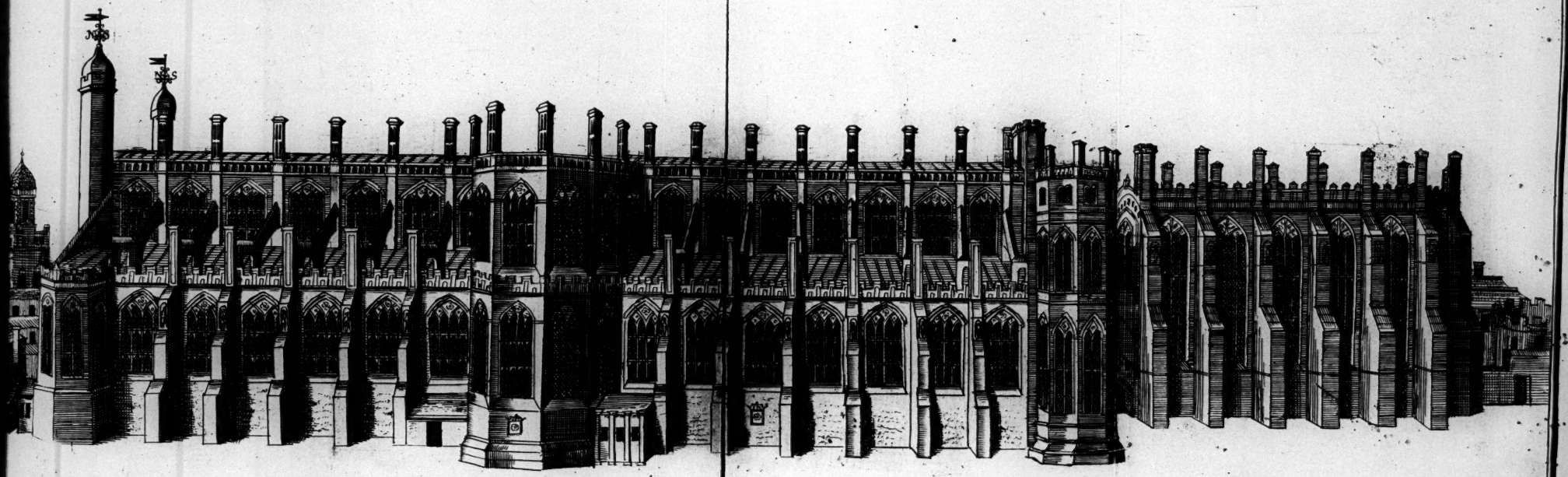
King *Henry*, it ſeems however, afterwards laid aſide his intention of making this new-erected Dormitory, or Chapel, the place of his Interment; and began that more noble Work at *Weſtminſter*; to this purpoſe *Leland* ſays, *Quum Henricus ſeptimus memoria mortis tactus, locum ſepulturæ ſuæ aptum quæreret, diruto Eadeuardino templo veteri illo, novum a fundamentis loco eodem conſtruxit, quod et hodie va-*

cat;

To the Reverend the Dean and Canons of Windsor

This PLATE *is Inscribid by their Oblidg'd & most Obedient Serv:ts*

Jos: Pote



The South Prospect of the Royal Chappel of St GEORGE *in Windsor Castle.*

cat; mutaverat enim de ſepulchro ſententiam, ac alterum Viſimonaſterii *inchoavit.* Not. ad Cyg. Cant. vide *Itin.* Vol. 9 p. 100. Add to this, if Cardinal *Woolſey* had built this Edifice, without doubt there would have been ſome appearance (as in his ſtately Building at *Oxford)* of his high dignity, either in Church or State, but on the contrary by the *Portcullis*, *Roſe*, and other Royal Badges in ſeveral parts of this Building, it plainly appears, that not the *Cardinal*, but King *Henry* VII. erected this Fabrick.

Farther alſo, the *Tomb* erected in this Building, has been generally miſtaken, and ſaid to be built by the *Cardinal* for his Royal Maſter King *Henry* VIII. and a preſent Hiſtorian, following the opinion of former Writers, has confounded this Tomb, erected by the *Cardinal* in this additional Building, with one deſigned, and in ſome part carried on by King *Henry* VIII. for himſelf, in the Choir of St. *George*'s Chapel, and deſcribed at large by *Speed* in his *Chronicle.*

This Error in Hiſtorians might eaſily ariſe from common report, or not duly conſidering, that the Prince and the Miniſter might carry on two ſuch ſtately Tombs in one and the ſame Place. But to ſet this matter alſo right, this Fabrick remaining vacant, on the change of *Henry* the VIIth's mind to *Weſtminſter*, as is above noted, the *Cardinal* in full favour with his Prince, and in the zenith of power, readily obtained a Grant of it from his indulgent Maſter *Henry* VIII. and with a profuſion of expence unknown in former times, deſigned a moſt ſumptuous Monument for his own interment, and not for his Royal Maſter, as has been the common received opinion: This is evident from the Inſtructions he gave to his Servant *Ralph Sadler*, on his retirement to *York* after his Fall, in a Commiſſion to *Cromwell, to procure the ſending hither, (*i. e. to York*) of mine Image, with ſuch part of the Tomb as it ſhall pleaſe the King that I ſhall have, to the intent that now being at my Church at* York, *I may order and diſpoſe the ſame for my Burial.* *Fiddes*'s Life of *Woolſey*, *p.* 257. Coll.

Lord *Bacon* alſo, in his Life of *Henry* VIII. ſays, Woolſey *was buried in the Abbey Church at* York, *Nov.* 30, 1530, *and not where he had begun a Monument* for himſelf *long ſince; which one* Benedetto, *a Statuary of* Florence *took in hand, An.* 1524. *and continued till* 1529. *receiving for ſo much as was already done* 4250 *Ducats, the deſign whereof was*

was ſo glorious, that it farre exceeded that of King Henry VII. And in *Fiddes*'s Collect. above cited, mention is made of a Letter from *Antonio Cavallery* to the *Cardinal*, wherein he ſays, *That for gilding part of this Tomb, which is already done, (being the half) he hath laid out* 380*l.* 13*s. Sterling*. He ſeems alſo to doubt whether the *Cardinal* meant to have the reſt of the Tomb perfected, which if he does not mean, he would have him *to order the Gilder leave to go home to* Antwerp, *and alſo to* Benedict, *a Carver, to return into* Italy.

After this, K. *Charles* I. deſigned to enlarge and make this Chapel a proper Dormitory for himſelf and ſucceeding Princes, but by bad times, that Prince's thoughts were diverted another way, and the place was defaced, and the unfiniſhed Tomb demoliſhed by the Rebels *April* 6. 1646. and all the Statues and Figures of gilt Copper of exquiſite Workmanſhip, made for the ornament of the Tomb, taken from thence, and ſold to carry on the Rebellion.

Laſtly, in the reign of K. *James* II. this Chapel was fitted up for the ſervice of Popery, and Maſs was publickly performed here; and *Verrio* the famous Painter, who had been many years employed in painting the royal Apartments, painted this Chapel alſo, and is ſaid to have herein exceeded all his other labours. Pity it is, that this Chapel, which might be an Ornament, ſhould be ſuffered to run to ruin, and ſtand a mark of publick Reſentment, for being once employed in a ſervice diſagreeable to a *Proteſtant* people; but certain it is, ſince that Prince's reign, it has been entirely neglected, tho' the care and repair of it is peculiar to the Crown, being no Appendage to the Collegiate Church. As the Painting on the Cieling promiſes in a ſhort time to be entirely decayed, and has been regarded as part of the beſt of *Verrio*'s performances, a ſhort deſcription of it will here be given.

K. *James* II. in the Robes of the *Garter*, holding a Scepter in his Hand, is ſeated triumphant on an Arch treading down a *Hydra*; near this Prince is repreſented *Mars* deſtroying and beating down Faction, Fury, Rebellion, *&c.* over his head is held an *Imperial* Crown by the Figures of *Time* and *Peace*; and above this is the repreſentation of *Plenty* holding a ſcrowl with this Inſcription, *Concordia Fratrum.* On the right hand is *Jupiter* attended by a Group of Figures, one of whom holds a Cro-

a Croſier to repreſent the Church; alſo a *Mercury* relating the glory of the Monarch.

At the *Eaſt* end is *Fame*, holding in her right hand an Oval of King *Charles* I. in her left hand the ſame of King *Charles* II. Over the head of the firſt of theſe Princes, is a ſcrowl inſcribed *Calamitas Publica.*

There are other repreſentations of *Plenty* and *Peace*; alſo the *Roſe* and *Thiſtle*, denoting the Union of the two Kingdoms; the Emblems of the Order of the Garter; and the Chapel is in many places ornamented and finely painted; all which by neglect, is now haſtening to decay.

We ſhall next proceed to give the Reader an account of the inſide of St. *George*'s Chapel, which has been at all times eſteemed for its neatneſs and great beauty; the Stone Roof eſpecially is reckoned a moſt excellent piece of Workmanſhip, rarely to be equaled; it is an Eliptis ſupported by Pillars of ancient Gothick Architecture, whoſe Ribs and Groins ſupport the whole Ceiling with admirable beauty and elegance. Every part of this lofty Ceiling has a different device to great perfection, or the Arms peculiar to ſeveral Sovereigns of the Kingdom; particularly the Arms of King *Edward the Confeſſor*, *Edward* III. *Henry* VI. *Edward* IV. *Henry* VII. and *Henry* VIII. alſo the Arms of *France* and *England* quarterly, the Holy Croſs, the Shield or Croſs of St. *George*, the Roſe, Portcullis, Lion Rampant, Unicorn, Fleur de lis, Dragon, Prince's Feather, *&c.* alſo the Arms of *Bourchier*, *Stafford*, *Haſtings*, *Beaufort*, *Mannors*, and other noble Families.

The Arms and Creſt alſo, with various devices peculiar to Sir *Reginald Bray*, Knt. of the Garter, and of Dr. *Vrſwick*, Dean of this Chapel (both of whom we ſhall ſoon have occaſion farther to mention) are particularly more frequent in different parts of the Roof, and the ſaid Sir *Reginald Bray* eſpecially, will appear a very ſingular and great Benefactor to this Church.

Beſides

Beſides theſe ſeveral Arms and Devices; on the Roof of the middle Iſle are cut many initial Letters relating to the royal Name, H. R. or the Names of the two laſt mentioned, and other Benefactors, cut in this faſhion.

On the *North*.

—R. C. C. K. K. E. R.—

On the *South*.

—E. R. B. V. C.—

Alſo on the Ceiling in different parts are carved theſe Letters.

—H. R.— —E. R.—

Others are cut in this manner within a Label, inſcribed Domine ſalvum fac Regem.

This Letter alſo appears in many places on the Ceiling; as does alſo the Prince of *Wales*'s Bearing, or Feathers, with the uſual Motto, Ich Dien.

It would be tedious, and give but ſmall ſatisfaction to the Reader, to relate here the many particulars on the ſeveral parts of this curious Ceiling, which has always attracted the attention of the moſt knowing Architect, and been eſteemed equal to any Building of the like kind in *Europe:* It is however proper not to paſs by without due notice, that part of the Ceiling in the nave or middle Arch of this Chapel, where are curiouſly deſigned and blazoned, the Arms of *Henry* VIII. Sovereign, and the ſeveral Knights-Companions of the Garter, *Anno* 1528, as appears by the date under the royal Arms, being the 19th of that Prince.

In

In the Center are the Arms of the *Sovereign* within the *Garter*, and in the ſame Circle, 1. The Croſs of St *George*, Patron of this moſt Noble *Order*. 2 The Arms of *Charles* V. Emperor of *Germany*. 3. *Francis* I. King of *France*. 4. *Ferdinand* Infanta of *Spain*, and King of the *Romans*; at this time *Knights-Companions* of this noble *Order*. The Arms of the other noble *Knights-Companions*, with thoſe of the *Prelate*, are regularly diſpoſed, and the blazonry remains at this diſtance of time freſh and entire.

Many other particulars of this Ceiling are worthy of remark, and to mention one inſtance only, at the *Eaſt* end of the *South* Iſle on the Centre ſtone of the Arch is curiouſly cut, a repreſentation of King *Edward* IV. and *Richard Beauchamp* Biſhop of *Saliſbury*, on their Knees before the *Holy Croſs* in this wiſe.

And in an Arch adjoining formerly laid a *Miſſall* or *Breviary*, as appears by this Inſcription underneath.

Who lyde this Booke here? The Reverend Fader in God Richard Beauchamp Biſchop of this Dioceſs of Sarysbury. And wherefore? To this intent that Preeſtes and Miniſters of Goddis Church may here have the Occupacion thereof,

ſeyyng therein theyr Dibyne Serbyſe, and for alle othir that lyſtyn to ſey thereby ther Debocyon. Askyth he any ſpiritual Mede? Yee asmoche as oure Lord lyſt to reward hym for his goode intent; praying every Man, whoſe Dute or Devocion is ealed by thys Booke, they woll ſay for him thys commune Oryſon, Domine Jeſu Chriſte. Knelyng in the Preſence of this Holy Croſſe, for the wythe the Reverend Fadir in God abovelseyd hathe grauntid of the Treſure of the Chirche to every Man 40 Dayys of Pardon.

This Biſhop lies buried in the Arch oppoſite to this Inſcription, of which hereafter; other antient Inſcriptions are found in this Church; there are alſo ſeveral ſmall Chapels, both of which I ſhall proceed to mention. At this *Eaſt* end of this *South* Iſle is *Lincoln* Chapel, ſo called from the noble family of *Clinton* Earls of *Lincoln* buried therein, of which farther mention will be made in the account of the *Monuments*; ſomewhat lower in the ſame Iſle, is a ſmall Chapel, or Chantry, dedicated to St. *John Baptiſt*, erected *Anno* 1522 by *John Oxenbridge*, Canon and Benefactor to this Church; the ſcreen is in the *Gothick* taſte, very neat and beautifull, and within is repreſented in ancient Painting, the Hiſtory of *John* the *Baptiſt*, with other decorations; lower down, in the ſame Iſle, are painted on large pannels of Oak, neatly carved and decorated, with the ſeveral Devices and Bearings peculiar to each Prince, the figures at full length, of

I. Prince *Edward*, Son to K. *Henry* VI. underneath his feet this Inſcription.

Edward. Primogenitus Henrici. VI.

II. King *Edward* IV.

ex Edwardus Quartus.

III. King *Edward* V.

Rex Edwardus Quintus.

IV. King *Henry* VII.

Rex Henricus VII.

In a lable underneath theſe Paintings, is the following Inſcription:

Orate pro Dno Olivero Kyng, Juris.....Profeſſore, ac illuſtris Edwardi primogeniti Regis Henrici ſexti, et Sereniſſimorum Regum Edwardi quarti, Edwardi quinti, Henrici ſeptimi, Principali Secretario, digniſſimi Ordinis Garterii

Garteri Regiſtro, et hujus ſacri Collegii Canonico, An. Dni. 1489. Et poſtea per dictum Illuſtriſſimum Regem Henr. ſeptim. Anno Dni. 1492. ad ſedem Exonienſem commendato.

Oppoſite to theſe Paintings, is a ſmall Chapel wherein is depoſited the Body of the ſaid *Oliver King*, of whom more hereafter; Nearunto adjoining, in the middle of this *South* Iſle, is a ſpacious Chapel, built by Sir *Reginald Bray*, Knight of the *Garter*, and worthy of all honourable mention in this place, both on account of the many great civil employments he held under the Princes *Henry* VII. and VIII. and in in regard to this Church, to which he was not only a great Benefactor himſelf, but a principial Promoter and Conductor of the finiſhing, and bringing to perfection the preſent Building: This right worthy Knight was buried in this Chapel, and his Arms and Creſt appear in many parts of the Building, eſpecially on the handſome Stone Screne, which divides this Chapel from the body of the Church. Many eminent Perſons beſides are buried in this Chapel; of which notice will be taken in the proper place; and Divine Service is daily perform'd here every Morning and Evening.

At the *Weſt* end of this Iſle is a ſmall Chapel, dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, commonly called *Beaufort Chapel*, many of that noble Family being buried here, of which hereafter; and oppoſite to this, in the *North* Iſle, is a like Chapel, commonly called the *Bread*, or *Urſwyck*'s Chapel, from Dr. *Chriſtopher Urſwyck*, ſometime Canon of this Church, and joint promoter with Sir *Riginald Bray*, in finiſhing this Fabrick; This Gentleman was alſo a faithfull Servant to *Henry* VII. before his Acceſſion to the Crown, and was afterward employed by that Prince on many Embaſſies to foreign Princes on the moſt important Affairs of State. *Anno*, 1495 he was appointed Dean of this Church, and was in ſo great favour with that Prince, that he was offered the greateſt eccleſiaſtical Honours; all which he not only refuſed, but *Anno* 1505, reſigned the Deanery of this Church, and all other his preferments, and contented himſelf with the duties of a private Parſonage at *Hackney*, near *London*, at which place he died, and was buried *Anno Dom.* 1521. His Epitaph may be found in *Weaver*'s Funeral Monuments, and on the outſide of this Chaple is the following Inſcription.

Orate pro animabus Regis Henrici 7mi. et Chriſtofori Urſwyk, quondam ejus Elemoſinarii magni, et illius Collegii Decani. Ave Maria, &c. Et benedicta, ſit tiſſima (ſic Orig.) tua mater Anna, ex qua ſine macula proceſſit tua puriſſima caro Virginea. Amen. ‖ God have Mercy on the Soulls of King Harry the 7th. Chriſtofyr Urſwyk, and all Chriſtian Soulls Amen. .... Deus qui per unigenitum tuum, ex utero virginis incarnatum, ac morte paſſum, genus humanum redemiſti ſupplices quæſumus animas Henrici 7 ac Chriſtofori, necnon omnium eorum, quos ipſe Chriſtoforus, dum dixit, offendit, ab eterna morte, atq; ad eternam vitam perducas, per Xum. Dominum noſtrum Amen. God have mercy. Ut ſup.

In the middle of this *North* Iſle is a ſpacious Chapel, anſwering to *Bray*'s Chapel, (and by the Arms of that Knight, in like manner ſeen here alſo, probably built by him) called the *North*, or *Rutland Chapel*, the Anceſtors of that noble family being buried here, as will be particularly mentioned in another place; farther *Weſt* in this Iſle is a ſmall Chapel dedicated to St. *Stephen*, uſually alſo called *Haſtings*'s Chapel, being built by *Elizabeth* the Wife of *William* Lord *Haſtings*, Chamberlain to King *Edward* IV. who for his true affection to that Prince and his Children, was unjuſtly put to death by *Richard* III. and here buried as is before mentioned *p.* 54. Within this Chapel is the Hiſtory of St. *Stephen*, painted in pannels, and yet well preſerved.

In the firſt pannel is St. *Stephen* preaching to the People, and under neath this Inſcription.

Predicat hic Chriſtum, ‖ denatus honore videri
Arguit et mulcet, ‖ doctrina corda virorum.

In a ſecond Pannel, He is before the Tribunal of *Herod*, and underneath is this reading.

Invidie facibus ‖ ſuccenſa patenter Herodi,
Inſtat et acculat ‖ Stephanum plebs impia juſtum.

In the third pannel is the Stoning of this holy Martyr, and underneath this Inſcription.

Sponte ſua ſervat ‖ Saulus veſtes lapidantum,
Saxa pluunt tortu ‖ Prothomartir pro quibus orans.

In

In the fourth pannel this Holy Martyr is repreſented dead, and his beatification, and underneath is written.

In Domino moritur ‖ datur
Ex quo vita perennis.

Near adjoining is the Monument of King *Edward* IV. of which hereafter; in an Arch at the head of this tomb, is an ancient Painting, being a repreſentation of our Saviour and his Apoſtles, attended by the heavenly Hoſt, but much defaced, and ſcarce viſible at preſent; and at the *Eaſt* end of this Iſle is the *Chapter Houſe* of the *College*, which will be frequently mentioned in the enſuing part of this Hiſtory: In this room is a Painting at full length, by a maſterly hand, of the moſt renowned and victorius Monarch *Edward* III. in his robes of State; in his right hand he holds a ſword, bearing the Crowns of *France* and *Scotland*, in token of the many conqueſts he gained over thoſe Nations, and round the frame is written this Inſcription.

EDWARDUS TERTIUS INVICTISSIMUS ANGLIÆ REX, HUJUS CHAPELIE ET NOBILISSIMI ORDINIS GARTERII FUNDATOR.

On one ſide of this Painting is kept the all-conquering Sword of this Great Prince; and the *Knights of the Garter*, at their Inſtallation are with great Ceremony introduced into this *Chapter-Houſe*, and inveſted with the Habit and Enſigns of that moſt noble *Order*, before they proceed to the more ſolemn Act of Inſtallation, as will at large be noticed in the ſubſequent part of this Hiſtory.

Laſtly, though worthy of principal note, is the *Choir*, the moſt venerable, and ſolemn part of this Chapel, ſet apart for the more immedaite ſervice of God, and the repoſitory of Honour of this moſt noble *Order of Knighthood*; this Choir was built by K. *Edw.* III. and ſhews the grandeur and noble ſpirit of that pious and magnanimous Prince, and no leſs the genius and induſtry of the Artiſts of thoſe days, by the many curious Carvings, and various kinds of Imagery, and other Ornaments, which are to be found in every part of this antient Choir: On each

ſide:

ſide are the Stalls of the *Sovereign* and *Knights-Companions* of the moſt noble *Order of the Garter*, with the Helmet, Mantling, Creſt, and Sword of each *Knight*, ſet up over his Stall, on a Canopy of ancient carving curiouſly wrought, and above the Canopy is affixed the Banner or Arms of the *Knight*, properly blazoned on ſilk; and farther, on the back of the Stalls are the *Stiles*, or Titles of the *Knights*, with their Arms alſo, neatly engraved and blazoned on Copper. The former of theſe Enſigns of Honour are removed according to the ſucceſſion of the Knight in the *Order*, and after his Deceaſe, and at the Inſtallation of his Succeſſor (if not performed before by order of the *Sovereign)* the Banner, Helmet, Sword, *&c.* of the deceaſed Knight, are ſolemnly, and with great Ceremony, offered up at the Altar, but the Plate of his Titles remains in the Stall, as a *perpetual Memorial of Honour to the deceaſed Knight.*

The *Sovereign*'s Stall is on the right-hand of the entrance of the Choir, and is covered with purple velvet and cloth of gold, and has a Canopy, and compleat furniture of the ſame; his Banner alſo is of velvet, and his Mantling is of gold brocade: the *Prince*'s Stall is on the left, and has no diſtinction from the reſt of the *Knights-Companions*, the whole Society, according to the Statutes of the Inſtitution, being *Companions* and *Collegues*, *equall in honour and power*; but as the principal part of this Hiſtory will be taken up in treating of this illuſtrious Society of Knights, I ſhall at preſent confine myſelf to the Chapel only, and take notice of the beautiful Painting at the *Altar*, being a repreſentation of the *laſt Supper*; this Altar was heretofore adorned with cloth of gold and purple damaſk, the gift of K. *Charles* II. ſoon after the *Reſtoration.* Cloath of Arras, containing the Hiſtory of St. *George*, has been heretofore uſed at the Solemnization of the *Feaſt of St. George*; and in the *Chapter-houſe*, is a fine piece of Tapeſtry, from an Original of *Titian*, of our Saviour and his Diſciples at *Emaus*, which was appropriated to the uſe of the Altar till the year 1707, when on moving the wainſcot of *Urſwick*'s Chapel, was found the preſent Painting of the *laſt Supper:* This had formerly been ſecreted in this place, in the times of plunder; and being highly approved of by Sir *James Thornhill*, *Verrio*, and other eminent Maſters, was repaired, and the whole Altar diſpoſed in the preſent decent order, and becoming neatneſs.

This

This Altar formerly was rich both in coſtly furniture and veſſels of gold, from the benevolence of the *Sovereigns* and *Knights-Companions*, and other pious Benefactors; but to wave the mention of earlier times, In the year 1642, the Ornaments and Veſſels belonging to this Chapel, and appropriated to the uſe of the Altar, amounting to 3580 Ounces of wrought Plate of the moſt curious workmanſhip, were ſeized under colour of Parliamentary Authority, by Captain *Fogg*, on a general Plunder of this Royal Foundation.

This Sacrilege was in ſome meaſure made up to the College on the *Reſtoration*, by the bounty and good pleaſure of the *Sovereign* and *Knights-Companions*, who contributed chearfully to ſupply the Altar with all things neceſſary to its decent ſervice and ornament: The royal example was alſo followed by other well-diſpoſed Perſons, and the Altar at preſent is furniſhed with ſeveral noble pieces of Plate, curiouſly wrought and gilt, dedicated to the honour of God, and the ſervice of the *Sovereign*, and *Knights-Companions* of the moſt noble *Order of the Garter*.

Near the Altar is the *Queen's Gallery*, for the uſe of the Ladies at an Inſtallation, and the Choir is ſeparated from the body of the Church at the *Weſt* end, by a large Screen, or Organ-gallery, erected *ann. Dom.* 1613, And a handſome Organ was new erected, on the general Repair of the Chapel, on the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II.

Adjoining to the Organ is a handſome Arch of ſtone, called the *Rood-loft*, erected in the reign of K. *Henry* VIII. A place well known, and of ſingular uſe to promote ſuperſtition, and impoſe upon the minds of the credulous in the dark ages of Popery.

In a Vault under the marble pavement of this Choir, are buried the bodies of King *Henry* VIII. and his Queen *Jane Seymour*, K. *Charles* I. and a daughter of the late Queen *Anne*: In the *South* and *North* Iſles, near the Altar, are alſo buried the bodies of King *Henry* VI. and King *Edward* IV. but of theſe hereafter, when we come to treat of the Monuments and illuſtrious Perſons buried in this Chapel.

The carved work of this Choir is worthy of particular note, eſpecially the Canopies over the Stalls of the Knights of the *Garter*,

Garter, and the other parts of the carved work allude to ſome Scripture Hiſtory, or the Hiſtory of St. *George*. The Arrangements of the ſeats in this Choir are well diſpoſed, for the ſervice of Divine Worſhip, which is performed in this Choir every Morning and Evening, in the moſt ſolemn decency and order; and at all times obeiſance is paid to the *Sovereign*'s Stall, the ſame as if he was preſent in perſon: The lower ſeats are appointed to the *Poor Knights* of *Windſor*, who attend the publick Service, in the Mantles of the *Order*, being of Murrey cloth with the Croſs of St. *George* on the left ſhoulder, and by the laws of the *Order*, the whole Society is obliged to pray daily for the proſperity of the *Sovereign* and *Knights-Companions* of the moſt noble *Order of the Garter*.

Among other particulars in the carving of this Choir, and not the leaſt worthy of notice, is this Inſcription neatly cut in old *Engliſh* character, on a girth on this outer ſide of the upper ſeats, or ſtalls, being the xxth Pſalm in *Latin*, a Prayer, or a Petition for the Royal Founder King *Edward* III. and the future Sovereigns of the *Order of the Garter*.

Exaudiat Te Dns in die tribulationis, protegat Te nomen Dei Jacob. Mittat Tibi auxilium de Sancto, & de Syon tueatur Te. &c.

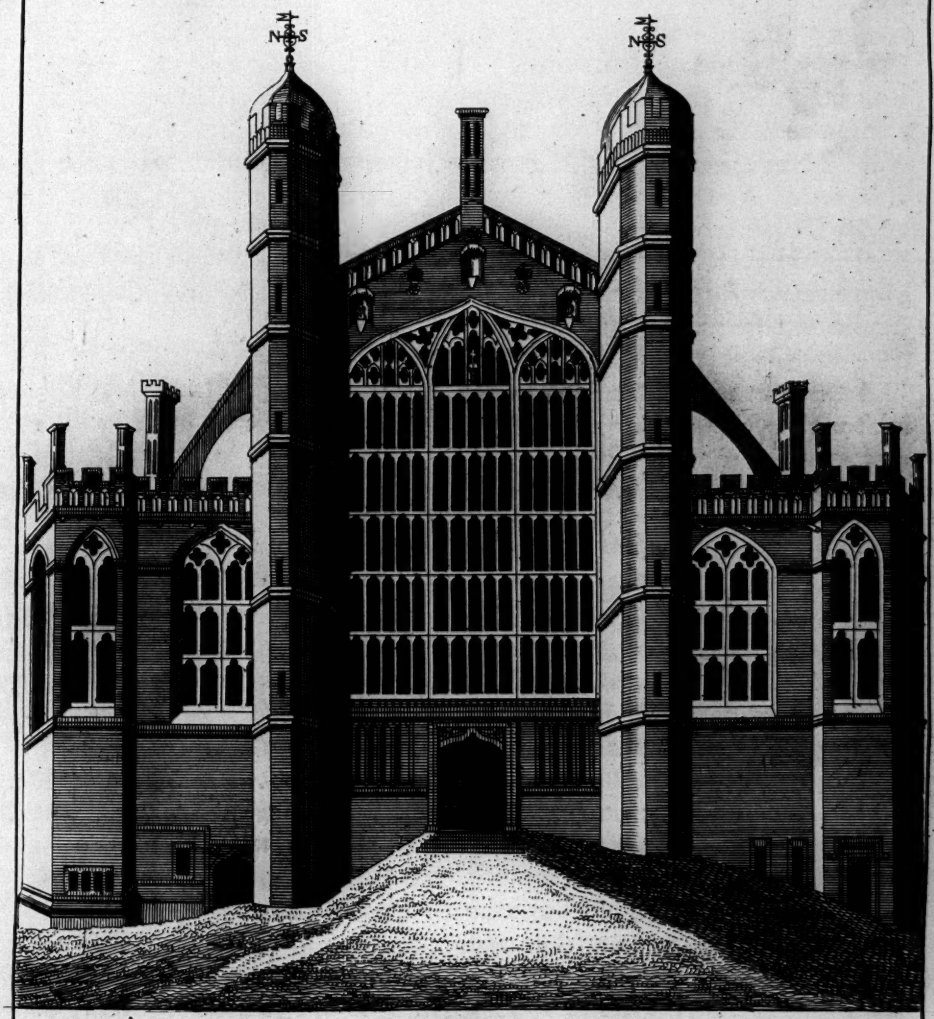
Concluding with the 9th verſe of the lxxxiiid Pſalm.

Protector noſter aſpice Deus; et reſpice in faciem Chriſti tui.

I now conclude this account of the Chapel of St. *George*; and to avoid interruption in this Hiſtory, ſhall defer the *Monuments* to a future chapter; and by the favour of the worthy and Reverend the *Dean and Canons*, here preſent the Reader with a view of the *Weſt* end alſo of this Chapel, and only mention the noble Window, which was formerly finely ſtained, and ornamented with curious Paintings, and deſtroyed, not by Time, but by the more waſteful hand of ill-judging Men, in the worſt of times; but to paſs this over in ſilence, recommend only a due Attention to this ancient Structure, it being univerſally acknowledged that the Architecture of this beautiful and ſtately Chapel, is not exceeded by any Building in this, or probably other Nation.

CHAPTER

West Prospect of St. George's Chapel.



To the Reverend the Dean & Canons of Windsor, This PLATE is Inscrib'd by their Obliged and most Obedient Servant.

Jos. Pote.

Parr Sculp

CHAPTER IV.

Of the Foundation of the COLLEGE.

IN the foregoing Chapter it is obſerved that King *Henry* I. erected a Chapel within the Caſtle, and therein founded a College for eight *Canons*, neither endowed nor incorporate, but maintained by an annual Penſion out of the King's Exchequer. King *Edward* II. in the 6th year of his reign, founded here alſo a Chantry for four *Chaplains* and two *Clerks*, to pray for his Soul, and the Souls of all his Progenitors; as likewiſe a Chapel in the Park of *Windſor*, under the ſame ordination, for four more Chaplains, whom his Son King *Edward* III. *Anno Regni* 3. removed, and joined to thoſe other before ſettled in the Chapel of the Caſtle, and built Habitations for their better accommodation, on the *South* ſide thereof.

But the Foundation that we ſhall treat of here, King *Edward* III. laid, by his Letters Patent, bearing teſt at *Weſtminſter*, *Auguſt* 6, *Anno Regni* 22, about three quarters of a year before he inſtituted the moſt Noble Order of the Garter. (For being inflamed with the zeal of a pious Devotion, and deſiring by a good kind of commerce to exchange earthly for heavenly, and tranſitory for eternal things) at his own royal charge, he new founded the ancient Chapel, in honour, and to the praiſe of the omnipotent God, the glorious Virgin *Mary*, St. *George* the Martyr, and St. *Edward* the Confeſſor; and by his kingly authority, and as much as in him lay, ordained, that to King *Henry*'s eight *Canons*, there ſhould be added one *Cuſtos*, fifteen more *Canons*, and twenty-four *Alms-Knights*, together with other Miniſters, all under the Government nevertheleſs of the *Cuſtos*; and theſe to be maintained out of the Revenues wherewith this Chapel was, and ſhould be endowed.

This royal inſtitution of the King was approved and confirmed by Pope *Clement* VI. by his Bull dated at *Avignion*, *pridie Calendas Decembris*, in the 9th year of his Papacy, *Anno* 1351; and therein, according to the deſire of the King, the Pope granted to *Simon Iſlip*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and *William de Edington*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, authority and power to ordain and inſtitute the College, and alſo to ordain, inſtitute, and appoint within this Chapel, as ſhould ſeem good to them, a certain number of *Canons*, *Prieſts*, *Clerks*, *Knights*, and Officers, continually to attend upon the Service of God, of which *Canons* and *Prieſts*, one ſhall have the title of *Cuſtos*, and preſide over the reſt.

On that day twelve-month the Statutes and Ordinances of the College bear date; being made by virtue of the Pope's authority, the King's command, the conſent of the Biſhop of *Saliſbury*, (in whoſe Dioceſs the Chapel is ſituate) and of the Dean and Chapter of *Saliſbury*: By which Statutes the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, one of the Pope's Delegates (for we find not the Archbiſhop's name uſed in them) did ordain and inſtitute a College, within the Chapel of St. *George*, conſiſting of one *Cuſtos*, twelve ſecular *Canons*, thirteen *Prieſts* or *Vicars*, four *Clerks*, ſix *Choriſters*, and twenty-ſix *Alms-Knights*, beſides other Officers. And to this *Cuſtos* and College, by the name of *Cuſtos and College* of the free Chapel of St. *George*, within the Caſtle of *Windſor*, for the moſt part, but ſometimes of *Cuſtos* and College of *Chaplains*, or otherwiſe of *Cuſtos* and *Chaplains* of the ſame Chapel, were the donation of Advowſons, and temporal Endowments, commonly made and granted.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER V.

Of the DEAN, CANONS, Petty-CANONS, CLERKS, and CHORISTERS.

SHORTLY after the Foundation of the College, by the King's Letters Patent, *viz. November* 14, *Anno* 22, *Edw.* III. the King conſtituted *John de la Chambre*, *Cuſtos* of the Chapel of St. *George*; but he enjoyed this dignity not above half a year, for the 18th of *June* enſuing, the Letters Patent, for conſtituting *William Mugg*, *Cuſtos* bear teſt: So that in truth, *John de la Chambre* was the firſt *Cuſtos*; tho' in the preamble to the Letters Patent, paſs'd under the great Seal of *England*, with conſent of Lords and Commons in Parliament, *Anno* 8, *Hen.* VI. *William Mugg* is there ſaid to be the firſt, and ſo hath been ſince accounted.

But it ſeems the Catalogue of *Cuſtodes* and *Decani* took commencement at the inſtitution of the College, by papal (not kingly) authority, and tho' *William Mugg* (in like manner as *John de la Chambre*) had been conſtituted *Cuſtos* above three years before, yet being then again nominated by the King to receive inſtitution from the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, upon his ordaining the College, he came to be accounted the firſt *Cuſtos*, as being ſo under that inſtitution; and conſequently, *John de la Chambre* not taken notice of.

By this title of *Cuſtos*, were thoſe that ſucceeded *de la Chambre* and *Mugg*, preſented by the King, till the laſt year of King *Henry* IV. when *Thomas Kingſton* was the firſt of them preſented by the name of *Dean*; and his Succeſſor *John Arundell*, obſerving that divers of the Lands and Endowments of the College, were ſometimes granted thereunto by the name of *Cuſtos*, at other times of *Dean* and *Cuſtos*, or laſtly of *Dean* only: And doubting that this variation and diverſity of

Names might beget ſome damage to the College, eſpecially being both beſide and againſt the form of the Foundation (wherein the title of *Cuſtos* was only uſed) he applied himſelf by a petition to the Parliament beforemention'd; whereupon King *Henry* VI. being pleaſed to provide for the ſecurity of the College in this particular, did, by Letters Patent, *Anno Reg.* 8. under the great Seal of *England*, grant and declare, that the ſaid *Arundell* ſhould be *Cuſtos ſive Decanus* for his life, and enjoy all Rights thereunto belonging; and for the future, he and every other *Cuſtos* of the Chapel for the time being, ſhould be called *Cuſtodes* ſive *Decani*, viz. *Wardens*, or *Deans of the free Chapel of St.* George, *within the Caſtle of* Windſor; and that the *Cuſtos*, or *Dean* and *Canons* thereof, and their Succeſſors, by the name of *Cuſtos*, or *Dean* and *Canons* of the ſaid *free Chapel*, ſhould have and hold to them and their Succeſſors for ever, all Lands, Tenements, Rents, Poſſeſſions, *&c.* As alſo all manner of Liberties, Franchiſes, Immunities, *&c.* granted to the College at any time before.

Hereby was inſtituted a kind of a new Incorporation of this Chapel, by the title of *Cuſtos*, or *Dean* and *Canons* only; and the whole ſtate of the College, together with its Poſſeſſions, ſtrengthned and conſtituted in a manner *de novo*: At leaſt this was a great ſtep to the compleat incorporating them by King *Edward* IV. when, through the intereſt of *Richard Beauchamp*, Biſhop of *Salisbury*, then alſo Dean of *Windſor*, and Chancellor of the Noble Order of the Garter, their was obtained from the ſaid King, Letters Patent bearing *Teſte* at *Windſor*, *December* 6, in the 19th year of his Reign, for incorporating the *Cuſtos*, or *Dean* and *Canons* and their Succeſſors, by the name of *Dean* and *Canons of the free Chapel of St.* George *within the Caſtle of* Windſor, and that thenceforward they ſhould be one Body Corporate in thing and name, and have a perpetual Succeſſion.

Furthermore, that they and their Succeſſors, ſhould by the ſame name, be Perſons capable in Law, to purchaſe, receive, and take Lands, Tenements, Rents, Reverſions, Services, Liberties, Franchiſes, and Privileges, or other Poſſeſſions whatſoever, to be held and poſſeſt in Fee and Perpetuity: As alſo to have a common Seal, for the affairs and Cauſes of them and their Succeſſors. And that they and their Succeſſors,

ceſſors, by the name of *Dean* and *Canons*, &c. might plead and be impleaded, purſue all manner of Cauſes and Actions, real and mixt, challenge all Franchiſes and Liberties, and anſwer and be anſwered, before any Spiritual or Temporal Judges.

But for the avoiding all further doubts, which might be taken for any occaſion or cauſe, touching the *Dean* and *Canons* of this Chapel in their Corporation on Capacity, or Poſſeſſions, and for the more ſurety of them in all their temporal Endowments; the Letters Patent of Incorporation, were within three years after, *viz. Anno* 22, *Edward* IV. paſt into an Act of Parliament, which yet remains in force.

We ſhall next ſpeak of the Authority and Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction of the *Cuſtos* or *Decanus:* For as he is conſtituted (both by the Bull of Pope *Clement* VI. and the Inſtitution of the College thereupon) Preſident over the reſt of the College, to govern, direct and order them, their Goods and Eſtates; ſo is he to exerciſe all manner of Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction over them, with a reſervation of power of Appeal to the Chancellor of *England*, Viſitor of that College.

Moreover, where any of them live inordinately or unpeaceably, he, with the advice of the *Chapter* (in caſes where no particular penalty is appointed to be inflicted) hath power to reprehend or correct at diſcretion. And in caſe where diſcord ariſeth among any of them, ſhall within eight days reconcile the parties, or do juſtice; Laſtly, he has power (after the third time of admonition) to expell from the College, all ſowers of Diſcord, Backbiters, and Whiſperers, that are below the Degree of a *Canon.*

And to the end there may be no defect in Government at any time, during his non-reſidence, it is provided by the Statutes of the College, that when he hath occaſion to be abſent from thence, above eight days or more, he ſhall before his departure conſtitute one of the *Canons* Reſident (whom he pleaſe) for his Deputy, who during his abſence (having the title of *Lieutenant*) ſhall in all things exerciſe and execute his Office: For we are to note, that the ſaid Statutes allow him ſixty days for non reſidence; the Royal Viſitation held *Anno* 1552, enlarged that

that time to one hundred and ten days, and the Lord Chancellor *Hyde* gave him liberty of six weeks absence, to attend the affairs of his Deanery of *Wolverhampton*.

But in the vacancy of the *Custos*, whatever power or authority belongs unto him, the same is then devolv'd upon the Chapter of the College; which Chapter ought within two days, after the vacancy known, to elect one of the Resident *Canons*, under the title of *President*, to govern the College and direct all affairs relating thereunto, until there be provided another *Custos*.

Leaving the *Custos* settled under the title of *Decanus* (which latter he is only known by at this day) we are now to speak of the *Canons*, whose number by the Letters Patent of Foundation, where appointed to be four and twenty, including the *Custos*; but upon Institution of the College by the Bishop of *Winchester*, there was then ordained (as hath been noted) one *Custos*, twelve *Secular Canons*, and thirteen *Priests* or *Vicars*, in all twenty-six; being the very number before ordained by the Statutes of Institution of the Order of the Garter, and answerable to the just number of the Knights-Companions of that most Noble Order. And for a further distinction between these *Canons-Secular*, and the *Priests*, the first twelve are in a Bull of Pope *Innocent* VIII called *Majores Canonici*, the other *Canonici Minores*, or *Petty Canons*.

To these twelve *Seculars* were assigned so many *Prebendships* in the Chapel of St. *George* (as also Stalls in the Choir, and Places in the Chapter) together with that, held by the *Custos*, whence of later times, they are frequently called *Prebends* as well as *Canons*, and their Dignities, *Canonships* and *Prebendships*. Every *Prebend* hath a sacerdotal Power given him by the Statutes of the College, and in regard of this, those Statutes further ordained, that each *Canon* of the Chapel being a *Prebend*, if not at that time a *Priest*, should within a year after he hath enjoyed his Prebendship, be so ordained; otherwise (without further admonition) to be deprived thereof.

By the fore-mention'd Bull of Pope *Clement* VI. there is reserved to the Founder, his Heirs and Successors, the right of presenting the *Canons*,

Canons, *Prieſts*, *Clerks*, *Alms-Knights*, and *Miniſters* belonging to the College; and thereupon we find it noted, that he nominated and preſented *William Mugg*, and four other *Presbyters* to the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, to inſtitute them *Canons* and *Prebends*, into the Canonſhips and Prebendſhips of the Chapel, which the Biſhop did accordingly; and then gave the ſaid *William Mugg* inſtitution to the place of *Cuſtos*, upon the Founders nomination and preſentation alſo.

Notwithſtanding which, it appears by the Inſtitution of the Garter, that the firſt *Canons* where preſented to the *Cuſtos* by the firſt Founders of the Order, *viz.* the five and twenty firſt Knights-Companions, every one of them being permitted by the Sovereign's favour to preſent a *Canon*; yet was it therewithal provided, That neither the Knights-Companions, who thus firſt preſented, nor any one of their Succeſſors from that time, ſhould preſent to the vacant *Canonſhips*, but the Sovereign only. To which end, in another place, the *Cuſtos* was obliged when any of the *Canons* died, (the Sovereign being out of the Kingdom) to ſignify the ſame to him by Letter, that ſo he might appoint whom he thought fit to ſucceed him.

But upon whomſoever theſe Dignities are conferred, they ought to be Admitted, Inſtituted, and Inſtalled, by the *Cuſtos* or *Dean*, or his *Lieutenant*, to whom at the time of their Inſtallation, they are to be obliged by Oath, to yield Canonical Obedience, and obſerve the Statutes of the College, ſo far as it concerns them. The form of their Admittance is annexed to thoſe Statutes.

The principal duty of theſe *Canons* (ſo alſo of the *Vicars*, *Clerks*, *Alms-Knights* and *Miniſters* of the College) is continually and perſonally to attend upon the Service of God, in the Chapel of St. *George*; and upon each day's omiſſion of a *Canon*-reſident, it was ordained, that he ſhould forfeit his quotidian diſtribution, *viz.* twelve pence. Nor do we find any licence of Non-reſidence, or diſcontinuance given to any of the *Canons* by the College Statutes, but only to the *Cuſtos*, and that but for ſixty days in the whole year (as is before remembered) howbeit there is mention of *Canons*-reſident and Non-reſidents in the ſaid Statutes; to the Non-reſidents there are great defalcations appoint-

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ed to be made, and good reaſon for it, becauſe the Reſident-*Canons*, bear not only the burden of that duty belonging to the Chapel and College, but the expence of Hoſpitality, and other works of Charity, occaſioned from their reſiding at *Windſor*.

Nevertheleſs the effect of a favourable Indulgence towards the *Canons* was introduced by degrees, and when *Richard Beauchamp*, Biſhop of *Salisbury*, had obtained power by a Bull from *Sextus* IV. to make new Statutes in the College, he in this particular diſpenſed with the old ones, and *March* 5, 1478, gave to the *Dean*, and every *Canon* and their Succeſſors, fourteen days of Non-reſidence in every Term, *viz.* fifty-ſix days in the year. By the viſitation held *Anno* 1552, theſe days are inlarged to eighty, and the Lord Chancellor *Hatton* yet further indulged them with two hundred and two days, which liberty the late Lord Chancellor *Hyde* confirmed; and conſequently there remains one hundred and ſixty-three days in the year, in which the *Canons* ought to be Reſident at *Windſor*: Each *Canons* great Reſidence is twenty-one days, the looſer Reſidence in conjunction with the greater is one hundred and ſixty-three days, *i. e.* twenty-one of theſe one hundred and ſixty-three are to kept without interruption, and with hoſpitality according to the Statute.

They are particularly obliged, humbly to pray for the proſperity of the Sovereign of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, from time to time, as alſo for the happy eſtate of the Order; and if any Knight Companion, or other Perſon, ſhould dut of devotion, beſtow ten Pounds *per Annum* revenue, or more, in Lands, or otherwiſe, ſo that he might be partaker of the Prayers, appointed for the Benefactors of the College, his Name was ordained to be inſcribed among them, and himſelf alſo prayed for; which article, tho' King *Henry* V. confirmed, yet he provided, that neither the *Cuſtos* or *Canons*, ſhould thenceforth admit of any ſuch charge upon the College, without the conſent of the Sovereign, his Deputy, or the Knights Companions of the Order.

To this let us adjoin the care taken by the Injunctions of *February* 8, *Anno* 4, *Edward* VI. for commemorating the Bounty of the Benefactors of this College to poſterity; for there is enjoined, "That from "thence-,

" thenceforth upon the *Tueſday*, next after the third *Sunday* in *Lent*,
" and on the firſt *Tueſdays* in *June*, *September*, and *December*, ſome
" one of the College, ſhould in a brief Sermon commend the Munifi-
" cence, not only of the Founder, and of King *Henry* VIII. but of all
" other Noblemen, whoſe bountifulneſs had appeared in their pious
" acts; and ſet forth how greatly God is to be glorified, who by them
" had beſtowed ſo many Beneſits on the College; as alſo exhort his
" auditors to uſe their Gifts to the glory of God, increaſe of virtue
" and learning, and the pious intent of Benefactors; and laſtly, pray
" the Almighty ſo to ſtir up the hearts of the living, to beſtow ſome
" part of their ſubſtance likewiſe, to the increaſe of Religion, and
" ſetting forth of his glory.

Thus far of the *Canons* Eccleſiaſtical Duty; but thoſe things which relate to their Civil Obligations are to attend the Sovereign (or his Deputy) and the Knights-Companions, at the grand Feaſt of St. *George*, whenſoever celebrated at *Windſor*, as alſo at the Feaſt of Inſtallation; or when the Sovereign upon any other ſolemn occaſion ſhall come to the Chapel of St. *George* to offer; or laſtly, when any of the Knights-Companions (being on a Journey near the Caſtle) come thither to offer likewiſe.

As touching their part in the Ceremonies obſerved upon any of theſe occaſions, we ſhall hereafter note them down in their proper places; and only mention here the Robe appointed for them to wear at theſe times over their Eccleſiaſtical Habit. This by the Statutes of Inſtitution is appointed to be a Mantle, and though theſe mention not the matter whereof it was made (which at this day is *Taffaty*, of the faſhion of the three inferior officers of the Order) yet they ſet down the colour to be *Murrey*, as alſo that the Arms of St. *George* ſhould be placed within a Rundle on the right ſhoulder thereof.

Thoſe who are now called *Petty Canons*, have no nominal nor other diſtinction in the Founders Patent of Foundation, from thoſe other afterwards called *Canonici Majores*, but both go under the title of *Canons* only; in the Bull of *Pope Clement* VI. (which recites the ſubſtance of the Founders Patent) in reference to the transfering his authority to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, for inſtituting the College, they are called *Presbyteri*; and by the ſaid Bi-

ſhop, in the very words of his Inſtitution, *Presbyteri ſeu Vicarii*, but in the Foundational Statutes of the Order of the Garter, are ſtiled *Vicarii* only.

Their number at the firſt Inſtitution was thirteen, and the ſame number appears to be continued, being taken notice of in all the Exemplars of the Statutes of the Order. Only King *Henry* VIIIth's *Engliſh* Statutes mention eight *Petty Canons*, beſides thirteen *Vicars* (but the *Latin* takes notice only of thirteen *Prieſts*, part of them are there called *Canonici Minores*, and other part *Vicarii*) afterwards the Injunctions of the King's Commiſſioners dated *November* 23, *Anno* 1, *Edw.* VI. appointed twelve *Prieſts*, and they to be called *Petty Canons*: That is, four to be added to the former eight, mentioned in King *Henry* VIIIth's Statutes, which the ſaid Article directed to be done in this manner, *viz.* That at the firſt avoidance of the next *Vicar*, his Stipend ſhould be equally divided among three of the eldeſt *Vicars*, who thereupon were to be called *Petty Canons*; and when the room of another *Vicar* became void, the five Marks of his Stipend ſhould be appointed to the next ſenior *Vicar* (who was likewiſe to be ſtiled *Petty Canon*) and this direction being obſerved, the number of twelve *Petty Canons* became compleated. Yet in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Ordinances for the continual charge, the number of *Petty Canons* thereby provided for, are noted to be thirteen, agreeable to the antient number of *Vicars*; but at this day there are but ſeven, and one of them to be *Sub-chanter*.

The *Vicars* at their admiſſion (according to the appointment both of the Statutes of the College, and thoſe of the Order) are bound to be *Prieſts*, or at leaſt *Deacons*, from whence they are next to be ordained *Prieſts*, *viz.* the next time appointed for Ordination. Thoſe Statutes bound them alſo to continual perſonal reſidence, and if abſent without a lawful cauſe, from *Mattens*, they were amerced two pence apiece for each omiſſion, and two pence a time more, if not at every grand Maſs, and one penny for their abſence from every Canonical Hour, the Maſs of the Virgin *Mary*, or for the defunct: All which forfeitures were to be deducted out of their Salary, and divided among thoſe *Vicars*, who gave their attendance in the aforeſaid duties. But the Injunctions *Anno* 1, *Edward* VI. appointed the forfeit of abſence from

form *Mattens*, to be one penny halfpenny, and from either Proceſſion, Communion, or Evening Song, the like Sum, to be paid to the Poor Men's Box.

And not only they, but all other Miniſters of the Chapel, if abſent from the College above twenty days, without juſt cauſe approved of by the Reſident *Canons*, or do behave themſelves ſcandalouſly in life or converſation, are by the Statutes of the College to be expelled, after the fact proved before the *Cuſtos* or his *Lieutenant*; but if any of them abſent themſelves for leſs than twenty days, without the like approbation, then to be puniſhed at diſcretion.

Each of theſe *Vicars* had at firſt but the annual penſion of eight Pounds ſterling, paid after this manner, *viz.* every Kalendar Month eight Shillings for their diet, and that which then remained at the quarter's end, went towards furniſhing them with other neceſſaries. Afterwards King *Edward* IV. encreaſed their penſions to twenty Marks apiece: To which Queen *Elizabeth* in augmentation of their Livings (they then being called *Petty Canons*) added thirteen Shillings and Four-pence *per Annum* to each of them, out of the lands ſettled on the College by King *Edward* VI. as appears by the Book of Eſtabliſhment made by her, among the certain diſburſments. And now their yearly penſions are lately encreaſed by the College to thirty Pounds. One of theſe *Petty Canons* is choſen from among the reſt, to be *Dean*'s *Vicar*, to whoſe duty belongs the cure of Souls, Marrying, Burying, *&c.*

To theſe *Petty Canons* it is requiſite that we ſubjoin the *Clerks*, who after the Foundation of the College by King *Edward* III. were took into the Choir for the ſervice thereof. As firſt the *Quatuor Clerici*, remembered in the Preface to the Statutes of the College, whereof one was to be inſtituted a *Deacon*, and another a *Sub-Deacon*, before their admiſſion: And theſe two where next in Deſignation, and accordingly promoted to the *Vicars* places; but for the other two, it was ſufficient if they had inſtitution into leſſer Orders, in which they were to continue. Each of the two firſt of theſe had eight Marks yearly penſion, and the two laſt but ſix.

King *Edward* IV. increaſed their number to thirteen, and allowed them ten Pounds *per Annum* apiece. The ſame number do we find mentioned in *Henry* VIII. Statutes of the Order, and by the Injunctions *November* 23, *Anno* 1, *Edward* VI. made by the King's Commiſſioners, they were encreaſed to fifteen, but here, appointed to be Laymen, wearing Surplices in the Choir, each having an allowance of ten Pounds annually for his ſervice.

In the 23d article of the Injunctions of *February* 28, *Anno* 4, *Edward* VI. a courſe is preſcribed to bring theſe fifteen Clerks to twenty, but in Queen *Elizabeth*'s Eſtabliſhment, they were again reduced to thirteen, which number is ſtill continued, (one of them being Organiſt, hath a double Clerk's place, and conſequently reckoned for two of the thirteen) and an augmentation to each of two Pounds thirteen Shillings and Four-pence Half-penny Farthing yearly; which being at firſt oppoſed by the *Dean* and *Prebends*, they at length (*Anno* 5, *Elizabeth*) conſented to allow them forty Shillings *per Annum* apiece, not out of the new lands, but out of other payments, which the *Dean* and *Canons* ſhould otherwiſe yearly receive. *Anno* 1662, their annual penſions were increaſed, and their preſent Sallary is twenty-two Pounds apiece.

They are obliged to be preſent in the Choir at all times of Service, as are the *Petty Canons*, and under the ſame forfeitures; nor may they, or the *Petty Canons* go out of Town, without the *Dean*'s or his *Lieutenant*'s licence, nor then neither, above three at once, except for very weighty cauſe, leaſt the Choir ſhould be unfurniſhed of a convenient number to perform the daily Service.

Secondly, There were appointed for the further ſervice of the Choir ſix Choriſters, and they to be likewiſe Clerks, or at the time of their admiſſion to have been inſtituted of the Clerical Order, to each of which were allowed five Marks ſterling annually, or to the value thereof in common money. And in like manner as the *Deacon* and *Sub-Deacon* were placed in the College, only in addition to the *Vicars*, and deſigned to ſucceed them as vacancies happened, ſo alſo were there ſix

ſecular

ſecular Children, endued with clear and tuneable voices, admitted and deſigned to ſucceed the Choriſters, when their voices altered.

King *Edward* IV. enlarged the number of Choriſters to thirteen, and allowed them annually ſix Marks apiece; and tho this number was confirm'd by King *Henry* VIII. Statutes, yet the Injunctions, dated *Feb.* 8, *Anno* 4, *Edward* VI. reduced them to ten, nevertheleſs by Queen *Elizabeth*'s Eſtabliſhment, the former number of thirteen was reſtored, and thereby was given in augmentation among them all, three Pounds eleven Shillings and Eight-pence: Howbeit they were ſince brought to eight, and their preſent exhibition is twelve Shillings a month to each.

CHAPTER VI.

Of the ALMS-KNIGHTS.

THE *Alms-Knights* come next to be ſpoken of, wherein to avoid confuſion, we ſhall conſider them, *1ſt*, under the foundation of King *Edward* III. *2dly*, when ſeparated from that, by Act of Parliament; and *laſtly*, as they were eſtabliſhed anew by Queen *Elizabeth*.

Firſt then, King *Edward* III. out of the great reſpect he bore to Military Honour (of which he himſelf had gained a large ſhare) and due regard had of valiant Men, chiefly ſuch as had behaved themſelves bravely in his Wars, yet afterwards happen'd to fall in decay; took care for their relief and comfortable ſubſiſtance in old age, by making room for them within this his Foundation, and uniting them under one Corporation and Joint Body, with the *Cuſtos* and *Canons*: Theſe were called *Milites pauperes*, and ſince vulgarly *Poor*, or *Alms-Knights*; the number at firſt were twenty-four, as were the *Cuſtos* and *Canons*, at the firſt Foundation of the College, but ſhortly after, upon his inſtituting the Princely Society of Knights of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter,

ter, consisting of twenty-six, there were added two more to the former number (as there was to the first *Canons)* to make them of like number with the Knight-Companions of that Order; which number of twenty-six we after find settled at the ordination of the College by the Bishop of *Winchester*, the Pope's Delegate.

The charitable intention of the royal Founder, was to provide for such only as were truly Objects of Charity, and therefore he describes (even in the Instrument of Foundation) what kind of Men they shall be, *viz. Poor-Knights*, weak in Body, indigent and decayed; and to like effect is their qualification inserted in the Statutes of Institution of the most Noble Order of the Garter, *viz.* such as through adverse fortune were brought to that extremity, that they had not of their own wherewith to sustain them, or live so genteely as became a military condition: But this being thought not enough, the same is repeated (probably for greater caution) in King *Henry* V. and King *Henry* VIII. Statutes, to prevent diverting the Founder's pious intention, and against admittance of such as are otherwise able to live of themselves; which conjecture is not improbable, because we find the ancient Statutes of the College ordained (as also the orders of Queen *Elizabeth)* that in case there should happen to fall to any of the *Alms-Knights*, either Lands or Rents, by succession or any other way, to the yearly value of twenty Pounds or more; then such *Knight* should immediately be removed from the College, and made incapable of receiving any Profits or Emoluments thence, and another *Alms-Knight* preferr'd into his place.

Their presentation when first admitted, was by the same hands that presented the first *Canons, viz.* each Knight-Companion of the Order presented his *Alms-Knight*; nevertheless it was then also ordered, that from thenceforward, every Election should remain at the disposal of the Sovereign of this most Noble Order.

To each of these *Alms-Knights* was appointed for their habit, a red Mantle, with a Scutcheon of St. *George*, but without any Garter to surround it.

Their

Their exhibition from the College at firſt, was twelve-pence each for every day they were at ſervice in the Chapel, or abode in the College, and forty Shillings *per Annum* for other neceſſaries: It being the like allowance as was appointed to each of the *Canon* Reſidents, which ſhews the quality and eſteem then had of theſe *Alms-Knights*.

Their duty was to attend the ſervice of God, and pray for the proſperity of the Sovereign, and Knights-Companions of the Order; to be every day preſent at high Maſs, the Maſſes of the Virgin *Mary*, as alſo at Veſpers and Compline, from the beginning to the end, except any lawful occaſion did impede: But it was ordained, that for every day's abſence from the Chapel, they ſhould be debarred of receiving the twelve-pence *per Diem*; and whatſoever was raiſed from ſuch Forfeitures, ſhould be converted to the uſe of the reſt of the *Alms-Knights* then being in the Caſtle of *Windſor*.

Notwithſtanding which Decree, it appears that the *Dean* did afterwards take upon him the diſpoſure of theſe mulcts at his pleaſure, which occaſioned the *Alms-Knights* to complain to *Adam*, Lord Biſhop of St. *David's*, Chancellor of *England*, and Viſitor of the College, who among other of his Injunctions, dated *October* 8, *Anno* 2. *Ric.* II. commanded that the mulcts ſhould be equally diſtributed among thoſe *Alms-Knights* who did attend at divine Service in the Chapel, as the Statute had enjoined; and beſides, the like complaint being made for the *Dean's* diſpoſing of Donations, and other Liberalities of the Knights-Companions, ſo that the *Alms-Knights* had no part thereof towards their ſuſtentation; this Chancellor alſo appointed an equal diſtribution of them among the *Alms-Knights* and *Canons*, until the King and his Council ſhould otherwiſe determine.

It ſeems farther (about the beginning of the reign of K. *Henry* VI.) theſe quotidian diſtributions, and the forty Shillings *per Annum* aſſigned them, had been unpaid by reaſon of ſome diſſentions and quarrels that had ariſen between the *Dean*, *Canons*, and *Alms Knights*; but upon complaint to *John*, Archbiſhop of *York*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, Viſitor of the College, by the Injunctions iſſued upon his viſitation, *Anno* 10. *Henry* VI. the Arrears of both were appointed to be forthwith paid

paid without charge; and in caſe the Treaſurer of the College became negligent in future payments, he was to incur the loſs of his own quotidians, from the time of his voluntary delay; the ſame to be divided among the *Alms-Knights.*

Theſe and other differences between the *Dean*, *Canons*, and *Alms-Knights*, grew at length ſo wide, that they could not be reconciled; inſomuch as in the Act of Parliament, *Anno* 22. *Edward* IV. for the incorporation of the *Cuſtos* and *Canons*, by the name of *Dean* and *Canons*, the *Alms-Knights* were not only omitted, but this Clauſe inſerted, "That the *Dean* and *Canons*, and their Succeſſors, ſhould for ever-"more be utterly quit and diſcharged from all manner of exhibition "or charge of, or for any of the ſaid *Knights.*" And this was obtained upon pretence, that the King had greatly increaſed the number of the Miniſters of the Chapel, ſo that the revenue was not ſufficient to maintain both them and the *Alms-Knights*; as alſo that the King had otherwiſe provided for the *Alms-Knights:* But we elſewhere find ſome other cauſe, and this afterwards alledged by the *Dean* and *Canons*, in their anſwer to the *Knight's* Petition for repeal of the ſaid Act, *viz.* that *William Omerey*, and *John Kendall*, *Alms-Knights*, laboured much before this Act paſſed, to be incorporate by themſelves, to get Lands ſettled on them, to be exempt from the obedience and rule of the *Dean* and *Canons*, and governed by Ordinances made among themſelves.

In the ſecond place, this Act being thus obtained, and the *Alms-Knights* divided from the body of the College, as alſo ſtruck off from the benefit of the Quotidians, Portions, and Fees, aſſigned by the foundation of King *Edward* III. how they next ſubſiſted doth not fully enough appear: But ſo ſoon as King *Henry* VII. came to the Crown, they petitioned the King and Parliament, for repeal of the Act, *Anno* 22. *Edward* IV. affirming it was gained without their knowledge, or being called thereunto: To which Petition the *Dean* and *Canons* anſwered, and the *Alms-Knights* replied, but it ſeems all they could alledge did not induce the Parliament to repeal the Act; but on the contrary, the *Dean* and *Canons* ſome years after obtained an exemplification thereof, under the great Seal, dated *February* 4, *Anno* 18. *Henry* VII.

And

And it is clear from King *Henry* VIII. letter to the College, which takes notice of their diſcharge from any exhibition to the *Alms-Knights*, by virtue of the ſaid Act; that what the College did in that kind, after this Act paſſed, was meerly upon courteſy, and not obliged thereunto; for he thanks them for granting a Penſion of twenty Marks to *Peter Narbone*, whom he had recomended to an *Alms-Knights* place, and promiſed they ſhould be no further burthened with *Alms-Knights*, but that he would ſettle Lands upon them for their Maintenance, and free the College from the ſaid Penſion.

Beſides, when Mr. *Narbone* had the Penſion granted him, it was by an Indenture made between *Nicholas Weſt*, then Dean of *Windſor*, and the *Canons* on the one part, and the ſaid *Peter* on the other, dated *July* 18, *Anno* 3. *Hen.* VIII. wherein he covenanted, that when the King ſhould ſettle any lands on the College for ſuſtentation of ſuch Knights, then the grant of the Penſion ſhould be void, and of none effect.

In the interval between the diſunion of the College and *Alms-Knights* by the aforeſaid Act, to their eſtabliſhment by Queen *Elizabeth*, their Habit and Badge continued the ſame, and was ſo confirmed by King *Henry* VIII. Statutes: But it may be collected from his laſt Will, that there was then an intention to draw the Garter about the Scutcheon of St. *George*'s Arms, but it took no effect. It is to be obſerved alſo, that in this interval, ſeveral perſons who had been of conſiderable quality and worth, became *Alms-Knights*, ſome of them were nevertheleſs great objects of Charity; among whom was Sir *Robert Champlain*, Knt. a valiant Soldier, and one whoſe martial ſervices abroad, rendered him an honour to our Nation.

It ſeems he had taken part in the Civil Wars here, with King *Henry* VI. againſt King *Edward* IV. ſhortly after whoſe coming to the Crown he left *England*, and travelled into *Hungary* (having with him an Equipage of three Servants and four Horſes) where, in the aſſiſtance of *Matthias Corvinus*, King of *Hungary*, againſt the *Turk*, he behaved himſelf bravely, and like a valiant Knight: But proſperous Fortune not attending him at all times, he received many wounds, and at length

was taken priſoner, loſt all, and forced to pay 1500 Ducates for his Ranſom. For the juſtification of all which, he obtained ſeveral authentick Teſtimonies under the Great Seal of *Matthias*, King of *Hungary*; *Jeronimus*, Archbiſhop of *Crete*, *Legate de Latere* in *Hungary*; *Frederick*, the third Emperor of *Germany*; *Renat*, King of *Sicily* (Father to Queen *Margaret*, Wife of our King *Henry* VI.) *Frederick*, Count Palatine of the *Rhine*; *Charles*, Duke of *Burgundy*; and laſtly, a Declaration thereof from our King *Edward* IV. under his Privy Seal, dated *April* 3, in the 19th year of his Reign. And being reduced to a low condition, by his great loſſes and the charge of his Ranſom, he was through the favour of King *Henry* VII. admitted an *Alms-Knight* here.

But ſome others, made their retreat hither, and obtained admittance into this Fraternity, probably out of devotion, rather than the cauſe of poverty; and among theſe were *Thomas Hulme*, ſometime Clarencieux King of Arms; *Lodowick Carly*, the King's Phyſician; *John Mewtes*, Secretary of the *French* Tongue; and *Bartholomew Weſtby*, made ſecond Baron of the Exchequer, *June* 2, *Anno* 1. *Hen.* VIII.

It is manifeſt by the Will of *Henry* VIII. beforementioned (as alſo by an Indenture Tripartite between *Edward* VI. of the firſt part, the Executors of his Father of the ſecond part, and the *Dean* and *Canons* of *Windſor* of the third part, dated *Auguſt* 4, *Anno* 1. *Edward* VI.) that he intended a re-eſtabliſhment of half the antient number of *Alms-Knights*, *viz.* Thirteen; to which end he appointed, that as ſoon as might be after his death (if not done in his life-time) there ſhould be a Revenue of 600 *l. per Annum*, in Manors, Lands, and Spiritual Promotions (above all charges) ſettled upon the *Dean* and *Canons* and and their Succeſſors for ever, upon the Conditions following, that is to ſay, " That the *Dean* and *Canons* ſhould for ever find two *Prieſts* " to ſay Maſs at the Altar near his Tomb, to keep yearly four ſolemn " *Obits* for him, and at every *Obit* to diſtribute ten Pounds in Alms, " as alſo to pay Twelve-pence a day to each of thoſe thirteen *Alms-*" *Knights*, and they to have once in a year a long Gown of white " Cloth, and a Mantle of red Cloth, beſides five Marks annually to " ſuch one among them as ſhould be appointed for their Governor:

" And

" And laſtly, to cauſe a Sermon to be made at *Windſor* every Sunday throughout the year.

King *Edward* VI. (in performance of this Will) *October* 7, in the firſt year of his Reign, did ſettle ſeveral lands upon the College, which we ſhall mention by and by; immediately after which, the *Dean* and *Canons* were put in poſſeſſion thereof, and received the Rents: But 600 *l. per Ann.* of theſe Rents, were by them paid back at the appointment of the then Lord Treaſurer, to be employed in building of Houſes for the *Alms-Knights*, intended to be ſettled as King *Henry* VIII. deſigned.

But it ſeems this work was not begun till the laſt of *February*, *Ann.* 3. and 4. *Philip* and *Mary*, and finiſhed the 25th of *September*, *Ann.* 5. and 6. of the ſame King and Queen, the charge whereof came to 2747 *l.* 7 *s.* 6 *d.* Theſe Houſes are ſituate on the *South* ſide of the lower Ward of the Caſtle, and contain thirteen Rooms, beſides a Hall, a Kitchen and Paſtry. The Stone for building was brought from *Reading*, the Timber from ſeveral places in the Foreſt, and the Lead and Apparels for Chimnies from *Suffolk-Place* in *Southwark*.

At a Chapter of the Order of the Garter, held *June* 1, *Ann.* 4. and 5. *Philip* and *Mary*, (theſe Houſes being near finiſhed) debate was held about placing ſome *Alms-Knights* therein, if poſſible by *Michaelmas* following; whereupon it was ordered, " That the Marqueſs " of *Wincheſter*, Lord-Treaſurer, ſhould aſſign lands for their mainte- " nance, that not any thing might be wanting to finiſh ſo pious a " work." And towards the compleating of all, the Queen had nominated nine of the thirteen deſigned *Alms-Knights*; namely, *James Crane*, *Michael Whiting*, *Silveſter Cleſſop*, *Hugh Johans*, *Robert Caſe*, *John Brigby*, *George Fothergill*, *George Thackwell*, and *William Berel*: But that Queen falling ſick of a Fever in *Auguſt* following, a ſtop was put to this buſineſs.

And now (in the third place) to come to the Eſtabliſhment which theſe *Alms-Knights* obtained, and under which to this preſent they continue, Queen *Elizabeth*, immediately after her coming to the Crown,

confirmed her Siſter's Grants to the ſaid nine *Alms-Knights*, and aſſociated unto them, *Thomas Kemp*, *William Barret*, *William Cowper*, and *John Acton*, to make up the full number of thirteen, ordained by King *Henry* VIII.

Afterwards, *viz. Auguſt* 30, *Anno primo Elizabeth.* the Queen, minding the continuance of the Foundation erected by *Edward* III. and as near as might be the performance of the intent of her Progenitors, and advancement of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, and eſpecially of the knowledge given her of the laſt mind and Will of her Father King *Henry* VIII. to make a ſpecial Foundation and continuance of thirteen poor men decayed in Wars, and ſuch-like ſervice of the Realm, to be called *Thirteen Knights of Windſor*, and kept there in ſucceſſion; and having alſo ſet forth and expreſſed certain Orders and Rules for their better Government, and declared how and in what manner the profits of certain Lands, of the yearly value of 600 *l.* given and aſſigned by her Father to the *Dean* and *Canons* and their Succeſſors, ſhould be employed for the maintenance of theſe *Poor-Knights*, and otherwiſe according to his mind and Will, farther declared her pleaſure, " That the *Dean* and *Canons* and their Succeſſors, ſhould for ever cauſe the ſaid Orders and Rules to be obſerved and kept, which are theſe that follow.

Firſt, *We do eſtabliſh thirteen* Poor-Knights, *whereof one to be* Governor *of all the reſidue, by ſuch order as followeth; The ſame thirteen to be taken of Gentlemen brought to neceſſity, ſuch as have ſpent their times in the ſervice of the Wars, Garriſons, or other ſervice of the Prince, having but little or nothing whereupon to live; to be continually choſen by us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors.*

2. Item, *We ordain, that the* Governor *and* Knights *ſhall be choſen of Men unmarried, and ſhall continue, except in ſpecial caſe, where it ſhall pleaſe us the Sovereign, and the heirs and ſucceſſors of us the Sovereign, Kings of this realm, to diſpenſe with any Perſon to the contrary; provided nevertheleſs if any of them will marry, he may ſo do, loſing his Place at the day of his marriage.*

3. Item,

3. Item, *We ordain, that no Man defamed and convicted of Hereſy, Treaſon, Fellony, or any notable crime, ſhall be admitted to any room of the ſaid thirteen Knights; and if any ſo admitted be afterwards convicted of any ſuch crime, he ſhall be expelled out of that company, and loſe his room.*

4. Item, *The ſame thirteen* Knights *to have yearly for their Liveries, each of them one Gown of four yards of colour of red, and a Mantle of blue or purple cloth, of five yards, at ſix Shillings and Eight-pence the yard.*

5. Item. *The Croſs of St.* George *in a Scutcheon, embroidered without the Garter, to be ſet upon the left ſhoulder of their Mantles.*

6. Item, *The charges of the cloth, lining, making, and embroidering, to be paid by the* Dean *and* Chapter, *out of the revennue of the foundation and endowment given for that and other cauſes.*

7. Item, *The ſaid thirteen* Knights *to come together before Noon, and Afternoon daily, at all the divine Service ſaid within the College, in their ordinary apparel, and to continue to the end of the ſaid Service, without a reaſonable let, to be allowed by the* Governor.

8. Item, *The ſaid thirteen* Knights *ſhall keep their Lodgings appointed unto them, and their Table together in their common Hall appointed, and to have their proviſions made by their common Purſe, except for a reaſonable cauſe, any of them be licenced to the contrary, by the* Dean, *or his Deputy, and that licence to endure not above twenty days in no year, except it be for ſickneſs only.*

9. Item, *The ſaid thirteen* Knights *ſhall not haunt the Town, the Alehouſes, the Taverns, nor call any Women into their Lodgings, without it be upon a reaſonable cauſe, and that with the licence of the* Dean, *or his Deputy.*

10. And further, *We will that twelve of the ſaid* Knights *ſhall be obedient to the thirteenth, appointed for the* Governor, *and all thirteen ſhall*

ſhall be obedient to the Dean *and* Chapter, *in the obſervation of theſe Statutes, for the good order of themſelves.*

11. Item, *The ſaid thirteen* Knights *ſhall be placed within the Church where the* Dean *and* Canons *ſhall think beſt, to hear the divine Service together, where they ſhall leaſt trouble the Miniſters of the Church.*

12. Item, *They ſhall be preſent at the Service, to be done quarterly for the memory of the Patrons and Founders of the ſaid College, and ſpecially of our ſaid dear Father and Us, and have for every of them at each time Twenty-pence, and the* Governor *two Shillings; the ſaid Service ſhall be uſed at the four quarters of the year,* viz. *every* Sunday *next before the quarter day,* i. e. *the* Sunday *next before the Feaſt of the Annunciation of our bleſſed Lady, the* Sunday *before the Nativity of St.* John Baptiſt, *the* Sunday *before the Feaſt of St.* Michael *the Archangel, and the* Sunday *before the Nativity of our Lord God.*

13. Item, *If any of the twelve* Knights *do not obey the* Governor *in the obſervation of theſe Statutes, he ſhall ſuſtain for every time of ſuch diſobedience, ſuch forfeiture as the* Dean *and* Chapter *ſhall put on him. The* Governor *ſhall make report of all ſuch diſobedience and other Offences committed by any of the ſaid* Knights *to the* Dean *and* Chapter; *and if the offence be ſuch, as ſhall ſeem to them to require ſuch puniſhment, they ſhall beſides a pain arbitrary, give a warning to the Offender, cauſing the ſame to be regiſter'd; and he that ſhall ſo twice be warned by them, ſhall immediately upon the third offence be expelled for ever out of that Company: And if the* Governor *diſobey the* Dean *and* Chapter *in the obſervation of the ſaid Statutes, upon ſuch warning by them, he ſhall receive like puniſhment as the other twelve.*

14. Item, *The Penalties of ſuch as are puniſhed by the* Dean *and* Chapter, *for not obſerving of theſe Statutes, ſhall be employed, by the diſcretion of the* Dean *and* Chapter, *upon any of the Miniſters or Choriſters of the Church, where they think beſt.*

15. Item, *When it ſhall pleaſe God that we, our Succeſſors, Kings of this Realm, ſhall repair to the Caſtle of* Windſor, *the ſaid thirteen* Knights *ſhall*

ſhall ſtand before their Doors in their Apparel, to do their obedience unto us then, at the coming, and going away.

16. Item, *Yearly at the keeping of the Feaſt of St.* George, *they ſhall ſtand likewiſe in their Apparel, before their Doors, at the coming and going out of the* Lieutenant, *and of the other* Knights *of the Order, choſen for the keeping of the Feaſt.*

17. Item, *When any Feaſt of St.* George *is kept within the Caſtle of* Windſor, *the* Governor *and* Knights *ſhall ſet together at Dinner, in their Apparel as aforeſaid, at one Table, and have allowance of Meat and Drink, at the charges of us, our Heirs and Succeſſors.*

18. Item, *The ſaid thirteen* Knights *ſhall daily in the Choir pray for us, the Sovereign, our Heirs and Succeſſors, and for the Companions of our ſaid Order of the Garter.*

19. Item, *The ſaid thirteen* Knights *ſhall lie within their Lodgings provided for them; and if any of them ſhall lie without their ſaid Lodgings, and the College, without the licence of the* Dean, *or his Deputy, he ſhall loſe for every time Twelve-pence.*

20. Item, *If any of the* Poor-Knights, *after his admiſſion into that room ſhall have Lands or Revenues fall unto him, to the yearly value of* 20 l. *or upwards, he ſhall immediately, upon the coming of ſuch Lands or Revenues unto him, be removed, and put from his ſaid room of a* Poor-Knight, *and another, ſuch as aforeſaid, taken in his place.*

21. Item, *The ſaid* Poor-Knights *(excepting cauſe of ſickneſs) ſhall be every day preſent in the College, at Church at divine Service, as is aforeſaid, and receive there a daily diſtribution of Twelve-pence by the day, to be paid them monthly, if it may be, or at leaſt in ſuch ſort as the other Miniſters of the Chapel are paid; and he that ſhall be abſent from the Church one day, without leave of the* Dean, *or his Deputy, ſhall loſe his diſtribution of Twelve-pence aforeſaid.*

22. Item

22. Item, *The* Governor *ſhall keep a Book, and therein note, as well the abſence of every* Knight *from the Church, as other faults committed by them, puniſhable by theſe Statutes, whereof he ſhall deliver one to the* Dean, *or his Deputy, and another to the Steward, or him that payeth the* Poor-Knights, *who by order of the* Dean, *or his Deputy, ſhall defaulk at the time of their pay, ſuch ſums as are ſet upon any of the ſaid* Knights *for Penalties as aforeſaid.*

23. Item, *The* Dean, *or his Deputy, ſhall once in the year at leaſt, appoint a day and hour, at the which the* Poor-Knights *ſhall be warned to be preſent, unto whom the ſaid* Dean, *or his Deputy, or one of the Commons to be appointed by the* Dean, *or in his abſence, by his Deputy, ſhall read theſe Statutes, and if any of the* Knights, *being warned, ſhall be abſent, from that reading, without licence of the ſaid* Dean, *or his Deputy, he ſhall loſe for every time of ſuch abſence, ſix Shillings and Eightpence.*

24. Item, *The* Poor-Knights *ſo choſen, as is aforeſaid, and every of them, before he take any commodity of his Room, ſhall give a corporal oath before the* Dean, *or his Deputy, to be faithful and true to Us, and to our Heirs, and Succeſſors, Kings of this Realm; and that he or they for the time of their tarrying there, ſhall truly obſerve theſe Statutes and Ordinances, ſo far as the ſame concerneth them, or ſuch other as ſhall be hereafter made by Us, or our Heirs, and Succeſſors, touching the good order of that Company.*

25. Item, *Notwithſtanding the Articles before expreſs'd, preſcribing the aforeſaid number to be choſen of Gentlemen, which we do moſt allow, yet conſidering that before the perfection of theſe Orders, we be advertiſed, that the more part of them now choſen, and admitted, be not certainly known Gentlemen, were received into the ſame Order, as Men well reported for honeſty, and thought meet to be relieved for their poverty, we are pleaſed to diſpence with all ſuch, as are preſently placed, being not Gentlemen born, and hereafter mean in that point, not to have any admitted contrary to the ſaid order.*

The

The annual allowance to each of theſe *Alms-Knights* upon this Eſtabliſhment of Queen *Elizabeth* is 18 *l.* 5 *s.* to be paid by the Dean of *Windſor*, beſides 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to every of them for a Gown or Surcoat of red Cloth, and a Mantle of blue or purple Cloth, on the left ſleeve whereof is embroidered the Arms of St. *George* in a plain Scutcheon. King *James* I. was pleaſed to double their Penſion, *viz.* to each of them 18 *l.* 5 *s.* more, and made it payable out of the Exchequer by quarterly payments. The *Governor* of theſe *Alms-Knights* has moreover an additional Salary of 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* with many other perquiſites peculiar to his office.

To theſe thirteen *Alms-Knights* there were added, in the Reign of King *Charles* I. five more, *viz.* two of the Foundation of Sir *Peter la Maire*, Knt. and three of Sir *Francis Crane*, ſometime Chancellor of this moſt Noble Order.

For Sir *Peter la Maire*, by his laſt Will and Teſtament, bearing date *January* 8, *Anno* 1631. bequeathed the ſum of 1500 *l.* to be beſtow'd and ſettled to and for ſuch charitable and pious uſes, and in ſuch manner and form as Sir *Francis Crane* (who had married his Siſter) ſhould think fit and appoint, within four years after his death.

Afterwards Sir *Francis* determining (very greatly to his own fame and the honour of the Order) to erect certain Houſes in *Windſor* Caſtle, for the dwelling of theſe five *Alms-Knights*, did thereupon deſign the ſaid 1500 *l.* towards that uſe, and added alſo money of his own to make up the reſt; charging his Executor (Sir *Richard Crane* his Brother, afterwards created Baronet) by his Will, dated *Auguſt* 27, *Anno* 1635. to ſee the Buildings, which himſelf had begun, finiſhed. He alſo bequeathed for ever 200 *l. per Annum*, to be ſettled in Lands by his Executor, according to the advice and direction of *Thomas*, then Earl of *Arundel* and *Surry*, and *Henry* Lord *Matrevers*, his eldeſt Son, to ſerve for the perpetual maintenance of theſe five *Alms Knights*, after the rate of 40 *l. per Annum* to every one of them.

But his Executor growing ſlack in the performance of this, the work being rather expoſed to ruin than any way forwarded by him,

by whom the ſame was only expected to be finiſhed; and complaints thereof being at ſeveral times made to the Sovereign and Knights-Companions in Chapter; orders were iſſued thereupon to quicken him, and a peremptory Letter ſent him, dated *March* 7, 1639. to go on with the work forthwith; which commands he evading, and bad times growing on, the Building was wholly neglected.

Sir *Richard Crane* afterwards dying, by his Will, dated *September* 20, 1645. appointed that his Manour of *Carbrook* in *Norfolk*, ſhould for ever ſtand bound for the payment of the ſaid 200 *l. per Annum*: Whereupon by an Inquiſition taken at *Windſor*, *March* 4, 1652, by virtue of a Commiſſion upon the Statute, *Anno* 43, *Eilzabeth*, for *Charitable uſes*, the Manours of *Woodriſing* and *Weſfield*, with other Lands in the County of *Norfolk*, were found liable to ſatisfy for building and finiſhing the ſaid five Houſes, and payment of 200 *l.* yearly; and further that the Arrears thereof from Sir *Francis Crane*'s death, came at that time to 3200 *l.*

Some conteſt then enſued in the Court of Chancery, between *Ralph Mabb*, with other Proſecutors on behalf of the *Alms-Knights*, and *William Crane*, Eſq; (to whom the eſtate of Sir *Richard Crane* fell) nevertheleſs the 200 *l. per Annum*, was, *July* 19, 1655. decreed to be paid out of the Lands which were Sir *Richard Crane*'s, and the building of the Houſes out of his perſonal eſtate. And upon this, about two years after, that fair pile of Building, erected between the Chancellor's and Garter's Towers, againſt the *Weſt* wall in the lower Ward of the Caſtle, was taken again in hand, and finiſhed in the following year; the charge whereof amounted to 1700 *l.*

But for a final end of the Suit it was decreed, *January* 27, 1659. That the before-mention'd Manour of *Carbrook*, ſhould for ever ſtand charged with 200 *l. per Annum*, to be paid half yearly, at *Michaelmas* and *Lady-Day*, or within thirty days after, for the perpetual maintenance of five *Alms-Knights*; together with 30 *l.* yearly for repairs, payable at the aforeſaid times, and an aſſurance thereof to be made accordingly: Towards the recovery and ſettling of which, the care and aſſiſtance of Sir *Bulſtrode Whitelocke*, (then Conſtable of the Caſtle of *Windſor*) was not wanting.

The

The Settlement being perfected, in a Chapter held at *Whitehall*, *January* 14, *Anno* 12, *Charles* II. The Sovereign decreed, that the Chancellor of the Order, for the time being, ſhould receive the ſaid annual ſum of 230*l.* and diſpoſe thereof thus, 200*l. per Annum*, among the five new inſtituted *Alms-Knights* quarterly, by even and equal portions, at the four uſual Feaſts of the year, and to employ the reſidue (being 30*l. per Annum)* upon repair of the new Buildings, erected for their Lodgings; which powers were inſerted into the patent for his office, bearing date the 20th of the ſame month.

And it was further decreed at the ſame time, that theſe five *Alms-Knights* ſhould be ſubject to the ſame Rules and Government under which the other thirteen were eſtabliſhed, by Queen *Elizabeth*'s Foundation, and made equal partakers of the ſame Privileges, and have the like Habit aſſigned to them.

The number of *Alms-Knights* being by this Donation of Sir *Francis Crane*, increaſed to eighteen; King *Charles* I. taking notice thereof (tho' they were not yet ſettled) intended to make them up twenty-ſix, as they were at the inſtitution of the Order; to which end, in a Chapter held at *Whitehall*, *April* 18, 1637, it was ordered, "That the "Knights-Companions (Commiſſioners for other affairs of the Order) "ſhould conſider of the beſt way how the ſame might be effected, "and report their Opinions to the then Sovereign:" But nothing being done thereupon, this affair yet waits a more propitious ſeaſon for the compleating thereof.

We ſhall conclude with obſerving, that the 30*l. per Annum* on this new foundation, is now received by theſe five *Alms-Knights*, with their annual payment; and they are obliged to repair their ſeveral Houſes at their own expence, but the Houſes of the thirteen *Alms-Knights*, on the royal eſtabliſhment, are repaired at the expence of the Crown.

CHAPTER VII.

Of the MINISTERS of the COLLEGE.

THE Miniſters, or Officers of the free College and Chapel of St. *George*, bring up the rear in the Patent of Foundation; under which title are comprehended, firſt, the ſuperior Officers, namely, the *Chantor*, *Steward*, and *Treaſurer*.

The *Chantor* is ordained to be choſen from among the *Canons*, the chief part of whoſe Office is to govern thoſe that ſing in the Choir, and ſuch as are employed about divine Service: Before the Reformation in Religion, he appointed who of them ſhould begin the Antiphones, celebrate the Maſſes, and read the Leſſons, Epiſtles, and Goſpels; with theſe, to his care was committed the cuſtody of the Books, Croſſes, Chalices, Veſtments, and all the ſacred Ornaments of the Chapel: He receives the Offerings there made, and accompts for them; for all which ſervice an annual Penſion is allowed him.

The *Steward* and *Treaſurer* are annually choſen on the morrow after *Michaelmas* Day, from out of the *Canon*-Reſidents. To the *Steward's* Office belongs the government of the revenue of the College; the Rents and Profits ariſing thence, he is to pay to the *Treaſurer*: To his keeping is delivered the Ornaments, Jewels, and other Treaſure of the Chapel, not committed to the *Chantor*, under the obligation of rendering an account, and he receives a yearly Penſion from the College.

The *Treaſurer* is appointed to diſtribute to the *Cuſtos*, *Canons*, *Vicars*, and every other Miniſter of the Chapel, the Penſions and Allowances aſſigned to them; of which, if he fail eight days after the expiration of their ſet times of Payment, he is debarred of his own Quotidians, as *Canon*-Reſident, until ſuch arrears be diſcharged; ſo alſo the *Steward*, if he be faulty herein; and the *Treaſurer* has in like manner a yearly Salary from the College.

As

As there is one *Treaſurer*, who receives the rents of the old Lands, ſo was there appointed another diſtinct from the former, and choſen from among the *Canons*, to receive the rents of the new Lands, (within a few years after they were ſettled on the College) to whom a like annual Penſion hath been alſo allowed; the title of the former being *Seneſcallus veteris Dotationis*, and of the latter *Seneſcallus novæ Dotationis*.

There is alſo the *Steward* of the Courts, and *Clerk* of the Lands, which is an Officer under both the before-mentioned *Stewards:* He keeps the Courts by himſelf, or Deputy; he is a Bariſter at Law, and the ſtanding Council of the College; his yearly Penſion is twenty Nobles, but the Council in *Spiritualibus*, is uſually a graduate in the Civil Law.

The *Chapter-Clerk's* Office, or Regiſterſhip, is to enter or regiſter all Acts agreed upon in the Chapter-Houſe; he alſo draws, ingroſſeth, and regiſtereth all Indentures, Patents, Grants, Leaſes, and other Writings, which paſs under the common ſeal of the *Dean* and *Canons*; his Penſion is 3 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Annum.* The under *Stewardſhip*, and *Chapter-Clerkſhip* went ſometimes heretofore together, but of late they are divided, and now this Officer is alſo a Bariſter at Law.

Of the *Vergers* inſtitution, the ſtatutes of the College take notice, and appoint, that in the Chapel, at proceſſions and other ſolemnities, he ſhall go before the *Dean* and *Canons*, bearing his rod; for which ſervice there was allowed him annually one Robe, and Six-pence *per Diem.* And beſides theſe Officers, there are two *Sextons*, two *Bell-ringers*, a *Clock-keeper*, and a *Porter*, who attends the ſhutting and opening of the Gates.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER VIII.

Of the Endowment of the COLLEGE.

THE Endowments wherewith King *Edward* III. inveſted this College, by his Letters Patent of Foundation before-mentioned, were firſt the Advowſons of the Churches of Wyrardesbury (vulgarly called *Rasbury)* in the Dioceſs of *Lincoln*; of Southtanton, in the Dioceſs of *Exeter*; and of Uttorater, in the Dioceſs of *Coventry* and *Lichfield.* Theſe he gave to the *Cuſtos*, *Canons*, *Alms-Knights*, and Miniſters of the College, to hold in free, pure, and perpetual Alms, throughly and perpetually, free from all ſecular exactions; with licence to appropriate the ſame to the College, notwithſtanding the Statute of *Mortmain:* He thereby alſo appointed ſo much of his Treaſure as ſhould be for their decent ſupport, until he had ſettled an immoveable Eſtate of 1000 *l. per Annum* upon them in Lands, Benefices, or Rents.

But as for two of theſe Advowſons, *viz. Uttoxater*, and *Southtanton*; 'tis to be doubted there was afterwards diſcovered ſome defect in the King's title to them, and that the right of Patronage lay rather in *Henry* Earl of *Lancaſter*, and *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick*; for *June* 18, *Anno* 23, *Edw.* III. the King granted ſpecial licence to *Henry* Earl of *Lancaſter*, that he ſhould give and aſſign to the *Cuſtos* and *Chaplains* of the Chapel of St. *George* in *Windſor*, and their Succeſſors for ever, the Advowſon of the Church of *Uttokeſhatre*, it being there ſaid to be of the Earl's proper Patronage; and the like licence to *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, for aſſigning to them the Advowſon of the Church of *Southtanton*, that being of his Patronage alſo. The King gave ſpecial licence likewiſe to receive theſe Advowſons from theſe Earls, and to appropriate them to the uſe of the College.

Another

Another like licence paſs'd, *January* 26, *Anno* 24, *Edward* III. to *William de Bohun*, Earl of *Northampton*, that enabled him to aſſign to the ſaid *Cuſtos* and Chaplains and their Succeſſors the Advowſon of the Church of Dadyngton in the County of *Oxford*, which he held of the King in *Capite*, with licenſe for them to receive and appropriate the ſame.

January 28, following, this royal Founder gave unto the *Cuſtos* and College, by the name of *Cuſtos and Chaplains of his Free Chapel of* Windſor, one Meſſuage, 17 Acres of Land, one Acre of Paſture, and 3 *s.* Rent, with the Appurtenances lying in Wyrardesbury in the County of *Buckingham*, which had been conveyed to him by *Richard de Glouceſter*, Heir to *Iſabella de Ditton*. And on *May* 22, enſuing, he alſo granted unto them the Advowſon of the Church of Datchet near *Windſor*, with licence to appropriate it to them and their Succeſſors.

In the following year *(primo Martii)* the King gave them the Advowſons of the Churches of Eure in *Buckinghamſhire*, of Riſſon in the County of *Norfolk*, and of Whaddon and Carton in the County of *Cambridge*, to appropriate theſe alſo to them and their Succeſſors. And *May* 9, after, he likewiſe granted and aſſign'd to them, the Advowſon of the Churches of Symondesbourn (which the College in the Reign of King *Edward* IV. ſurrendered to *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter*) and of St. *Stephen*'s of Saltaſh, with the like licenſe of Appropriation. But the firſt of theſe was the gift of Queen *Phillipa*, ſhe having purchaſed it of Sir *John Darcy*, Knt. and the other of *Edward* the Black Prince; and both granted by them, firſt to the King, that by his Grant afterwards to the College, its Title might be better ſtrengthened.

October 26, in the ſame year, the King granted to the ſaid *Cuſtos* and College and their Succeſſors, one hundred Marks *per Annum*, to be received out of the Farm of the Town of *Northampton*; and paid them by the hands of the Bailiff of that Town for the time being, at *Eaſter* and *Michaelmas* by equal portions, towards their ſuſtentation and maintenance, and the ſupportation of the burthen of the Chapel.

In

It was at the inſtance of the Founder (and therefore we mention it here) that the Bailiffs and Commonalty of Yarmouth, granted to the College, *April* 1, *Anno* 26, *Edward* III. under their common Seal, a Laſt of Red Herrings yearly, well dried and cleanſed; to the end they might take this Corporation into their Prayers. But ſome ſay it was enjoin'd them as a Penance, for murdering a Magiſtrate among them.

Moreover the Founder granted to them and their Succeſſors, *July* 18, *Anno* 26, *Edward* III. the Manour of Eure near *Weybridge*, with its Appurtenances in *Buckinghamſhire*; the Manour of Craſwell, with its Appurtenances in the pariſh of *Bray*, in the County of *Berks*; and a certain Weare, call'd *Braybrook*, placed in the river of *Thames*, with all the Lands and Tenements in the ſaid Pariſh conveyed unto him by Sir *John Philibert*; together with all the Knights Fees, and Advowſons of Churches, Chapels, Chantries, and other things whatſoever, to the ſaid Manors, Lands and Tenements belonging or appertaining. And *February* 23, following, a Writ iſſued to *Henry de Greyſtock*, Clerk, Steward of the Lands ſet apart for the uſe of the King's Chamber, and to *Robert de Haddon*, Eſcheator of the ſame Lands, to give full Seiſin to the *Cuſtos* and College of theſe Manours of *Eure* and *Bray St. Philibert*, as alſo of a Wood called Temple-Wood in *Stoke-Pugeys*, conveyed to the King by *John de Molyns*.

Afterwards, the King conſidering, that all the Lands he had aſſigned for ſupport of this College, were yet too little for that end; and being deſirous to have it better provided for, he further granted to the *Cuſtos* and College and their Succeſſors, by like Letters Patent, a Penſion of 100 *l.* yearly, out of the Exchequer. Theſe Letters Patent were afterwards vacated, for that by other like Letters, dated *May* 12, *Anno* 34, *Edward* III. he gave them Lands to the yearly value of 101 *l.* 11 *s.* 11 *d.* of the poſſeſſions of religious Aliens, which fell into his hands, by occaſion of the *French* Wars. One hundred Pounds *per Annum*, part of this, was in recompence of the ſaid 100 *l.* yearly penſion iſſuing out of the Exchequer, and the 1 *l.* 11 *s.* 11 *d.* in part of ſatisfaction for the Lands, which the King intended to provide for the further maintenance of the College; nevertheleſs he thereby alſo granted, that

that in caſe theſe poſſeſſions ſhould by Treaty of Peace, or otherwiſe be reſtored, they ſhould then receive the ſaid yearly ſum of 101 *l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* out of his Exchequer, as before, until there was provided for them Lands of the like annual value: And whereas, in the Patent of Foundation it is ſaid, that the King deſigned to ſettle upon the College, Lands of the value of 1000 *l. per Annum:* Now in other Letters Patent, bearing *teſte* the ſaid 12th of *May*, there is notice taken only of Lands of the annual value of 655 *l.* 15*s.* (as if his intended donation had extended to Lands of no greater value) and that the King, in purſuance of ſuch his purpoſe, had already provided Lands and other poſſeſſions, rated at 604 *l.* 5*s.* 3*d. per Annum*, the reſidue to make up the intended ſum here expreſſed, being but 51 *l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* he thereupon appointed the College to receive that ſum yearly, out of 126 *l.* which the Prior of *Takkele* paid to him for the Farm of that Priory, it being then in the King's hands, by reaſon of the War with *France*; howbeit, in caſe Peace was ſo concluded, that the ſame ſhould be reſtored to the Prior, the King then further granted, that the *Cuſtos* and *College* ſhould thenceforward receive the ſaid ſum of 51 *l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* out of his Exchequer, at *Michaelmas* and *Eaſter*, at even portions.

But it ſeems the Lands fell ſhort of the value rated at in this account, and reached not to the total of the King's intended Endowment by 90 *l. per Annum*; for *June* 1, in the following year, by other Letters Patent, he granted to the *Cuſtos* and *College*, ſo much Money to be annually paid them out of his Exchequer (to make up what yet fell ſhort) until he ſhould cauſe to be provided Lands or Rents of that value, to be ſettled on them and their Succeſſors.

Laſtly, *April* 2, *Ann.* 39, *Edw* III. the Founder beſtowed on them a piece of Ground in *New Windſor* (upon which had ſtood a Houſe ſometime of *John de London)* in lieu of the great Garden lying on the *South* part of the Caſtle, formerly given them by him, for the uſe of the *Cuſtos* and *Canons*; and alſo a Garden oppoſite thereunto, on the other ſide of the way, with its Appurtenances, for the uſe of the *Alms-Knights*, *Vicars*, *Clerks*, *Choriſters*, and other the Officers of the College; and herewith he cloſed his Endowments.

But beſides all theſe Donations made by the Founder, to the *Cuſtos* and *College*, and their Succeſſors, there were other Lands, Parſonages, Penſions, and Portions given to them by pious and devout Perſons, in free, pure, and perpetual Alms for ever, towards their ſuſtentation; which are ſaid to be taken into the firſt foundation, and made up that revenue, which *William* Biſhop of *Wincheſter* accounted and declared ſufficient, for the maintenance of the *Cuſtos*, and thoſe other of the College, according to the number by him limited in the College Statutes, as alſo for the due defraying of all charges impoſed upon them; and theſe we ſhall let paſs with the bare mention only, *viz.*

The Manour of Wodyngton Caſtle; two Paſtures called Frith and Aſhcroft; the Chapel of Langeley; the Parſonages of Eſtriton, Langeley-Paries, Wantynge, Shaldeborne, Wedonbeck, Clynde, and Ryſlepe; the Penſions of the Vicarages of Wantynge, Elyſſe, Tyltehey, and Gottesford; and the Portions of Batyngborne, Pyrſſewyke, in Haſley magna, Chalgrave, Adewelle, Aſton, Rowhaud, Sebyngdon, Byngeſton, and Henton, in Stoke-Baſſet, and Cloptcote, in Gatehampton, Whytechyrche, Papleterham, Ritherfeld, Eſthenrith, Stretham, of Thernecroft, in Letherhed, of Totynbeck, in Wodeſdon, Ebyngton, Woodmerſthorne, of Fordham, Ethorpe, Newenham, and in Tolleſworth.

In following times there were many other conſiderable Donations beſtowed on the College, by the ſucceeding Sovereigns, and *Knights-Companions* of the Order of the Garter, either out of devotion, or deſire to be more eſpecially taken into their Prayers, or in honour to the military Order; ſome of which, as they fall into our way, we will here ſet down.

King *Richard* II. Grandchild and Succeſſor to the Founder (*Feb.* 13. *Anno Regni ſui* 13.) gave to the *Cuſtos* and *Canons*, one Croft in the Town of Northmolton, together with the Advowſon of that Church, it being in the Dioceſs of *Exeter*, and licence to appropriate the ſame.

John Duke of *Bedford*, third Son to King *Henry* IV. beſtowed on this College, by his deed dated *December* 3, *Ann.* 9. *Hen.* V. the Priory of

of Okeborne, in the County of *Wilts*, (a Cell to the Abbey of *Bec* in *Normandy*) together with all and ſingular the poſſeſſions thereunto belonging, or appertaining: This grant King *Henry* V. confirmed, and that it might be more valid, was likewiſe confirmed by King *Edward* IV.

K. *Edw.* IV. had a ſingular reſpect and favour for this College, to which, *July* 18, in the ſeventh year of his reign, towards augmentation of its maintenance, and eaſe of the great burthens of the *Dean* and *Canons*, he gave the Manours of Atherſton, in the County of *Warwick*, (a Member of the Priory of *Okeborne*) the Manours and Advowſons of the Churches of Cheſingbury, in *Wiltſhire*; and of Quarle, in *Hantſhire*; the Church and Priorate of Uphaven, and the Deanry, or Chapel of St. Burien, in *Cornwall*; with all rights and appurtenances thereunto appertaining; as alſo an annual Penſion which the Abbot of *Sautre* paid for the Church of *Fulburne*, to the Abbey *de bona Requie*; and another annual Penſion of 20*l.* paid by the Abbot of *Rouſford*, for the mediety of the Church of *Rotheram*.

Jan. 29, *Anno Regni ſui* 13, he gave the Manour, or Priorate of Munclane, in the County of *Hereford* (parcel of the poſſeſſions belonging to the Priories *Alien*) with all and ſingular its appurtenances.

The following year (*Feb.* 27.) he granted to them, by the name of *Cuſtos*, or *Dean and Chapter* of this College, the cuſtody, patronage, and free diſpoſition of the Hoſpital, or free Chapel of St. Anthony's, *London* (a preceptory of the Monaſtery of St. *Anthony* at *Vienna*) with all the Liberties, Privileges, Lands, Rents, Services, and Emoluments whatſoever thereunto belonging, upon the firſt vacancy, whether it ſhould happen by death, reſignation, or otherwiſe: He alſo gave them (*May* 17, inſuing) the Priorate of Brimſfield, in the County of *Glouceſter*; the Manour of Blakenham, in the County of *Suffolk*, (parcel of the Priory of *Okeburne*) the Priory of St. Clere, in the Iſle of *Wight*, in *Hampſhire*; the Priorate, or Manour of Chatleton, in *Wiltſhire*; and and all the Lands, Tenements, Rents, and Services, in Northumuton, Compton, and Wielegh, in the Counties of *Suſſex* and *Southampton*; (which ſometime belonged to the Abbey of *Lucerne*, in *Normandy*) the Manour of Ponyngton, and Wedon, in the County of *Dorſet*, (par-

cel of the poſſeſſions of *Okeburne* Priory) one annual Penſion of twelve Marks, payable by the Prior of the Priory of *Monte-Acuto*, together with all and ſingular the Lands, Tenements, Rents, Advowſons, Liberties, *&c.* annexed to the ſaid Priorates and Manours, or in any manner appertaining; with licence to appropriate the ſame to them and their Succeſſors.

About two months after, this King gave alſo to the College, the Manour of Pembury, in *Devonſhire*; and the Lordſhips of Preſton and Ponkeſilver, in the County of *Somerſet*; the Advowſons of the Churches of Purpton and Wollavington, in the ſaid County (being parcel of the Priory of *Golalyf*, in *Wales*, and one of the Priors *aliens)* together with the Knights Fees, Advowſons, Profits, Rights, *&c.* thereunto belonging.

In the 18th year of his Reign, the Queen, *Thomas* Archbiſhop of *York*, and ſeveral Biſhops, Noblemen and others, being ſeized to the uſe of the King, his Heirs and Succeſſors of the Manour of Wykecombe called Baſſetsbury, the Fee Farm of the Town of Great Wykecombe; the Manour of Crendon in the County of *Buckingham*; and of the Manours of Haſeley and Pyrton in the County of *Oxford*, parcel of the Lands of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter*, they (at the ſpecial Command of the King) demiſed and granted the premiſes with all their Appurtenances to the *Cuſtos* or *Dean* and *Canons* and their Succeſſors, until ſuch time as the King, his Heirs or Succeſſors ſhould grant to them other Lands of the like yearly value.

February 17, following, this King gave them the Advowſon of the Church of Cheſhunt, being of his own Patronage; with licence to appropriate the ſame, provided the Vicarage was ſufficiently endow'd, and a competent ſum of money annually diſtributed among the poor Pariſhioners, according to the Dioceſan's Ordinance, and form of the Statute in ſuch caſe provided.

This King, *February* 21, following, united the Cuſtody or Deanery of the Free Chapel of Wolverhampton in the County of *Stafford*, to the *Cuſtos* or *Dean* of this College, and his Succeſſors for ever. This Church

Church *cum membris*, is exempt not only from the Juriſdiction of the Biſhop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, but (by a Papal Bull) from all his Legates and Delegates; nor is it ſubject to any terene power but the Majeſty of *England*, and under it, to the perpetual viſitation of the Lord Chancellors, or Keepers of the Great Seal *pro tempore*.

King *Edward* IV. likewiſe gave them the Advowſon or Patronage of the Prebend of Ewern in the County of *Dorſet*, *September* 27, in the 20th year of his reign, with all its Rights and Appurtenances, and alſo a licence of Appropriation.

And laſtly, *November* 21, in the enſuing year, he granted them two parts of the Manours of Old-Swynford and Cannow in the County of *Worceſter*, and the Reverſion of the third part of them after the death of *Margaret* Wife of *Fulk Stafford*, Eſq; with the Advowſon of the Church of Old-Swynford.

Theſe were the effects of this moſt noble and munificent Prince's piety and liberality towards this College: Nor was he alone bountiful, but excited others to be ſo likewiſe; and to that purpoſe, in the 1ſt year of his Reign, licenced to all his ſubjects in general, to give what Lands, Rents, or Advowſons they pleaſed, to the *Dean* and *Canons*, within the value of 300 Marks *per Annum*, as well ſuch as they held of the King *in Capite*, or in *Burgage*, or otherwiſe, as any other Land; the ſame to be united and appropriated to the College and its uſes perpetually, notwithſtanding the Statute of *Mortmaine*; and afterwards increaſed this licence to Lands of the value of 500 *l.* a year but King *Henry* VIII. extended the like licence to the value of 1000 *l.* *per Annum*.

Hereupon ſhortly after, *viz.* *June* 29, *Anno Reg. Sui* 20, he granted licence to *John* Duke of *Suffolk* and *Elizabeth* his Wife, the King's Siſter, to give and aſſign unto them the Manour or Lordſhip of Crowbury, otherways call'd Leighton-Buſard, with its Appurtenances in the County of *Bedford*, the Church of Tintagell in *Cornwall*, with all its Emoluments; as alſo 19 Meſſuages, ſeven Tofts, 140 Acres of Land, 14 Acres of Meadow, 140 Acres of Paſture, 100 Acres of Wood,

Wood, and 4 *l.* Rent, with their Appurtenances in Newford and Blandford in the County of *Dorſet*; and 70 Meſſuages, 12 Tofts, 500 Acres of Land, 100 Acres of Meadow, 300 Acres of Paſture, 100 Acres of Wood, 100 Shillings Rent, with the Appurtenances in Stoktley, Northall, Edelesburgh, and Rodenach in *Buckinghamſhire*; and 20 Meſſuages, eight Tofts, 300 Acres of Land, 60 Acres of Meadow, 200 Acres of Paſture, 40 Acres of Wood, and 20 *s.* Rent, with the Appurtenances, in Compton St. John in the County of *Suſſex*; and 10 Meſſuages, nine Tofts, 200 Acres of Land, 20 Acres of Meadow, 100 Acres of Paſture, 10 Acres of Wood, and 20 *s.* Rent, with the Appurtenances, in Portſmouth and Burghegge, in *Hampſhire*; and 1 Meſſuage, 3 Tofts, 60 Acres of Land, 6 Acres of Meadow, 40 Acres of Paſture, and 20 *s.* Rent, with the Appurtenances, in Stodham, in the County of *Hertford*, held of the King *in capite*; notwithſtanding the Statute of *Mortmaine*, or any other reſtriction or proviſo whatſoever.

We ſhall here note, that *July* 24, *Ann.* 18, *Edw.* IV. this Duke of *Suffolk* infeoffed *Richard* Duke of *York*, *Thomas* Biſhop of *Lincoln*, and others of the Manour of Leighton-Buſard, who *June* 25, *Ann.* 19, *Edw.* IV. at his ſpecial inſtance, demiſed and granted the ſaid Manour to the Dean and Canons for ever: And in the *Octaves* of St. *John Baptiſt*, *Ann.* 20, *Edw.* IV. the Duke of *Suffolk* and his Dutcheſs levied a fine to the *Dean* and *Canons*, who thereupon agreed, that for this their ſo large Donation, they ſhould be had in their perpetual Oriſons.

Jan. 10, next after, Sir *Walter Devoreux de Ferrers*, Knt. following this pious example, together with Sir *John Devoreux*, and others his Feoffees, of the Manour of Sutton-Courtney (having withal obtained the King's licence to that end) did give and grant unto the *Dean*, *Canons*, and their Succeſſors for ever, the Advowſon or Patronage thereof, with all rights appertaining thereunto.

All the before-mentioned Endowments are called the Lands of the *old Dotation*, to diſtinguiſh them from thoſe ſettled on the College by King *Edward* VI. which bear the title of Lands of the *new Dotation*; concerning which we ſhall ſpeak in the next place: But let it be firſt noted, that ſeveral of them ſo given by King *Edward* IV. the College never enjoyed,

ed, *viz.* the Manour of ATHERSTONE, the Manour and Advowſon of QUARLE, UPHAVEN, *St.* BURIEN, FULBURNE Penſion, BRIMFIELD, *St.* ELEN, CHARLETON, BLAKENHAM, PONYNGTON, WEDON, Old SWINFORD, and GANNOW; and of ſome other they were ſeized but a ſhort time, *viz.* CHESINGBURY Manour and Advowſon; the Lands in NEWFORD, BLANDFORD, and PORTSMOUTH. Beſides theſe, the College was diſpoſſeſſed of GOTTESFORD, in the reign of King *Henry* VI. of CHESHUNT Advowſon, in the reign of *Henry* VII. and in the time of King *Henry* VIII. (or ſome time before) of WODEMERHTHORNE, TYLTEHEY, RETHERFELD, LEVENGDEN, STOKE-BASSET, STRETHAM, TOTINGBEEK, FORDHAM, ETHORP, NEWENHAM, and TOLLESWORTH: Afterwards they ſurrendered into the hands of King *Henry* VIII. the Manours and Advowſons of EURE, CLIFF, ASHTON, ROWHAND, KINGSTON, EST-HENRITH, NORTHUMUNDEN, COMPTON, WELEG, COMPTON *St.* JOHN's, and SHOBINGDON Portion.

And laſtly, the College loſt at leaſt 1000 Marks *per Annum*, upon the reformation of Religion, in the profit made by St. *Anthony*'s PIGS, which the appropriation of the Hoſpital of St. *Anthony*, *London*, had brought to it; and no leſs than 500 *l. per Annum*, the Offerings of Sir *John Shorne*'s SHRINE, at *Northmaſton*, in *Buckinghamſhire*; a very devout Man, of great veneration with the people, and ſometime Rector there. The Advowſon of this Church was appropriate to the *Dean* and *Canons*, by the Prior and Convent of *Dunſtable*; the licence of King *Edward* IV. being obtained for that purpoſe, the 15th of *November*, *Anno Regni ſui* 19, in exchange for the Advowſon of the Church of *Wedenbeck*, *Bedfordſhire*.

The *Dean* and *Canons* having by their Deed under their Chapter Seal, conveyed unto King *Henry* VIII. the Manour and Rectory of IVOR, in *Buckinghamſhire*; the Manour of DAMMERY-COURT, in *Dorſetſhire*; and divers other Lands, Rents, Portions, and Penſions, in the Counties of *Somerſet*, *Hants*, *Middleſex*, *Oxford*, and *Suſſex*, for which they had no recompence in his life, nevertheleſs by his laſt Will and Teſtament he appointed them ſatisfaction; and thereby charged and required his Son, and all his Executors, and likewiſe all his Heirs and Succeſſors,

Kings

Kings of *England*, as they would anſwer the neglect before Almighty God, at the dreadful day of Judgment, that they ſhould ſee aſſurance made to the *Dean* and *Canons*, for ſettling Lands on them and their Succeſſors, in performance of his Will, and the uſes therein appointed.

And it being manifeſt to the Lord Protector, and his Co-Executors (after this King's death) that the *Dean* and *Canons*, upon the commutation and agreement of an exchange, performed on their part by aſſigning to the ſaid King the Manours and Lands above ſpecified, being of the yearly value of 160*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* for which they were as then unrecompenced. King *Edward* VI. minding the accompliſhing and performance of his Father's laſt Will, as well for the aſſurance of Lands to the yearly value of 600*l.* to the *Dean*, *Canons*, and their Succeſſors for ever, to the uſes in the Will, and for maintenance and performance of ſuch other Ordinances and Things, as he and the ſaid Executors ſhould limit and preſcribe to them; as alſo for the aſſurance of other Lands of the annual value of 160*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* to be made to the *Dean* and *Canons*, in recompence of the Lands they had releaſed and aſſigned to King *Henry* VIII. was pleaſed by his Letters Patent, bearing *teſte* at *Hampton-Court*, *October* 7, in the firſt year of his reign, to give and grant to the ſaid *Dean* and *Canons*, the Rectories, Impropriations, Parſonages, Chapels, Portions, and Tithes here named, *viz.* The Rectories and Churches of Bradnynche, Northam, Iplepen, Illington, and Southmolton, in *Devonſhire*; and the Tithe of Corn of Otery in that County, part of the Duke of *Somerſet*'s poſſeſſions; as alſo Bloſoms-Inn, in St. *Lawrence-Lane*, *London*, ſometime parcel of the poſſeſſions of the late College of *Otery*; The Tithes of Grain, *&c.* of the Rectory of Ambroſbury, in *Wiltſhire*; and all the Tithes of Bedwin, Stoke, Milton, Harden, Harden-Tunridge, Knoll, Pathall, Chiſbury, Eaſt-Grafton, Weſt-Grafton, Grafton-Harten, and Wexcombe, parcel of the Prebend of *Bedwyn*, in that County; as alſo the Prebend of Alcannyngs and Urchefounte; the Rectories of Urchefounte, Staplefold, Tytrombe, and Froxfield, in the ſaid County; and the annual penſion of 8*l.* iſſuing out of the Manour of Icombe, in the County of *Glouceſter*; the Rectory and Vicarage of Ikelington, in *Cambridgſhire*; the Rectory of Eaſt-Beckworth, in the County of *Surry*; the Reverſion of the Portion of Tithes of Trequite, in *Cornwall*, and the rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* reſerved upon

upon the ſame. All the portion of Tithes of Trequite aforeſaid, belonging to the Priory of St. *Germans* in *Cornwall*. The Rectory and Church of Plymton, the Chapels of Plymſtoke, Wemburp, Shagh, Sanford-Spone, Plymton, St. Maurice, and Byrton in *Devonſhire*, belonging to the late Priory of *Plymton*, the Rectory of Iſleworth and Twickenham in the County of *Middleſex*, parcel of the poſſeſſions of the College of St. *Mary* of *Wincheſter*, and the Rectory of Shiplake in *Oxfordſhire*, lately belonging to the Monaſtery of *Miſſenden* in *Buckinghamſhire*. As alſo all the Reverſion of the Rectory of Aberguille, and of the Chapels of Llanlawett (alias *dict.* Llanbadock) and Llanpenyſaunt, (part of the Monaſtery of *Caermarthen* in *South-Wales* (with the Rent of 30 *l. per Annum* reſerved thereon; the Reverſion of the Rectory of Talgarth (part of the Priory of *Brecknock* in *South-Wales*) with the reſerved Rent of 11 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* The Reverſion of the Rectory of Para in the County of *Brecknock* (belonging to the Priory of *Brecknock*) and 6 *l.* Rent. The Reverſion of the Rectory of St. Germans in *Cornwall* (appertaining to the Monaſtery or Priory of St. *Germans*) with 61 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* Rent. *To have and to hold* all the premiſſes, unto the *Dean* and *Canons* and their Succeſſors for ever; except the Tithes in *Woolpall* and *Fitz-Waren* in *Wiltſhire* (belonging to the Priory of *Bedwyn*) the Vicarage-houſe of *Ikelington*, the Monies called *Marriage-Money*, *Dirge-Money*, and *Maſs-Money*, and the whole profit of the *Bedrolls* of *Ikelington*; nevertheleſs to pay the King and his Succeſſors in the Court of Augmentation, for the Rectories of *Aberguille*, *Targarthe* and *Mara*, the Chapels of *Llanbadock* and *Llanpenyſaunt* 4 *l.* 2 *s.* 8 *d.* in the name of tenths, and for all Rents, Services, &c. of the other Rectories, &c. 48 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.* annually at *Michaelmas*.

Furthermore, within all theſe premiſes the King (by the ſaid Letters Patent) granted to the *Dean* and *Canons*, *Court Leets*, or *Views of Frankepledge*, and to have *Fines* and *Amerciaments*, *Free-Warrants*, *Waifs*, and *Felons Goods*, and all other *Profits*, *Commodities*, *Liberties*, *Emoluments*, and *Hereditaments* whatſoever. All which Rectories, Tithes, Penſions, Rents, &c. before-mentioned, and all other Gifts and Grants in the poſſeſſion of the *Dean* and *Canons*, *Anno Jac.* I. *Reg.* 2. were confirmed and made good and effectual in law to them and their Succeſſors, by Act of Parliament that year.

The 2d of *Auguſt* preceding the Grant made by King *Edward* VI. a Rental paſs'd under the hand of Sir *Edward North*, Chancellor of the Court of *Augmentation*, containing the particular charges iſſuing out of the aforeſaid Rectories, *&c.* whereunto certain Articles were annexed, and according to which the ſaid Deed of Conveyance from the King was drawn.

The ancient rate of theſe *new Lands* in the King's Books was 661 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d. per Ann.* but according to the improved Rents, *viz.* as they were then turned over to the College, was 812 *l.* 12 *s.* 9 *d.* out of which improved value (as appears by the Articles now mentioned) 160 *l.* 2 *s.* 4 *d.* was yearly allowed them, in ſatisfaction of the Lands paſt over to King *Henry* VIII. and 600 *l. per Ann.* for accompliſhment of his Will, but the remaining ſum, *viz.* 52 *l.* 10 *s.* 5 *d.* was reſerved in lieu of the tenths, to be yearly paid into the Court of *Augmentation*; howbeit this laſt reſerved ſum was not agreed unto by the *Dean* and *Canons* to be ſo paid, becauſe the charges iſſuing out of the Lands were greater than were expreſſed in the Rental.

And we find, that ſhortly after the Rents of the Parſonage of St. *Germans*, the Rectories of *Northam*, *Ilſington*, *Icklington*, *Ambrosbury*, *Stapleford*, and *Urchefount*, the Prebends of *Alcanings* and *Urchefount*, being part of the *new Lands*, were received and accounted for, according to the old rate in the King's Books, *viz.* 162 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d. per Ann.* by the Steward of the *old Lands*, in recompence for the Lands conveyed to King *Henry* VIII. and out of which they paid a yearly ſurpluſage of 2 *l.* 2 *s.* 1 *d.* This ſum, together with the Rents of the reſt of the *new Lands*, being upon the ſaid improvement accounted to be 597 *l.* 17 *s.* 11 *d.* made in all 600 *l. per Ann.* and this was paid by the *Dean* and *Canons* for ſome time towards building the *Alms-Knights* Houſes, as is before remembered.

Thus ſtood the Lands accounted for, till the ſettlement made by Queen *Elizabeth*, for the diſpoſition of the whole revenue, which then was accounted to the College, but at the value entered in the King's Books; upon which ſettlement, the Queen appointed the *Dean* and *Canons* to convert the Rents of theſe *new Lands*, from time to time to ſuch

ſuch uſes and intents, and in ſuch manner and form as ſhe had ſet down in a Book ſigned with her Sign Manual, and annexed to an Indenture bearing date *Auguſt* 30, in the firſt year of her reign, made between her on the one part, and the *Dean* and *Canons* on the other: By which Indenture the *Dean* and *Canons* covenant for themſelves and Succeſſors, to diſtribute and employ at all times for ever, the Rents and Profits of theſe Lands, in ſuch manner as in the Book is declared and appointed, and to obſerve and keep all the Ordinances, Rules, and Things whatſoever contained therein, which on their part and behalf is limitted and appointed to be performed and executed, according to the true meaning of the ſame.

And if the *Dean* and *Canons*, or their Succeſſors, ſhould omit any thing to them appointed to be performed by the ſaid Ordinances, Rules and Statutes, then for every ſuch default, they are to abide ſuch Order as ſhall be made by the Queen, her Heirs or Succeſſors, or by any of the *Knights-Companions* of the Order, as by her or her Succeſſors ſhould be thereunto appointed.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
In this Book, the total of the Revenue, reckoned at the ancient value, amounts to. — —	661	06	08
The annual charge and diſburſements to the College therein ſet down, is — — — —	430	19	06
And ſo remains —	230	07	02

Which remainder hath been, and is aſſigned and employed for payment of Tenths to the *Crown*, *Vicar's* and *Curate's* annual Stipends, *Officer's-Fees*, *Reparation of the Premiſes*, and for the relief of the *Dean* and *Canons*, and their Succeſſors, in maintenance and defence of the ſaid Lands.

It is to be noted here, that *Fullmere* Rectory, in the County of *Bucks*, in the Preſentation of the *Dean* and *Canons* of *Windſor*, was formerly annexed to *Datchet*, but made a Parochial Church, and endowed with the great Tithes, by the *Dean* and *Canons*, and the firſt Donation to it, as appears by the College Books, was in the ſeventh year of the reign of *Edward* VI.

We ſhall finiſh this Chapter with the Letters Patent of King *Edward* III. *Ann. Reg.* 22. before frequently mentioned, whereby that Prince firſt endowed this Chapel. The *Latin* Original is extant in Mr. *Aſhmole's Append.*

'EDWARD by the grace of God King of *England*, and *France*, and 'Lord of *Ireland*, to all, who ſhall ſee theſe preſent Letters, greeting. 'It becomes the majeſty of a King to delight always in Acts of Piety, 'that when he ſhall ſtand before the Tribunal of the moſt high King '(with whom there is no acceptance of Perſons, but every one ſhall 'receive according to what he hath done in the body, whether it be 'good, or whether it be evil) he may be able to ſtand among the good 'on the right-hand, and not to be condemned with the reprobates, as 'a ſlothful and unprofitable Servant. We truly with grief of Heart 'carefully remembering the various labours of our Life, and our own 'ſmall deſerts, as alſo rightly conſidering the divine Favours ſhewed 'unto us, and the graces and honours, wherewith above others the 'moſt high hath prevented us, do greatly repent of thoſe goods, which 'being granted us by God, we have above meaſure ſo often vainly ex-'pended. And there remains nothing elſe for us to do, but only that 'unto Chriſt and his Mother the glorious Virgin, who hath never fail-'ed to defend us, but has hitherto by her bleſſed Prayers protected us, 'when we were ſet in many dangers, we wholly convert our mind, and 'give unto him thanks for his favours, and aſk pardon for our offences. 'And becauſe it is a good way of merchandiſe, whereby, with an 'happy bartering, tranſitory things are exchanged for eternal: We 'have cauſed a certain Chapel of convenient beauty for eight Secular 'Canons, ſituate within our Caſtle of *Windſor*, wherein we were 'waſhed with the Water of Holy Baptiſm, magnificently begun to the 'honour of St. *Edward the Confeſſor*, by our Progenitors, to which '*(Canons)* for their ſuſtentation they allowed a certain ſum of Money 'at their pleaſure, and gave it them for Alms out of their Exchequer, 'to be finiſhed at our royal charge, to the honour of God Almighty, 'and of his Mother the glorious Virgin *Mary*, and of the Saints '*George the Martyr*, and *Edward the Confeſſor*. And earneſtly deſiring, 'and effectually endeavouring, that the ſaid *Canons*, being there to ſerve 'the Lord, may be augmented, as well with an encreaſe of Revenues,

'as

'as in the number of other Canons, Miniſters, and Servants; and that 'in the ſaid Chapel, the Glory of the Divine Name may be exalted 'with greater Worſhip; unto the foreſaid eight *Canons* we think fit to 'ſuperadd one *Cuſtos*, preſiding over them, and fifteen other *Canons* 'more, and twenty-four *Poor-Knights*, impotent of themſelves, or in-'clining to Poverty, to be perpetually maintained of the goods of the 'ſaid Chapel, and other Miniſters of the ſaid Chapel perpetually ſerv-'ing Chriſt under the command of the ſaid *Cuſtos*, [or *Warden*] and 'there cauſe to be received, as well the *Canons* and *Knights*, as other 'Miniſters of the ſaid Chapel, as is premiſed: [And this] We firmly 'decree, inviolably ordain, and by our royal Authority, as much as in 'us lies, eſtabliſh for ever; willing that the ſaid *Canons* and Miniſters 'perform divine Offices for Us, and our Progenitors and Succeſſors, 'in part of ſatisfaction for thoſe things, whereof in the laſt judgment 'we are to give an account, they being to celebrate for ever according 'to the form of our Ordination thence more fully to be made: Unto 'whom the rights of Patronage, and the Advowſons of the Churches 'of *Wyrardesbury*, in the Dioceſe of *Lincoln*; *Southtanton*, of *Exon*; 'and *Uttoxater*, of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*; which we have lately pur-'chaſed for that cauſe, for Us and our Heirs, we have given and grant-'ed, and do give and grant, to have and to hold to them, and their 'Succeſſors, for free, pure, and perpetual Alms, altogether free and 'quiet for ever, from all ſecular exaction. We have alſo granted unto 'them, for Us and our Heirs, and given leave that they, the *Warden* 'and *Canons*, may appropriate the ſaid Churches, and hold them ſo ap-'propriated to their own uſes, to them and their Succeſſors for ever, 'notwithſtanding the Statute ſet forth concerning Lands and Tene-'ments, not to be put to *Mortmaine*. We will alſo, that unto the ſaid '*Warden*, *Canons*, *Knights*, and other Miniſters of the ſaid Chapel, 'there to ſerve, ſo much be paid every year out of our Exchequer, as 'together with the profits ariſing from the ſaid Churches, ſhall ſeem 'ſufficient and honeſt for their Diet, and the ſupport of the burthens 'incumbent on them, according to the decency of their condition the 'mean while, until there ſhall be provided by Us, in Goods immovea-'ble, Lands, Benefices, or Rents, to an agreeable ſufficience, and to 'our honour, to the ſum of one thouſand Pounds yearly: All which we 'promiſe and undertake for Us, and for our Heirs effectually to fulfil.

'In

'In witneſs whereof, we have cauſed theſe our Letters to be made Pa-
'tent. Witneſs ourſelf at *Weſtminſter*, *Auguſt* 6, in the year of our
'reign of *England* 22, and of *France* 9.'

CHAPTER IX.

Of the Privileges of the CHAPEL and COLLEGE.

IN reference both to the ſpiritual and temporal affairs of this College, whatſoever Ordinances or Determination ſhall be made at the *Chapters* (not repugnant to the College Statutes) all Perſons belonging thereunto are firmly obliged to obſerve, ſo far as they are concerned in them, until they happen to be altered by later reſolves of ſucceeding Chapters.

This Chapel is exempt from the Juriſdiction of Archbiſhops, Biſhops, *&c.* and the *Dean* takes no Inſtitution from any Biſhop; but the Inſtitution, Inveſtiture, and Inſtallation into the Cuſtoſhip, Canonſhip, and Prebendſhip, is received from ſuch of the *Canons*-Reſident, to whom the King (who collates) doth recommend him by his Letters; and other marks of Exemption peculiar to this College appear by the conſtant proving of Wills before the *Dean*, or in his abſence before his *Lieutenant*; in uſing the power of Excommunication within their Juriſdiction (which is the Precincts of the College) and diſpenſing with themſelves, for eating of Fleſh in *Lent*.

Add to theſe, that the Ordinances for the *Chantry-Prieſts* were confirmed by the *Dean* and *Chapter*, not by the Biſhop of the Dioceſs, ſo alſo were the Statutes of the *new Commons*. Nor doth the *Dean*, who hath the cure of Souls, pay any Synodals or Procurations; nor can any of the King's Chaplains preach in the Chapel of St. *George*, unleſs he be a Canon there, without the King's ſpecial Mandate, or leave of the *Dean* and *Canons*.

The

The *Dean* and *Canons* ſend no Delegates to Synods; and when this point fell into debate *Anno* 1640, it was carried in the negative, as being a perfect novelty, and againſt their Liberties, and might intitle them to the payment of Subſidies, and conſequently bring a new charge upon the College: Nor have they ſhare in the Government of the Church, as other Deans and Chapters have; ſo that notwithſtanding any alteration or diſſolution of the Government of the Church here in *England*, by Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Deans and Chapters, this College cannot be concerned, more than the Colleges in the Univerſities, where there are many nominal Deans.

Laſtly, after the Act for Uniformity, paſt *Anno* 14, *Car.* II. whereby every Clergyman was bound to ſubſcribe before the Archbiſhop, or his Ordinary; the *Canons* ſubſcribed before the *Dean* of *Windſor*, he being the Ordinary of the Place; and tho' ſome of them *in majorem cautionem*, ſubſcribed alſo before the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, yet was it with this *ſalvo*, ſaving the Rights and Privileges of this *Free Chapel.*

Thus much in relation to the eccleſiaſtical Privileges of the College: As to the temporal and civil, what the Founder granted to it, being very large and beneficial (in regard he was born here, and touched with a prerogative of affection to this Place) and hath ſince been confirmed by ſeveral of his Succeſſors, we ſhall here inſert.

Firſt then, the Founder King *Edward* III. by his Charter, dated *March* 6, *Anno Regni ſui* 27, granted them ſeveral Profits, Privileges, and Immunities, to the effect following.

" That the *Cuſtos* and *Canons*, and their Succeſſors, ſhould for ever be " free from Payment of any Aid, for making the eldeſt Son of any " King of *England* a Knight, and for marrying their eldeſt Daughter; " as alſo of all Aids to the King, Contributions, and Tallages.

" That whenſoever the Clergy of this Realm, or of the Province of " *Canterbury* or *York*, ſhould give a Tenth or other Impoſition, out of " their Spiritualities; or the Commons of *England* ſhould give a Tenth " or Fifteenth, or any other Tax, out of their Temporalities or move-

" able

" able goods; or that the King or his Heirs ſhould cauſe his own De-
" main to be taxed; or that the Pope ſhould impoſe any Tax or Impo-
" ſition upon the Clergy of this Realm, and give the ſame to the King
" and his Heirs, this College with all its Lands and Poſſeſſions ſhould
" be wholly freed thereof.

" That they ſhould be free from any charge of arraying Soldiers for
" the ſervice of the King and his Heirs; and from ſending them for the
" Cuſtody of the Sea Coaſt, and from every fine or compoſition for the
" ſame.

" That their Houſes, as well thoſe within the Caſtle of *Windſor*, as
" elſewhere, ſhould be free from any Livery of the King's Stewards,
" Marſhals, Purveyors, Officers and Servants, and from the like Officers
" of the Queen's, or any of their Children, or of the Peers or Nobles;
" and that the ſaid Officers ſhould not intermeddle there, without the
" leave of the *Cuſtos* or *Canons*, and their Succeſſors.

" That no Duke, Earl, Baron or Nobleman, nor any Stewards, Marſhals,
" Eſcheators, Sheriffs, Coroners, Bailiffs, or Officers, nor any other per-
" ſon of what condition ſoever, ſhould upon any colour, lodge, or ſtay
" in the Houſe of the *Cuſtos* or *Canons*, without their conſent.

" That the ſaid *Cuſtos* or *Canons*, and their Tenants, ſhould for ever be
" free from payment of Toll, Picage, Paviage, Barbicanage, Terrage,
" Pontage, Murrage, Paſſage, Paiage, Leſtage, Stallage, Tallage, Ca-
" riage, Peſage, and from Scot and Geld, Hidage, Scutage, working
" about Caſtles, Parks, Bridges, Walls for the King's Houſes. And
" from Suits to the County or Hundred Court, and Wapentakes, Court
" Leets, Murder and common Amerciaments, whether they ſhould
" happen before the King, or any of the Juſtices of the Bench, or
" Juſtices Itinerant, or other Juſtices whatſoever, and from every other
" like Cuſtom.

" That they ſhould have within their Lands and Fees, the Chattles
" of all Felons and Fugitives, and ſeize them to their own uſe.

" That

" That they ſhould have all Fines for Treſpaſſes, and all other Con-
" tempts, and Miſdemeanors, Fines *pro licentia concordandi*, and for
" all other Cauſes.

" That they ſhould have all Amerciaments, Redemptions, Iſſues,
" and Forfeitures whatſoever, *Annum, Diem, Vaſtum & Streppum*, and
" all things which might belong to the King and his Heirs thereupon.

" That they ſhould have Wrecks, Waifs, and Strays, within all
" their Lands and Fees.

" That no Purveyance of Corn, Hay, Horſes, Carts, Carriages,
" Victuals, or any Goods, Chattels, or any thing whatſoever, ſhould
" be taken by any of the King's Officers or Miniſters, in, or upon any
" of their Lands, or the Lands of any of their Tenants.

" That they ſhould be free from the payment of any Penſion,
" Corrody, or other Suſtentation to be granted by the King, his Heirs
" or Succeſſors.

" That they ſhould have free Warren in all their Demain-Lands
" whereſoever. And that, although they lay within the bounds of the
" King's Foreſt.

" That they ſhould have a weekly Market, to be held on *Wedneſ-*
" *days*, at their Manour of *Eure* in *Buckinghamſhire*, and two Fairs to
" endure for eight days, *viz.* on the Eve and Feaſt-Day of the Apoſtles
" *Peter* and *Paul*, and for two days next following: And upon the
" Eve and Feaſt-Day of St. *Peter ad vincula*; and two days following,
" with all Liberties and Cuſtoms to the ſaid Market and Fairs be-
" longing.

" That they ſhould enjoy all their Lands, with the Liberties of
" *Soc* and *Sac*, *Infangthef*, *Utfangthef*, and *View of Frankepledge*; with
" *Thewe*, *Pillory*, and *Tumbrel*, for puniſhment of Malefactors; and
" power to erect a Gallows upon their own ſoil, for executing of ſuch
" Malefactors as ſhould fortune to be apprehended within their Ju-
" riſdiction.

" That they ſhould be freed and diſcharged from all Suits and " Pleas of the Foreſt, and of all Charges or Fees which the Juſtices or " other Officers of the Foreſt might demand. And from Expeditation " of their Dogs, and Suits of Court there.

" That they ſhould be free from Gelds, Dane-Gelds, Knights-Fees, " Payments for Murder and Robbery, building or repairing of Bridges, " Caſtles, Parks, Pools, Walls, Sea-Banks, Cauſeways, and Incloſures, " and of all Aſſizes, Summons, Sheriff-aids, their Bailiffs or Officers, " carrying of Treaſure, and all other Aids, as alſo from the common " Aſſeſſments and Amerciaments of the County and Hundred, and all " Actions relating to them.

" That they ſhould be freed from the Payment of Ward-penny, " Aver-penny, Tithing-penny, and Hundred-penny, and diſcharged " from Grithbrech, Forſtall, Homeſoken, Blod-wite, Ward-wite, Heng- " wite, Fight-wite, Leyr-wite, Laſtage, Pannage, Aſſart, and Waſte " of the Foreſt, ſo that ſuch Waſte and Offences be not committed in " the Foreſts, Woods, or Parks of the King his Heirs and Succeſſors; " and if it ſhould happen ſo be, that then reaſonable ſatisfaction, " without impriſonment or grievous recompence ſhould be accepted.

" That they ſhould have a Return of all Writs and Attachments, " as well relating to the Pleas of the Crown, as other, throughout all " their Lands or Fees; and that no Sheriff, Bailiff, or other Officer " ſhould make an Execution of ſuch Writs there, unleſs in default of " the *Cuſtos* and *Canons* and their Succeſſors.

" That they ſhould have and hold Leets and Law-Days, for all " within their Lands and Fees.

" That they ſhould have Cognizance of all Pleas betwixt their Te- " nants, as well of Treſpaſſes and Contracts, as others, in their own " Courts.

" And laſtly, that they ſhould have and hold Wards, Reliefs, Eſ- " cheats, Forfeitures, and other Profits, Iſſues and Emoluments what- " ſoever,

" ſoever, within their own Fees, from all their Tenants, which might " belong to the King, or his Heirs, and which the King might re- " ceive by reaſon of thoſe Fees, in caſe they were in his own hands, " as if the Tenants did hold of him or others *in Capite* of the " Crown."

CHAPTER X.

Of the Houſes of the DEAN and PREBENDS, and other Officers of the COLLEGE.

THE Lodgings of the *Dean* and *Prebends* are ſituated behind St. *George*'s Chapel, in the lower Court or Ward, as may be ſeen by the Plan of the Caſtle. The Apartments of the Dean are large and commodious; the old part was built in the reign of King *Henry* VII. when Dr. *Urſwick* was *Dean*, as appears by his Arms yet remaining on that part of the Building, with this Inſcription,

Chriſtofor Urſwick Decanus, 1500.

Many improvements have been ſince made by ſucceſſive Deans, and of late eſpecially, by Dr. *Robinſon* late *Dean* of this Chapel, and Biſhop of *London*; alſo by the Rev. Dr. *Booth*, the preſent worthy *Dean*. In the great Hall are the Arms of the Sovereign, and Knights-Companions of the *Garter*, removed from the Chapter-Houſe after their Inſtallation. In an Apartment called the *Garter-Room*, the Knights-Companions meet the Morning of their Inſtallation, and put on their Robes, and from hence begins the Proceſſion to the Chapel: In this Room is a very ancient Screen, on which are painted, and properly blazoned, the Arms of King *Edward* III. and of the ſeveral Sovereigns and Knights-Companions, from the Foundation of this moſt Noble *Order*, to the preſent time: Over this Screen, *Ann.* 14 *Car.* I. was affixed a Tablet, with the following Inſcription; but let it be firſt remarked, that this ſmall Compliment of a Subject, to his Prince, and this moſt illuſtrious National *Order*; in the following times, did not eſcape the Hands of Men, who in their mad fit, paid little regard, both to Religious, and Civil order and decency.

ÆTERNÆ, AUGUSTÆ
LAURO BRITANNICÆ.
Ab EDWARDO III. *ante annos* 300 *Plantatæ,*
Et a Succeſſorum ejus Optimo Maximo Fotæ,
Tam fœlix dedit Deus Incrementum,
Ut in umbrâ illius glorientur Reges terræ.
Ex hac lauro deſumptam
LAUREAM CAROLINAM:
Cujus
Baccæ ſingulæ,
Hinc, Principum nominibus Gentilitiis
Splendent,
Illinc, Coronis virtutum Maximarum præmiis
Fulgent,
Cuivis
Folia ſingula;
Hinc, Armorum Inſignibus bellica virtute partis,
Illinc, honorum Titulis Pacis acquiſitis
Turgent,
Ad Immortalem Gloriam NOMINIS CAROLINI,
In AUGUSTO *PATRE, ORBIS hujus Monarcha,*
Et CÆSARE *FILIO, Juventutis* PRINCIPE
Fœliciſſimi,
Et honoratiſſimâ Societate COMMILITONUM
Qui ſub illo florent,
Sacro hoc Emblemate ſuſpiciendam proponit
Humillimus illius ORDINIS
Servus et Scriba,
Chriſtophorus Wren, *Decanus* Windſorienſis.
1638.

In

In the inner Cloyſter are the ſeveral Houſes of the Prebends; alſo the Buildings on the *North* ſide of the Chapel belong to the Prebends, or Officers of the Church, moſt of which partake of the delightful proſpect which this part of the Hill admits of. Oppoſite to the *North* door is the Houſe (mention'd *p.* 59.) called the *New Commons*, for ſome time paſt made one of the Prebend's Houſes; and at the lower end of this Court is the LIBRARY belonging to the College, well furniſhed with Eccleſiaſtical Writers and Books of Literature. This Library lately received a conſiderable addition from the late Earl of *Ranelagh*, who by Will bequeathed to the College, a valuable collection of the beſt Authors.

Adjoining are the Houſes of the *Minor Canons*, *Clerks*, and other Officers of the Chapel, built Circular, in the reign of King *Henry* VII. or rather in the ſhape of a Fetter-lock, in alluſion as is ſaid, to one of the Badges of that Prince, or his royal Predeceſſor K. *Edw.* IV. in whoſe reign probably they were firſt begun to be erected.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER XI.

Of the Inſtitution of the moſt Noble Order of the GARTER.

WE come now to treat of the moſt illuſtrious *Order of the* GARTER, founded by the great and noble Prince, *Edward* III. King of *England* and of *France*, for the *Improvement of Military Honour and the Reward of Virtue*; an Inſtitution of Honour ſo highly valued and eſteemed, that the greateſt Monarchs and Princes of *Europe* have deſired, in their times to be *Companions* thereof: And as it is the moſt antient Order of military Honour, and inſtituted by the royal Founder for truly great and noble purpoſes, it has ever ſince the firſt Foundation, ſtrictly retained its original dignity, and ſurpaſs'd all other Orders of Knighthood in true grandeur and nobleneſs.

However the concurrent Teſtimony of Hiſtorians, and the Records of the *Order*, determine and agree in the Perſon of the royal Founder, and the true cauſe of the firſt Inſtitution, *Ut militarem virtutem honoribus, præmiis atq; ſplendore decoret* (Camden *in Attrebat.) To adorn martial Virtue with Honours, Rewards and Splendor: To increaſe Virtue and Valour in the Hearts of the Nobility* (Helyn *Coſmogr.)* yet it muſt be obſerved, common Fame has departed from truth, and given an amorous Account of the Inſtitution of this moſt Noble *Order*, and a vulgar opinion has prevailed, "That at a ſolemn Ball in King *Edward*'s Court, the Garter of *Joan* Counteſs of *Salisbury*, caſually falling off in dancing, that Prince haſtily took it up from the ground; at which his Nobles and Courtiers ſmiling, and giving it an amorous turn, the King taking notice of their ſportive humour, immediately replied in *French*, *Honi ſoit qui mal y Penſe*." And added, *That in a ſhort time, they ſhould ſee that* Garter *advanced to ſo high Honour, as to account themſelves moſt happy to wear it.*

Another

Another Tradition of like Authority has alſo prevailed, " That at a time when the Queen departed from King *Edward*'s preſence to her own Apartment, he following her ſoon after, happened to eſpy a *blue Garter* lying on the ground (thought to have ſlipt from her Leg as ſhe went along) whilſt ſome of his Attendants paſſed by it, as diſdaining to ſtoop at ſuch a trifle; but he knowing the owner, commanded it to be taken up and given to him, at the receipt whereof, he ſaid, *You make but ſmall account of this* Garter, *but within few months, I will cauſe the beſt of you all to reverence the like.*" And ſome think that the Motto of the *Garter* was the Queen's Anſwer; when the King aſked her, What men would conjecture of her, upon loſing her *Garter* in ſuch a manner?

That both theſe relations are remote from truth, and unſupported by the leaſt authority, is evident, from the Statutes of the *Order*, which give not the leaſt appearance to countenance the conceit of a feminine Inſtitution, and the ſilence of the Hiſtorians of that Age, who muſt be beſt acquainted with the true purpoſe of the Royal Founder: Neither did this report, however it might gain credit with the common People, get admittance into Hiſtory, till near two hundred years after, that *Polydor Vergil*, unacquainted with the affairs of this Nation, and an Author on many accounts of little eſteem, ſpeaking of this Order (*Angl. Hiſt.* lib. 1.) ſays, *De cauſa autem inſtituendi Ordinis omnino ambigitur: fama tamen apud vulgus etiam nunc tenet, Edovardum aliquando e terra collegiſſe Reginæ ſeu amicæ tibiarum tegminis ligamen, quod forte reſolutum ita, ut uſu venit, ceciderat, et nonnullis heroibus id videntibus, ac jocoſe cavillantibus, dixiſſe, brevi tempore futurum, ut ejuſmodi cingulo etiam ab illis ſummus haberetur honor, atque non multo poſt iſtiuſmodi ordinem inſtituiſſe, ac eum addidiſſe titulum, quo teſtaretur ipſos heroes contra quam erat, de ſe judicium feciſſe. Et fama vulgi talis.*

Mr. *Aſhmole*, in his Hiſtory of this moſt Noble Order, has ſufficiently exploded this tradition, and *inter alia* juſtly remarks, 'That the Writers of the *French* Nation, with whom at that time a continued War had diſſolved all obligations of Friendſhip and Civility, would readily have caſt a reflection on this amorous Inſtitution, and the *Lady's Garter* certainly

tainly had not paſſed by without a ſneer from their Authors, had there been the leaſt foundation in fact to have ſupported the reflection.

Add to this, that *Polydor Vergil* is not ſo confident to aſcertain the Lady whoſe Garter it was, only warily ſays, it was *Reginæ ſeu amicæ tibiarum tegminis ligamen*, either the Queen's, or the King's Miſtreſs's; concerning the latter, which has more generally prevailed, Authors here again greatly differ, ſome calling her *Joanne*, ſome *Katherine*, and others *Alice*, Counteſs of *Salisbury* and *Kent*, and ſometimes of both: All which Mr. *Aſhmole* proves to be equally improbable with the Story itſelf; and with the learned Dr. *Heylyn*, who took no ſmall pains to ſatisfy himſelf and the World in this particular, we may conclude 'this notion of the *Lady's Garter* to be a vain and idle Romance dere-'gatory both to the *Founder* and the *Order*; firſt publiſhed by *Polydor* '*Vergil*, a ſtranger to the affairs of *England*, and by him taken upon 'no better ground than *fama Vulgi*, the tradition of the common 'People, too trifling a Foundation for ſo great a Building; common 'Bruit being ſo infamous an Hiſtorian, that wiſe Men neither report 'after it, nor give credit to any thing they receive from it.' [*Coſmogr. lib.* 1.] And yet has it ſo fallen out, that many learned Men, for want of reflection, have unwarily run any with this vulgar Error.

Another opinion there is, which refers the Inſtitution to King *Richard* I. tying a *Leathern Thong* or *Garter* about the Legs of a choſen number of Knights, when his Forces were employed againſt *Cyprus* and *Acon*, and well-nigh tired out with the tedioufneſs of the Siege, to put them in mind of the future glory that ſhould acrue to them, with aſſurance of worthy Rewards if they overcame; and that after a long interval of time, and divers Victories obtained by him, the ſaid King returning into his Country, determined with himſelf to inſtitute and ſettle this moſt Noble Order of St. *George*, on whoſe Patronage the *Engliſh* ſo much relied.—Thus much we ſhall find preſently related in the Preface to the *Black Book* of the *Order*; but ſhould it be admitted that King *Richard* I. did make uſe of this device in the *Holy Land*; yet that he thence took occaſion to frame a diſtinct *Order of Knighthood* afterwards, there is not the leaſt mention.

Sir

Sir *John Froiſſard*, a Writer of that Age, in his Chronicle, *lib.* 1. ſpeaking of the Inſtitution and Eſtabliſhment of this *Order*, ſays, 'that King *Edward* calling together the Earls, Barons, and principal Knights of his Kingdom, freely and obligingly declared his mind to them, concerning this affair:' To which all of them being well inclined, 'entertained the motion with equal joy and applauſe; conſidering it would prove a very great advancement to piety, nobility, and virtue, and likewiſe an excellent expedient for the uniting, not only his Natives one with another, but all Foreigners with them in the bonds of Amity and Peace.'

And 'tis very improbable, that this great Prince ſhould ſummon his Nobles, ſolemnly to conſult about ſo high and noble an advancement of an *Order*, had it taken its firſt riſe from ſo ſlight an occaſion, as the accidental dropping of a *Garter* from a Lady's Leg. On the contrary it is manifeſt from *Froiſſard*, 'that the declaration which the King made to them of his intention and deſign (when they were aſſembled) appeared a matter very honourable, and ſuch as contributed to the improvement of Love and Amity among themſelves;' which we ſee this Hiſtorian aſſigns to be the only cauſe, why they joyfully conſented to his propoſal.

Fabian, alſo an Hiſtorian of credit in the following Age, ſpeaks of the firſt motive of this Inſtitution in the following Words: *In* 19. *yere the Kyng held a ſolempne feaſte at his Caſtle of* Wyndeſore, *wher betwene* Candel Maſſe *&* Lent *were holden or executed many marcyal acts, as* Juſtes, Tournaments *with diverſe other, at which were preſent many ſtrangers of other landes, and in the ende thereof, he there deviſed* the Order of the Garter, *and after eſtabliſhed it as at this day it is continued.* [Chron. *p.* 219.]

We may then truly affirm, that King *Edward* III. had no reflection, either upon a Lady's *Garter*, or King *Richard*'s *Leathern-Thong*, when he firſt deſign'd this *Inſtitution*; but that it proceeded from a much more noble Cauſe; *viz.* that this King being perſon of a moſt abſolute and accompliſh'd Vertue, gave himſelf up to a prudent management of military Affairs; and being engaged in War for the recovery of his

Right to the kingdom of *France*; in the proſecution of which enterprize, he had great uſe of the ſtouteſt and moſt famous Martialiſts of that Age, did thereupon at firſt deſign (as being invited thereto by its antient Fame) the reſtoration of King *Arthur*'s *Round Table*, which he exhibited with magnificent *Haſtiludes* and general *Juſtes*, that he might thereby inflame the Minds of his own Lords with military Glory, and to invite hither the gallant and active Spirits from abroad; and upon diſcovery of their courage and ability in the exerciſe of Arms, to draw them to his Party, and oblige them to himſelf.

Windſor, according to Sir *John Froiſard*, was about the beginning of the ſixth Century honour'd with the Inſtitution of this *Order of the Round Table* by *Arthur* King of *Britain*. The ſame is ſupported by ſeveral *antient Britiſh* Hiſtories, as alſo by *Leland* in his *Aſſertio Arturi*, &c. who ſays, the number of Knights elected into that *Order* were Twenty-four; that not only *Britons* were admitted, but Strangers alſo of other Nations, who out of a deſire of Glory, came over hither, to make proof of their Sufficiency in the exerciſe of Arms with the *Britiſh* Knights, and that the general qualifications for election were, that they ſhould be Perſons of Nobility and Dignity, renown'd for Vertue and Valour, and admirably well-ſkill'd in the knowledge and uſe of Arms.

And it may add ſome reputation to King *Arthur*'s *Round Table*, by obſerving farther, that the like *Round Table* grew into great requeſt ſhortly after the *Norman* Succeſſion, and continued long with us; being ordinarily ſet up at the grand Martial Exerciſes, called *Haſtiludes*, *Tilts*, or *Tonrneaments*; or as *Mat. Paris* explains it, *Potius ludus militaris, qui* menſa Rotunda *dicitur*. The ſame was permitted by King *Stephen*, and much encouraged by King *Richard* I. King *Edward* I. and for the ſame end and purpoſe, as King *Arthur* made uſe of it.

And thus King *Edward* III. having a deſign to reſtore the Honour of the *Round Table*, or as *Vincen. Lupan. de Magiſtrat. Franc. L.* 1. expreſſes, *Ut Arturi memoriam refricaret*, held a *Juſte* at *Windſor*, in the 18th year of his reign, according to *Walſingham*: But according to *Fabian* above-mentioned, and an old MS. Chronicle, *King* Edward

in

in his 19th year first began his Round Table *at* Windſor, *and ordained the Day annually to be kept there at* Whitſuntide. And this Meeting Mr. *Selden* has obſerv'd likewiſe, did in truth occaſion the Inſtitution of *the moſt Noble Order of the Garter.* [Titles of Hon.]

Accordingly King *Edward*, conceiving no place more fit than *Windſor*, cauſed this his reſolution to be proclaimed, not only in his own Dominions, but alſo in *Scotland*, *France*, *Burgundy*, *Hainalt*, *Flanders*, *Brabant*, and the Empire, promiſing by his Heralds, to all Knights and Eſquires, his royal conduct for fifteen days before, and as many after the ending the Solemnity; and for this purpoſe, upon *New-Years-Day*, 1344, the King iſſued out his royal Letters of Protection for the ſafe coming and return of foreign Knights, that were deſirous to try their Valour at the ſolemn *Juſtes* by him appointed to be held there, on *Monday* after the Feaſt of St. *Hilary* next following (which happened that year on the 19th of *January*) and theſe Letters of ſafe Conduct continued in force until the *Octaves* of the *Purification* of our bleſſed Lady enſuing.

At the time appointed, *viz. January* 19, 1344, as is moſt generally received, King *Edward*, attended with the chief of his Nobility, Knights and Eſquires, at *Windſor*, and many valiant and worthy Knights from foreign Nations, opened the Solemnity with a magnificent Supper he had provided for their Entertainment, and many martial and brave Exerciſes were performed for ſeveral days ſucceſſively: And to add the greater luſtre to this noble Aſſembly, the Queen alſo was preſent, accompanied with 300 of the faireſt Ladies and Virgins, in their richeſt Attire, all of noble and honourable families: And immediately after theſe firſt martial Exerciſes were over (to the end better accommodation might be provided for the Knights that ſhould afterwards come thither) King *Edward*, according to *Stow* in his Chronicle, 'cauſed to be called together a great many of Artificers to the Caſtle of *Windſor*, and began to build an Houſe, which was called the *Round Table*; the floor whereof, from the center or midde poynt into the Compaſſe, was an hundred foote, and the whole Diameter two hundred foote, and the Circumference thereof ſix hundred foote, three quarters.'

'Tis farther obſervable from the Hiſtories in general of thoſe times, that the *French* King, *Philip de Valoys*, to render leſs effectual theſe martial Aſſociations at *Windſor*, practis'd the like at his Court in *France:* For he alſo ſet up a *Round Table*, and invited the Knights and valiant men of Arms out of *Italy* and *Almaine* thither, and forbid any to depart out of *France*, leſt they ſhould repair to our King *Edward* III. But this meeting with ſmall ſucceſs, however, prov'd in ſome meaſure for the preſent a countermine to King *Edward*'s main deſign: And it is altogether pertinent in the preſent place to give a remarkable inſtance of the Generoſity and noble Spirit of King *Edward*, and the bad effects of the Jealouſy of *Philip*, who at this time, and probably on this account, began to be ſuſpicious of certain of his Lords, and others of his Court, who had hitherto ſerved him faithfully, as if notwithſtanding, they ſecretly favoured King *Edward*'s Cauſe; that this ſuſpicion of *Philip*'s was truly grounded no where appears; but however, according to the Hiſtorians *Froiſſard* and *Mezeray*, that Prince under pretence of a ſolemn Tournament, which he, *Anno* 1344, held at *Paris*, in imitation of King *Edward*'s at *Windſor*, drew thither the Lord *Oliver Cliſſon*, with ten or twelve other Lords of *Bretagne*, in Company of the Lord *Charles* of *Blois*, and there the moſt loyal and valiant Lord *Cliſſon* was ſuddenly by the jealous King's order apprehended, and clap'd in Priſon, no Man being able to imagine for what reaſon; unleſs, that becauſe King *Edward* had choſe rather lately, to releaſe him by exchange for the Lord *Stafford*, he was therefore ſuſpected to be a ſecret Friend to the *Engliſh*; and notwithſtanding, that he had ſo gallantly recovered *Vannes* from the *Engliſh*, and at the ſame time had rid King *Philip* of the Lord *Robert* of *Artois*, one of his moſt mortal Enemies, now without any proceſs or hearing, he was adjudged to be drawn through the City to the place of excution, where, according to *Fabian*, he loſt his Head; and after that, his Body was hanged in Chains upon a Gibbet, and his Head ſent to *Nantes* in *Bretagne*, where it was advanced upon a pole over the Gates of the City, to the great aſtoniſhment, ſays *Mezeray*, of all Men, and the infinite regret and indignation of the Nobility; whoſe Blood, till now, was not uſed to be ſhed, but in Battle for that cruel Prince's quarrel. Soon after died in like manner Sir *John*, and Sir *Godfrey de Maleſtroit*, Father and Son, two valiant and worthy *Bretons*, alſo their Kinſman *John Maleſtroit*, Sir *John de Montaubon*, and Sir *John du Pleſſis*,

Pleſſis, with many other noble Knights and Eſquires of *Bretagne* and *Normandy*.

King *Edward* was informed immediately of theſe horrid Tragedies, at *Windſor*, by *Henry Maleſtroit*, younger Brother to Sir *Godfrey* before-named, and Maſter of the Requeſts to King *Philip*, who came over to *England* in deep diſpleaſure, complaining unto the King moſt bitterly, 'of the death of his Father, Brother and Couſin, and how cruelly, 'and without all reaſon King *Philip* had executed ſeveral other Lords, 'Knights, and Eſquires, and eſpecially the noble Lord *Cliſſon*, who had 'ſo faithfully and valiantly ſerved againſt the *Engliſh*, only becauſe he 'had a jealouſy, that they were ſecretly King *Edward*'s Friends: 'Wherefore he exhorted him earneſtly, that ſince the *French* King had 'thereby broken the Truce lately concluded, he would renew the War 'againſt him, and revenge the Blood of thoſe his innocent Friends.'

When King *Edward* had received this News, and that the Lord *Cliſſon*, and other noble Knights had loſt their lives for his ſake; according to the ſame Authors, *Froiſſard* and *Mezeray*, he took deep indignation at this inveterate malice of the *French* King's, and was once in mind to have ſerved the Lord *Henry du Leon*, a Lord of *Bretagne*, who was now his Priſoner, in the ſame manner; but the generous Earl of *Darby*, ſhewed to Him and his Council ſuch reaſons as altered his intention, and ſomewhat calmed his paſſion: 'Sir, ſaid he, tho' King '*Philip* being ſtung with mortal jealouſy, hath raſhly done ſo baſe an 'action, as unjuſtly to put to death ſuch valiant and worthy Knights; 'yet for God's ſake, let not the bright ſplendour of your Name be ſul-'lied with any ſuch black and ſhameful deed; and to ſay the truth, 'your Priſoner Sir *Henry*, as he was no way acceſſary to his Maſter's 'fault, ſo methinks ought not to find any harder uſage for the ſame, 'but rather to be put to a reaſonable Ranſom, as a Man of Honour 'taken in the Wars.'

Hereupon the King, who always was inclinable to hear reaſon, became ſomething more pacified, and ſent for Lord *Henry du Leon* to come before him, at which time he ſpake thus unto him, ſhaking his Head for anger: 'Ah, Sir *Henry*, Sir *Henry!* Mine adverſary, *Philip*

'*de*

'*de Valois* hath ſhew'd in a moſt cruel manner his extream Tyranny, 'unjuſtly to put to death ſuch worthy Knights; wherewith I am in-'finitely diſpleaſed (altho' I never held any Correſpondence with any 'of them) becauſe I queſtion not but he did it in deſpight of Us: And 'therefore, if I would contend with him in malice, I could now ſerve 'you in like manner; for you have done to me and mine more diſplea-'ſure in *Bretagne* than any other. But this I will paſs by, and (let '*Philip* do his worſt) to our power we ſhall preſerve our reputation, 'and not care to imitate him in his ignoble and unprincely Actions. 'Wherefore for my Couſin of *Darby*'s ſake, who hath entreated me 'in your behalf, I am content to deliver you for a ſmall Ranſom, on 'condition you will do as I require you." The Knight anſwer'd, mak-ing a low reverence, 'Sir, I ſhall readily do what you pleaſe to com-'mand me." Then the King proceeded, 'I know well you are one 'of the moſt ſubſtantial Knights in *Bretagne*, and (if I would be ſtrict 'with you) that you are well able to pay me 30 or 40000 *Scutes*:* 'But if you will engage upon your honour to go to mine Adverſary, '*Philip de Valois*, and to ſhew him from me, *That ſince he hath ſo 'cruelly and unjuſtly put to death ſuch valiant Knights in ſpight of me, 'I ſay and will prove, that he hath broken the Truce lately taken between me 'and him; wherefore alſo I renounce it utterly on my part, and from this 'day forward mortally defy him.* This meſſage if you will truly per-'form, your Ranſom ſhall be but 10,000 *Scutes* which you ſhall truly 'pay, and ſend to *Bruges* within 15 days after you have croſs'd the 'Seas. And moreover you ſhall ſay to all Knights and Eſquires of thoſe 'parts, that for all this they forbear not to come to our Feaſt at '*Windſor*, for they ſhall be welcome to us, and enjoy the benefit of 'our ſafe conduct as we have declared. 'Sir, replied the Knight, to 'the beſt of my power, I ſhall perform your commands; and God 'reward your Majeſty for the great clemency you are pleas'd to ſhew 'unto me: And I heartily thank my noble Lord of *Darby* for his good 'word in my behalf.'

In a few days after, Sir *Henry* took his leave of the King, and went on board at *Southampton*, with intent to go to *Harfleur* in *Normandy*, and from thence to *Paris*, to deliver King *Edward*'s Defiance: But

* A *Scute* is Six Shillings and Eight-pence Sterling.

meeting

meeting in his paſſage with a violent ſtorm, they were obliged to fling their Horſes and other goods overboard; and in a weak ſtate of health, Sir *Henry* at length gained Land at *Crotoy* in *Picardy*. From thence this valiant, but unfortunate gentleman, was obliged with his company to go on foot to *Abbeville*, about five leagues diſtance, before they could get Horſes. And Sir *Henry* grew ſo ſick that he was fain to be carried in a Litter to *Paris*, where he did his meſſage to King *Philip* very punctually; but on his return home into *Bretagne*, he died at the City of *Angiers*, on the borders of his own country.

But to return. King *Edward* finding that his Entertainment of *Stranger Knights*, and the revival of King *Arthur*'s *Round Table*, was too general, and did not ſufficiently bind them to him: He reſolved upon a deſign more particular and ſelect, and ſuch as might oblige and tie thoſe whom he thought fit to make his Aſſociates, in a firm bond of Friendſhip and Honour.

And having given forth his own *Garter* for the ſignal of a battle that prov'd ſucceſsful (which with *Du Cheſne* [*Hiſt. Gen. d'Angl.* p. 670.] we conceive to be that of *Creſſy*, fought almoſt three years after his ſetting up the *Round Table* at *Windſor.*) He thence took occaſion of inſtituting this *Order*, and gave the *Garter* (aſſum'd by him for the ſymbol of Unity and Society) the Preheminence among the Enſigns of it; whence that ſelect number, whom he incorporated into a Fraternity, are frequently ſtiled *Equites aureæ Periſcelidis*, and vulgarly, *Knights of the Garter*.

And to make the bond and tye of love and friendſhip more cloſe and binding, the King cauſed thoſe who were (or ſhould be) of the *Order*, to be called *Fellows*, *Aſſociates*, *Colleagues*, *Brethren*, and *Knights-Companions*, and the *Order* itſelf a *Society*, *Fellowſhip*, *College of Knights*, and *Knights-Companionſhip*; and their Habit and Ornament to be all alike, as to Faſhion and Materials; and to no other end, but to repreſent how they ought to be united in all chances of Fortune, Co-partners both in Peace and War, aſſiſtant to one another in all ſerious and dangerous tranſactions, and through the whole courſe of their lives, faithful and friendly one towards another.

But

But beſides theſe authorities, we have met with ſome other teſtimonies, much to the ſame effect; namely, that this moſt Noble Order of the *Garter* was firſt inſtituted, 'to fortify the confidence of the King, the Kingdom, and Martial Virtue;' that is to ſay, 'to ſtrengthen the faith of the Subjects towards him, and for their greater ſecurity. [*Caii Antiq.*]

By this Symbol, ſays *Heylyn*, [Coſmogr.] he deſigned to bind the *Knights* or *Fellows* of it, ſeverally unto one another, and all of them jointly to himſelf, as Sovereign of the *Order*. And accordingly (ſaith *Speed* the Hiſtorian) this did not only ſerve as 'a vehement incentive to honour and martial virtue, but alſo a golden bond of unity and internal Society;' it being juſt, that thoſe whom equal virtue and fortitude of mind had joined together, no fortune ſhould ſeparate or eſtrange, by occaſion of any accident or difference.

In the Preface to the *Black Book* of the *Order*; by the *Garter*, the Knights-Companions "are admoniſh'd religiouſly, ſincerely, friendly, faithfully, and dextrouſly to go through whatſoever they undertake; but not to undertake or attempt any thing, contrary to the Oath and Statutes of the *Order*, neither to fruſtrate the rights of Peace and Friendſhip, vilify the law of Arms, or to proceed in any thing farther, than Faith or Compact, or the bond of Friendſhip will admit." And thus have ſeveral Authors ſymbolically deſcanted upon this and the other Enſigns of the *Order*.

'Tis here farther to be obſerv'd, that whereas King *Edward* III. had ſet on foot a Title to the Kingdom of *France*, and in right thereof aſſum'd its Arms, he, from the colour of them, [*Ex collect. W. Le Neve.*] cauſed the *Garter* of the *Order* to be made *Blue*, and the Circumſcription *Gold*. And it may, without any ſtraining, be inferr'd, from the Motto [Hont ſoit qui mal y penſe] that he retorted *Shame* and *Defiance* upon him, that ſhould dare to think ill of ſo juſt an Enterprize, as he had undertaken for the recovery of his lawful right to that Crown; and that the magnanimity of thoſe Knights, whom he had choſen into this *Order*, was ſuch, as would enable him to maintain that Quarrel, againſt all who durſt think ill of it. Conſonant to this, ſays Mr. *Aſhmole*, is the conjecture

jecture of *Harpsfield*, [Hist. Anglic.] that this Apothegme was designed to put the Knights-Companions in mind, 'not to admit any thing 'in the actions of their Lives, or among their Thoughts, unbeseeming themselves or their Honour;' Neither throughout the several *Statutes* and *Injunctions* of this *Institution*, is one word relating to any obligation or engagement on behalf of the Feminine Sex.

To lay aside then every idle report, the constant parent of falshood, it may with all probable assurance be ascertained, that from this revived seminary of the *Round Table* was reared this illustrious and most Noble *Order* of St. GEORGE, consisting of twenty-five *Knights* of approved Valour and Fidelity, under one *Leader*, the royal *Edward*, their great and victorious *Sovereign*, now in the height of Glory, by repeated Victories and Conquests over his Enemies; for in the third year, from the first meeting of these *Knights* at *Windsor*, *viz. August* 26, 1346, was fought the famous Battle of *Cressy*, between King *Edward* and *Philip* of *France*, wherein the *French* Army was entirely routed, and the flower of their Nobility, with *John* King of *Bohemia*, and *James* King of *Majorca*, slain in the Field; farther, on the 17th of *October*, in the same year, was also fought the no less famous Battle of *Nevill's Cross*, against the *Scots*, in which the *English* Army alike gained a compleat Victory, and *David* King of *Scotland* was taken Prisoner.

In the midst of these glorious Exploits, and as a reward for so great military Valour, did this heroic and warlike Prince first form and appoint this most Noble *Order* of *Knighthood*, commonly called the Order of the GARTER, that being the chief *Ensign* made use of in this *Institution*; not on account of any Female Regard, or solely from being the *Ensign* displayed, or *Watch-Word* given by King *Edward* at the Battle of *Cressy*, as has somewhat prevailed on the authority of *Du Chesne*, but rather as *a Tye or Band of Association in honour and military Virtue, to bind the* Knights-Companions *strictly to himself and each other, in friendship and true agreement, and as an Ensign or Badge of unity and combination, to promote the honour of God, and the glory and interest of their Prince and Sovereign.* Thus much does the *Time*, the *Persons*, and the Words of *Institution* warrant; and if the Foundation of the College of St. *George* at *Windsor*, and the Institution of this military *Order* of

Knighthood, at the ſame time and place by this Prince, be duly conſidered; it muſt be confeſſed that no ſlight occaſion, but the more noble cauſe of Religion and Virtue, firſt gave riſe in the mind of this religious and heroick Prince, to eſtabliſh ſo great Foundations to the *Glory of God*, and for the *Encouragement and Reward of true Valour and honourable Deeds*; and upon a ſtrict examination of what has been advanced by different Authors on this Subject, no other ſatisfactory account of this *Inſtitution* can be found, but only vain conjectures, and idle ſurmiſes, foreign to the purpoſe, and unſupported either by fact or reaſon.

And ſo exactly ſays Mr. *Aſhmole*, did the Founder ſute the whole Habit unto the ſignification of this princely *Enſign* of the *Garter*, that he ordained His own, and the *Knights Companions* Robes and Ornaments to be all alike, both for Materials and Faſhion; thereby intimating, *That they ought to conſerve brotherly love among themſelves:* And leſt at any time there ſhould fall out the leaſt breach of Amity, the great Collar of the *Order* (ordained to be of equal Weight, and compoſed of a like number of ſmall Links and Knots) was ſo made, *in witneſs of the like Bond of Faith, Peace, and Amity, ſtrictly to be obſerved among them.* In fine, all things relating to the *Order*, were ſo deſigned and appointed, *That every one might plainly perceive, how much theſe things tended to the maintaining of Amity and Concord: Ut omnia ad Amicitiam et Concordiam tendere nemo non intelligat*, Lib. Nig. *in proem.*

And now, according to *Fabian*, the *Statutes of Inſtitution*, and other Authorities we ſhall ſoon mention, *viz. Ann. Dom.* 1349. *Ann. Reg.* 23. did this Noble *Order* receive its compleat Settlement, by the eſtabliſhment of *Laws* and *Ordinances*, for the due and regular government of the Society; and King *Edward*, by his Heralds, proclaimed both at home and in foreign Countries, his royal purpoſe of holding a ſolemn Feſtival at *Windſor*, on *April* 23, the Anniverſary of St *George*, afore the military *Patron* of *England*, and now declared the peculiar *Patron* of this Noble *Order*; at which time in the Morning, King *Edward*, as *Sovereign*, and his twenty-five *Companions*, all cloathed in Gowns of Ruſſett, and Mantles of fine Woollen Cloth of blue Colour, powdered with *Garters*, each having the *Great Collar* of the *Order*, and a pair of long Cordans of blue Silk, fixed to the *Collar*, together with the reſt of the Habit

Habit of the *Order*, went in ſolemn proceſſion to the Chapel of St. *George*; where, after divine Service by *William Edindon*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, appointed *Prelate of the Order*, the ſeveral *Ceremonies* of Inſtallation were performed, and the *Sovereign* and noble *Companions* returned in like order to a magnificent Feaſt provided for them at the royal Expence: After this, for ſeveral days ſucceſſively, were alſo exhibited the martial Sports of *Tilting* and *Tournament*, with other *Feats of Arms*, proper to the place and occaſion, with great ſplendor and magnificence.

David King of *Scotland*, being at this time Priſoner in *England*, as is before-mentioned, was not only preſent at this Solemnity, but permitted to enoble himſelf by the uſe and exerciſe of Arms, and had a Harneſs provided for him at King *Edward*'s Charge, with a Pale of red Velvet, and beneath, a white Roſe embroidered thereon. The King of *England* alſo himſelf held a part in theſe ſolemn Juſts, having for his Deviſe a White Swan, Gorged *Or*, with this daring and inviting Motto, wrought upon his Surcoat and Shield,

Hay hay the Whyte Swan;
By God's Soul I am thy Man.

The ſame Liberty which was granted to the King of *Scots*, was alſo allowed to *Ralph* Earl of *Eu* and *Guiſnes*, and Conſtable of *France*, with the Earl of *Tancarville*, the Lord *Charles* of *Blois*, and many other both *French* and *Scotch* Captives; to whom the courteous King not only permitted the uſe of Arms upon this and other the like occaſions, but impartially awarded them the Prizes they deſerved: Particularly the Earl of *Eu* bare himſelf at this time with ſo much honour, that King *Edward* adjudged unto him that day's Prize, and ſoon after gave him leave upon Paroll to return into *France*, to negotiate about the redemption of himſelf and others his Countrymen, that were then alſo Priſoners here. But this favour of King *Edward*'s, thus graciouſly beſtowed on this worthy Perſonage, proved accidentally an occaſion of ſuch a mortal Jealouſy to the *French* King, that thereby he found, or made, a pretence to bereave him ſoon after of his Life: In the mean while the Fame of theſe frequent and notable Tournaments, held by ſo warlike a Prince, invited hither many gallant Knights from foreign

Parts; but eſpecially the young Noblemen of *Gaſcoign* came hither, as to the chiefeſt School of War, to practiſe themſelves in Feats of Arms: And during the Summer ſeaſon, both theſe, and others the Priſoners of both Nations, were allowed to follow the Court, and paſs their time with the King and his Nobles, in hunting, near *Salisbury* in *Wiltſhire*, and in ſeveral other the King's Foreſts. [*Barnes.*]

Such was the Foundation of this noble Order of the *Garter*, which hath now flouriſhed 400 years compleat, with ſuch diſtinguiſhed Glory, that the Princes of *Chriſtendom*, moſt celebrated for heroick Atchievements, have eagerly ſollicited an admittance into this Fraternity, as the greateſt acceſſion of Honour that could happen to them; and on the Plan and Oeconomy thereof, did erect ſeveral military Orders in their own Territories, which, ſays Mr. *Anſtis*, have made like Figures in compariſon with this, as Copies uſually bear to their Originals, or Colonies to their potent Mother Cities; tho' it is evident theſe derivative *Orders* would have ſhone with more Luſtre, if the great Maſters of them, had not ſuffered a deviation from the Precedent of the *Garter*, which hath never admitted any augmentation to the number of Companions deſigned in the original Statutes.

It may be expected we ſhould here ſet down the Names of this illuſtrious Society of Knights, and the *Statutes* and *Ordinances* made for their Rule and Government, but theſe are more proper to be referred to diſtinct Chapters; and we ſhall now rather proceed to make farther mention of this noble Foundation, by Extracts from the Preface to the *Black Book* of the *Order* * before often mention'd, whereby the inquiſitive Reader will be more fully inſtructed in many particulars before related in this Hiſtory, and in the nature and purport of this moſt noble and illuſtrious Inſtitution.

'EDWARD III. one of the moſt invincible Princes that ever ſat on the '*Engliſh* Throne, after the many glorious actions of his own reign, 'ſeriouſly conſidering and revolving within himſelf on the two chief 'Orna-

* The *Black Book* of the *Order* is an ancient MS. in *Latin* on Vellum, ſo named from its Cover being *Black Velvet*, wrote in the reign of King *Henry* VIII. It contains the *Regiſter*, or *Acts of the Order*, continued to the end of the reign of King *Edward* VI. and *Anno* 1724, was publiſhed, with an *Engliſh* Tranſlation by Mr. *Anſtis* ſen. the late worthy and induſtrious *King at Arms*.

'Ornaments of Kings, or rather Duties enjoined them by the Almighty, 'that is to ſay, a due and proper regulation of Knighthood, and con-'tinual improvement in military Atchievements, as a ſure and laſting 'defence to the Commonwealth, and what is principally neceſſary for 'it; and on which, as it were depends the other, which is a firm eſta-'bliſhment of Religion, highly tending to the glory and honour of 'God, and advantage of all and every Kingdom well and truly govern-'ed, reſolved at laſt to follow in this particular, the ſeveral Examples 'of his own and other flouriſhing Kingdoms, who at all times provided 'for the ſplendor and juſt magnificence of Knighthood, partly to pre-'ſerve the glory of their Anceſtors in good and laſting memory, and 'partly to encourage their Youth to imitate them and aim at true glory; 'wiſely following the examples of the Ancients, among whom for 'great and good actions, the Images and Statues of their Anceſtors 'were wont to be placed in their Houſes with great magnificence and 'glory, and ſometimes Crowns were put upon the Heads of the Sta-'tues, and in proceſs of time, other marks and diſtinctions of honour 'were publickly made uſe of, as the caſe required, and the honour, 'dignity, and degree of their Houſe and Family were diſtinguiſhed by 'their Bearings: That their Nobility and Youth encouraged by theſe 'honours ſhould aim at glory, and ſo improve the endowments both of 'Body and Mind, that having gone through the ſame labours and dif-'ficulties, they might at laſt attain to the like honour and glory. 'And it is no ſmall advantage to a Government, that ſuch encourage-'ments to virtue ſhould be laid before the noble and the brave, by 'which being fired, they might be wholly take up, and employed in 'actions becoming themſelves. — Hence comes it that they hang up 'the Banners of Noblemen as well living as dead, and ſplendidly fix 'them over their Monuments, to the end, that the Minds of Specta-'tors might be enflamed with true Nobility, Piety, and Virtue. '— To this purpoſe is it that Creſts, Helmets, Shields, Swords, Ban-'ners, and Arms hang up in St. *George*'s Church at *Windſor*; hence are 'thoſe laſting and beautiful Plates fixed up, to the intent that the ho-'nour and glory of their worthy Anceſtors and Predeceſſors ſhould ſo 'pleaſe the Minds of the ſpirited Youth, as earneſtly to endeavour by 'the ſame virtues, by the ſame great and good deeds to attain at laſt to 'the ſame honour. Hence the peculiar Ornaments of the moſt deſerv-

'ing

'ing Knights of this Order, the Robe of State, the Gold Chain and 'Garter are diligently, as they ought to be, preſerved at *Windſor*, and 'there, and in other places alſo, as the exigency of time requires, ſhewn 'on the Bodies of illuſtrious Men. Theſe things tend all to this end, 'that the approved magnanimity of their Seniors ſhould not want its 'due glory, and the enobled Youth might be encouraged to imitate 'them: And that when they beheld the honourable Enſigns of their 'Anceſtors, their Minds might be vehemently enflamed with Virtue. 'Nor has the appearance of theſe things ſo great an influence on them 'only, but even the memory of paſt actions begets a flame in the 'Breaſts of brave Men, which cannot be extinguiſhed till by their own 'glorious exploits, they ſhall equal, and come up to the fame and glory 'of thoſe who were before them. Theſe things are done for a peculiar 'reaſon by Chriſtians, *viz.* that there may be a proviſion for the ſal-'vation of the Souls of all who are departed this Life, but more par-'ticularly for thoſe of the Knights of this Order. The cauſe of 'creating which Order at firſt ſeems to be this, that (as we ſaid before) 'true nobility after long and many labours might not complain of its 'being deprived, through envy, of the honour it had deſerved: And 'that the ſprightlier and leſs governable Youth, might not be without a 'bright Example in virtuous Performances, which are renowned, glorious, 'and laſting.—Nor is *Windſor* improperly ſet apart for the worthy poſſeſ-'ſion and glory of this honour: A place upon every account extremely pro-'per, whether you conſider either the nature or art of the place. Nature 'has drawn a compaſs round it, no leſs convenient for its defence, than 'beautiful to the Eye. The Mount of a good height, and of hard 'Chalk, ſo that a foundation may be ſecurely laid there, the River '*Thames* flowing beneath it, abundantly enriched and beautified with 'ſhady Groves, fruitful Fields, and Meadows. Wherefore our Sove-'reigns adding equal art thereto, built a Tower thereon, ſo famous and 'truly royal, that (if our own Country-men, or even Foreigners them-'ſelves may be believed) neither this part of the Globe, nor even all '*Chriſtendom* can ſhew the like. This is the King's Caſtle, and proper 'Seat and Palace; here have they eſtabliſhed their own, and their 'Kingdom's glory; here have they taken care, that a healing Savour of 'Prayers ſhould be always offered for their Souls. And by how much 'the more famous and excellent they have been for their own Actions,

'the

'the greater and more unbounded love have each of them had for
'*Windſor*. *Arthur*, who for the excellency of his Actions, has been
'deſervedly noted and famous, and in whoſe reign, the Riches and
'Power of the *Britons* largely encreaſed, began that noble Tower, and
'there inſtituted (as they call it) his round Table. This was (if we
'may believe Authors) a Seat made of an extraordinary Wood, drawn
'round into a circle, and beautifully adorned, which *Arthur* had ſet
'apart for thoſe ſelect Knights, which he had choſen and united for
'himſelf; and was ſtill farther ennobled, by the conſecrating Hand of
'the then Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. Theſe were twenty-eight of the
'beſt Knights joined together: Which number does not differ much from
'that, which is now obſerved by this military Society, which ſoon after
'with equal glory and deſert came into the place of this. For in this Or-
'der are twenty-ſix, [*ſic orig.*] over which as Sovereign the King of
'*England* for the time being, always preſides. As from *Arthur* (to
'ſay nothing of his Predeceſſors, or trace back ſo long a ſeries of illu-
'ſtrious things) it is plain what regard was had to the military Affairs,
'and how curious they were in their Dreſs and Ornaments, tho' all did
'not proceed in the ſame Order and Glory. For *Arthur* who was won-
'derfully delighted with the Tilts and Tournaments of thoſe times,
'and a great lover of thoſe, who had given inſtances of their courage
'and ſkill in War, conſtituted ſelect Champions, who were deſervedly
'famous on theſe accounts, and joined them not only in familiarity one
'with another, but alſo with himſelf; on whoſe Wit, Courage, and
'Induſtry, if occaſion required, in any difficult and dangerous Under-
'taking he might ſafely rely. Theſe he ordered when they were either
'to banquet together, or take counſel about any buſineſs in War, to ſit
'together in a Circle, that ſo no envy might ariſe at one's being pre-
'ferred before other, but that being joined in Friendſhip, as they were
'in place and degree, no ill fortune ſhould ſeparate or alienate them
'from one another, whom an equal ſhare of virtue and courage had
'joined together. The place of their ſitting both our own Country-
'men and Strangers call King *Arthur*'s round Table, who very fre-
'quently mention the *Britiſh Arthur*, and deſervedly mention him as
'the firſt of the Chriſtians, who are reckoned amongſt thoſe nine
'Worthies, whoſe glory and memory is immortal.—But our invincible
'*Arthur* has the moſt deſerved applauſe, as being the firſt Founder and

'Erector

'Erector of that moſt illuſtrious Order of Knighthood, which has approved itſelf with ſuch merit and glory at *Windſor*; and other Kings following his example, have had a more favourable regard always to *Windſor*, and according to the luſtre and dignity of their own actions, have been more intent upon the celebrating and preſerving their memories in that Place: For *Henry* I. beſides the particular endowments of grace and nature, and his glorious Actions, having obtained a great and excellent Name, from the greatneſs and excellency of his Learning, thought he ſhould ſtill add to his glory, if to ſo beautiful a Caſtle, he ſhould add a College of Prieſts, whoſe whole labour ſhould be devoted to the worſhip of God, reading of the Scriptures, and praying for the Souls of himſelf, and the reſt who were dead. A happy omen, that tho' other Kings had done many and great things, yet the *Henries* ſhould finiſh and compleat always what was wanting. What a glorious Soul had the ſeventh of this Name, the moſt ſincere and religious King of all his Anceſtors: And without doubt, as providence did not permit *David* to build the Temple of God, but left it to be compleated by his Son *Solomon*; ſo *Henry* VII. left it to the Eighth to finiſh what he had ſo glorioufly begun. Nor are we here to paſs by *Richard* I. inferior to none of our Kings for his warlike Exploits, thoſe eſpecially which he carried on with ſo much ſucceſs againſt the *Turks* and *Hagarenes*; and was among his *Engliſhmen* the ſame almoſt, as *Arthur* was to his *Britons:* If we may give any credit to what our Hiſtorians relate, when he lay with his Army againſt *Cyprus* and *Acon*, and was wearied with the length of the Siege, which was carried on with a great deal of difficulty and danger, the holy Spirit inſpiring him (as 'tis thought) by means of an Apparition of St. *George*, it came into his mind to put on the Legs of ſome ſelect Knights, a Leather with a Buckle; being what they had then in readineſs; by which being mindful of their future glory, they might be ſtirred up to behave themſelves bravely and valiantly, ſo as to obtain the Victory; after the manner of the *Romans*, among whom that diverſity of Crowns, with which, for various cauſes, Soldiers were preſented and honoured, that as it were by theſe incitements, their ſluggiſhneſs being drove away, the bravery of their Mind, and ſtoutneſs of Heart might be raiſed, and ſhew itſelf with great luſtre. A *Corona Caſtrenſis*, or *Valeris* was decreed to him who ſhould firſt break into the Ene-

'my's

'my's Camp; a mural to him who firſt ſcaled the Walls of an Enemy's 'Town: A civick Crown was that which a Citizen preſented, as a 'proper Teſtimony of his having his Life preſerved, to him who had 'ſaved him in Battle. The *Corona Obſidionalis* was preſented by the 'beſieged, to him who freed and delivered them from the Siege; a 'naval Crown, adorned with the reſemblances of the Prows of Ships, 'was ordered for him who ſhould in a Sea Fight firſt board the Enemy; 'an Oval was that which was given to a General, when entering the 'City after a Victory without bloodſhed; a triumphal Crown of Lawrel, 'the greateſt ſignal of Joy and Victory, was given to him who was al-'lowed a Triumph. Theſe laſting teſtimonies of their great Valour 'and Conduct, wonderfully ſtirred up the courage of their Warriors 'minds, ſo that they all were encouraged to attempt any danger, and 'chearfully go thro' it with application and vigilance, for the obtain-'taining of theſe Honours which procured eternal Glory. Our glo-'rious *Richard* ſeems alſo to have made uſe of the like Counſels, when 'he tied this leathern Garter on the Legs of his Knights, to excite 'their already forward Minds to perfect the work they had taken in 'hand, and prevent their being deſpoiled of this ſo great glory: The 'leathern Garter which was then beſtowed, being to be ſucceeded by a 'richer and more ſplendid Enſign of Honour. In remembrance of 'which thing, after he had obtained many Victories, when he returned 'into his Country after a long abſence, he intended to found, eſtabliſh, 'and perfect that illuſtrious Order of St. *George*, on whoſe guardian 'protection the *Engliſh* ſo much rely: What he did not go through 'with, *Edward* accompliſhed, that third *Edward*, in all kind of piety, 'bravery, and conduct truly great and ſupreme, in the twenty-third 'year of his reign, after he had triumphed ſeveral times over the '*French* and *Scotch*: He bent his noble Mind to the worſhip of God '(to whom, as became a pious Prince, he aſcribed all his ſucceſs) and 'to the honouring of the ſoldiery, by whoſe faithful ſervices he was poſ-'ſeſſed of ſuch happineſs; and leaſt forgetful of the dead, he ſhould 'ſeem only to have care of the living, with great largeneſs and ſanctity, 'he provided alſo for the Souls of the departed. For this intent he 'found no place more commodious than *Windſor*, which was as it were 'originally deſtined for this Work; for this is the King's own proper 'Houſe, this is the ſeat of Princes: And as this Houſe is moſt fit for a

'kingly perſonage, ſo it has always been firſt made choice of. There, 'therefore, he began to repair, or rather re-edify, and more beautiful-'ly and ſtrongly rebuild the Caſtle; which, when he had done, he 'purpoſed to inſtitute an Order, in which the King of *England* ſhould 'preſide as Sovereign over twenty-ſix Knights, to which, he gave the 'Name of the blue Garter. Unto this alſo, to prevent any bad con-'ſtruction being put upon any thing not done with an ill deſign, and 'for a ſignal of their ſincerity and loyalty, he ordered a Motto in *French* 'Words to be wrought round the Garter, in letters of Gold, or ſome 'other coſtly manner; and to be wore over one of their Shoulders, or 'the Leg, and ſometimes on their Thumb. And he commanded the 'Knights to obſerve with ſolemn rites and juſt ceremonies, the annual 'Feſtival of St. *George*, and that chiefly at *Windſor*, to begin which 'Cuſtom, and perpetually to eſtabliſh it, the King called together the 'Princes, Dukes, Earls, Lords, and chief Knights of the Kingdom, 'and with a great deal of ſatisfaction, declared his mind in this Affair. 'At which they being all extremely pleaſed, received his royal Decla-'ration with great joy and applauſe: And beſides the advantages above-'mentioned, ſaw what a vaſt increaſe of Piety, Nobility, and Vertue 'would accrue from thence; how our Countrymen would the eaſier 'accord amongſt themſelves, and Foreigners likewiſe be joined in the 'ſame bond of peace and friendſhip with us. And that he might the 'ſooner and more firmly gain this end, he ſuited Veſts and Ornaments 'with Names proper for the Order, that every one might know, that 'all theſe things tended to Vertue, Friendſhip and Concord. For as 'many as are of this Order, are called *Fellows*, *Companions*, *Collegues*, '*Brothers*, and *Fellow-Soldiers*; and the Order itſelf was ealled a *So-'ciety*, a *Fellowſhip*, a *College of Knights*, and a *Brotherhood* Why 'were they *Fellows?* but that being ſharers in all fortune of Peace 'and War, they ſhould in every great and dangerous undertaking aſſiſt 'one another, and in every part of life remain firm and faithful Friends. 'They were called *Companions*, becauſe they did eat together, ſitting 'at one Table; or that when they were adviſing and conſulting for 'the benefit and welfare of the Kingdom, they accuſtomed alſo to ſit 'together at one Table. After this manner our Sovereign at firſt in-'ſtituted his Knights, that when they were called upon, either to eat 'or conſult together, they ſhould ſit at, or ſtand round the ſame

'Table

'Table together, following in this method, the example of the illuſ-
'trious Knights of the noble *Arthur*, who had before in the ſame
'manner ſat round one and the ſame Table. All which tends only to
'Unanimity and Concord; and that they who have no difference in
'Place and Honour, ſhould not be of a different opinion. They were
'called *Collegues*, *Brothers*, and *Fellow-Soldiers*, becauſe in every change
'of Fortune, and chance of War they ought all to be united in a
'*brotherly Love:* As two only, equal in Honour and Power. After
'which manner, Kings, Emperors, and Generaliſſimos, ſtanding as it
'were upon the ſame Level with their Soldiers, have joined themſelves
'to them by the ſame Name, that from thence they might have a
'greater encouragement to Virtue and Boldneſs. *O Companions, Com-*
'*panions!* ſays the *Trojan Æneas*; *Arthur* calls them *Copartners of his*
'*Proſperity and Adverſity*; and *Cæſar* in his *Commentaries* very often
'calls them *Fellow-Soldiers*, as many others which I ſhall not mention.
'But then this Equality is not to be encouraged, ſo as to produce In-
'juſtice. The Honour due to every one, is by no means to be denied
'him upon this Account, or is his Power to be leſſened, for it is always
'to be remembered, that this Society is alſo called an *Order*. Order
'is the diſpoſition of every thing in its proper Place, ſo that tho' there
'appear in Publick, a difference and diſtinction in Dignity, neverthe-
'leſs an equality of Affection, and brotherly Friendſhip is inwardly,
'and in private preſerved or cheriſhed. Apparel likewiſe, and Orna-
'ments by the Figures of them mean the ſame. For by that honour-
'able and orbicular Garter round one Leg, or on the Shoulder, the
'Knights were reminded, whatever they undertook to go thorough it
'with Piety, Sincerity and Friendſhip, Faithfulneſs and Dexterity:
'That they ſhould not undertake, or attempt any thing contrary to
'the Oath and Inſtitution of their Order, that they ſhould not make
'void the laws of Peace and Amity, or neglect and break in upon the
'Rights, which belong to the uſage of War. That they ſhould not
'ſtir a foot contrary to their Fidelity, or what union and band of
'Friendſhip required; and that one Friend ſhould not in the leaſt de-
'rogate from another. The Collar compoſed of theſe ſort of Buckles
'and Boſſes, precious with the Enſign of St. *George*, hanging in the
'midſt of their Breaſt, and put round the Necks of Noblemen, re-
'minds them of being bound together in the ſame bond of Fidelity,

'Peace and Friendſhip, that, as with a Chain, their affections might 'be linked together, and remain united, ſo as not to be ſeparated. 'The *George* hanging down upon the Breaſt, puts them in mind of 'him, and that, as he being their proper Saint, ſhewed himſelf a glo-'rious Soldier of Chriſt, and his Spouſe the Church, they alſo ſhould 'approve themſelves glorious Soldiers, and faithful aſſerters of *Chriſt*, 'the *Chriſtian* Religion, and their *Society*. The *Purple Robe*, or *Vel-'vet Mantle* bears the mark of private Majeſty, and properly ſignifies 'Preſence, and Bravery of Mind: Which ſhould be ſo great in theſe 'Men, that they ought rather to loſe their Blood, than ever ſhrink 'from the cauſe of God and their Sovereign: That they ſhould loſe 'their Lives, ſooner than be wanting in the defence of Virtue and 'Friendſhip. This is the particular ſignification of particular Robes; 'but the common Meaning of them all is, that the ſight of them 'might rekindle thoſe ſparks of Charity, which to the very great de-'triment and deſtruction of Mankind had been extinguiſhed. For this 'our illuſtrious King, and Sovereign of the Order he was about to found, 'having obſerved that formerly all *Chriſtendom* had been diſquieted, 'and agitated by open and bare-faced Seditions, and ſhamefully and 'traiterouſly drove againſt, and ſhattered upon the rocks of inteſtine 'Wars: And that it was now torn with Wounds from the ill will of 'private Factions, and envious deſigns of treacherous Diſſemblers; be-'gan to think what moſt preſent Remedy might be applied to raiſe it 'from its low and weak Condition, and to confirm, ſtrengthen, and 'preſerve it when reſtored to Vigour: And having long thought upon 'this, Heaven at laſt directed him to found this noble Order, and ſa-'cred Society: And having ſolemnly inſtituted and eſtabliſhed it in all 'its Grace and Glory, he dedicated it to the bleſſed Virgin, and *George* 'the Martyr; that their Images, on whoſe aſſiſtance *Engliſh* Warriors 'chiefly rely, ſhould be bore by them with Reſpect and Veneration in 'their Enſigns.—On this Account our *Edward* in the Chapel of St. '*George* at *Windſor* founded thirteen ſecular Canons, and as many Vi-'cars, mindful of the Salvation of his own Soul, and the Soul of others. 'Nor did he introduce bare Worſhip only, but with holy and ſuppliant '*David*, adapted it to proper inſtruments of Muſick, and a vocal 'Choir on each ſide, that this Symphony of Voices might agree with 'the Harmony which is above, while in the mean time the Soul

'by

'by these means might be rejoiced, enlivened, and exalted: To whom 'it was chiefly enjoyned to make particular commemoration of 'the Founders of this Order of Knighthood, and the Assistants and 'Members of this College. When *Edward* had thus plentifully and 'abundantly in this manner provided, as well for the Soul, as the Body, 'he bound by an Oath those Knights, whom at that time he admitted 'into the Order, and the familiarity of his presence, they putting their 'Seals to it, that they would take care to preserve, defend, and main-'tain the Statutes and Rules of their Order. After he had with great 'honour and piety finished this Work, he sent Heralds to the Emperor 'of *Alemain*, the Kingdom of *France*, *Scotland*, *Burgundy*, *Henault*, '*Flanders* and *Brabant*, that their Knights and Esquires, from all parts 'at their discretion, might come to the appointed Celebrity and Solemni-'ty to be held at *Windsor*: That all should be free for the space of fif-'teen days before, and after the celebration of the Feast of St. *George* 'then ensuing; to the intent that martial Trials, military Performances, 'publick and illustrious Exercises, Appearances, and Shews becoming 'and suiting the Place and Solemnity, should be presented and exhi-'bited. At this appearance was his excellent Queen splendidly arrayed 'with three hundred beautiful Ladies, eminent for the honour of their 'Birth, and the gracefulness and beauty of their Cloathing and Dress: 'For heretofore when Justs, Tournaments, Entertainments, and pub-'lick Shews were made, in which Men of Nobility and Valour shewed 'their Strength and Prowess; the Queen, Ladies, and other Women of 'illustrious Birth, with ancient Knights, and some chosen Heralds were 'wont to be, and as it was supposed they ought to be present as proper 'Judges, to see, discern, approve or disprove what might be done, to 'challenge, allot, by speech, nod, discourse, or otherwise to promote 'the matter in hand, to encourage and stir up Bravery by their words 'and looks.: Heralds were placed with, and joined to them, that they 'might be able to judge with the more skilfulness and exactness; and 'that the Heralds according to their duty and office, should understand 'that the weak and tender Sex was committed to their charge and pro-'tection, and that they were to defend Female Modesty from all indig-'nities, and guard them on all occasions from all injuries. About 'twenty years after, when on the Feast of St. *Stephen* he had put an end 'to his Wars, he on that account, and in honour of that Saint, began

'royally

'royally to build a Brother Chapel, as it were, to that at *Windſor*, near 'the Weſtern Monaſtery without *London*; but being prevented by 'Death, and (what is equally to be deplored) deprived of his Son, he 'left it to be finiſhed by his Grandſon *Richard* II. who ſucceeded him 'and perfected it. After him reigned *Henry* IV. His moſt renowned 'Son, who was fifth of that name ſucceeded him, and obtained never 'to be forgotten glory and honour among his People, for his moſt 'proſperous and happy ſucceſſes in War: He founded with a great deal 'of Religion and Piety two noble religious Houſes of *Syon* and *Char-* 'tereux at *Sheen*. He was the firſt who deſervedly wore an imperial 'Crown. His Son *Henry* VI. ſucceeded him, a Man godly, righteous, 'honeſt, fearing God and eſchewing Evil, juſt before God, walking in 'all his Commandments, and Judgments without any complaint.— '*Edward* IV. ſucceeded him, who mindful of the illuſtrious renown 'of his Anceſtors, turned his Eyes towards *Windſor*, that royal Seat of 'military honour; where by the ornament and grace of his own fre- 'quent Preſence, he confirmed and ſettled this knightly Order, increaſed 'the Allowance of the Canons Commons, augmented the Salaries of 'the Vicar, Prieſts, and ſecular Chanters, and enlarged the number of 'Choriſters, and gave them better Proviſion: And this he did to the 'end, that he who had left nothing unfiniſhed to the beautifying and 'gracing of this Order, might not want the memory of eternal Honour: 'For which reaſon he ordered his Body to be nobly interred there, 'having firſt taken care to bring thither the venerable Corps of King '*Henry* VI. to which the numerous Company of the faithful conti- 'nually reſorted, God calling them (as it was thought) by the Miracles 'which were worked there. He intended out of the Temple which 'King *Edward* III. had built, to have erected one much more ſpacious 'and auguſt, which the Knights of the Order who lived there afterwards 'would not ſuffer to remain unfiniſhed: Among whom, *Reginald Bray*, 'Privy-Councellor to the wiſe King *Henry* VII. being well affected (as 'it ſeems) to that Place, did not contribute the leaſt ſhare or part, as 'appears by the Monuments there. Moreover this *Edward* IV. who 'excellently copied after his Anceſtors, the Father and Son of the ſame 'Name, gave many valuable Grants and Monuments to *Windſor*. Af- 'ter theſe came the young King *Edward* V. and the intruder *Richard*.

'*Henry*

'*Henry* VII. moſt juſtly ſucceeded theſe, and was not, among the many 'noble and pious Acts of his time, forgetful of *Windſor*; but with great 'induſtry and application improved and promoted this military *Order*.'

In this manner does the *Preface* to this original *Regiſter of the Garter*, account for the Inſtitution of this Noble *Order*; and to this let it be added, that *Leland* the Antiquary, in his *Cygnea Cantio*, firſt publiſhed in the year 1545, and in the 9th Volume of the *Itinerary*, by Mr. *Hearne*, *Ann.* 1710, *ſeq.* * makes his *Swan* in her paſſage down the River *Thames*, ſay,

——— *tandem penetro impetu volucri*
Pontem Vindeleſoricum, *duarum*
Qui vel limina gentium coarctat.
Hîc alas cohibens meas, ocellos
Verto in ſideream quietus arcem.
Miratuſque loci ſitum nitentem
Et turres validas, ſacrumque templum,
Dulce exaudio cœlicumque melos:
Clari quale quidem canunt olores
Undis in mediis vagi Cayſtri.

This Quotation is mentioned for the ſake of the following *Commentary* by the ſame Author, who on this occaſion ſpeaks largely of *Windſor*, both in relation to the *Town*, the Chapel of St. *George*, as alſo on the peculiar Subject of this preſent Chapter, the *Order of the Garter*; for which reaſon it rather claims Place in this part of this *Hiſtory*, and in Mr. *Leland*'s own Words is as follows.

'VINDELESORA, oppidum antiquum, nobile, magnificum, et ſitu 'denique tam amœnum, ut cum alio quocunque jure optimo de 'palma contendat, quam et mihi vel in ipſo caſtri vertice, quo ſol 'ſplendidius plane nihil aſpicit, decentiſſime geſtare videtur. Vetus il-'lud oppidum, ne quis ignoret, aliquanto remotius ſtabat à caſtro, 'quam novum. Sed nec ejus nomen adhuc periit. Illud certe mihi 'mirum

* Mr. *Hearne*'s Edition of *Leland*'s *Itinerary* was reprinted at *Oxford*, *Anno* 1744, with the Addition of a General Index to the Work, and other conſiderable Improvements, for *J. Pote*.

'mirum videtur, quod, quum non paucis ab hinc ſeculis tanquam re-
'gia Saxonum ſedes re ipſa in magno ſteterit precio, cum aucupii, tum
'venationis titulo, tam rara de eo fiat mentio apud veteres hiſtoriæ ſcrip-
'tores. Didici à luculento quodam teſte Eadueardum regem, Ethelredi
'infortunati filium, Vindeleſoranum caſtrum celebraſſe. Ab eo tem-
'pore gloria loci perpetuo floruit. Nec quiſquam hinc regum fuit cu-
'jus non arriſerit oculis. Longum profecto eſſet hîc connumerare res
'ibi geſtas. Eadueardus ejus nominis ab imperio Nortomannorum in
'Britannia tertius, quem Gulielmus Pachendunus hiſtoriographus à lo-
'co natali Vindeleſoranum appellat, novo ſplendorem oppido addidit,
'idemque ita caſtri gloriam vel ad ipſa majeſtatis faſtigia extulit, ut
'omnibus facile ingenti admirationi eſſet. Jam victor jugum Gallorum
'et Scottorum duris cervicibus impoſuerat, et annus à Chriſto nato
'1364. defluxit. Ecce Princeps potentiſſimus, atque idem partis ſpo-
'liis ditiſſimus, animo ardebat, ut, edito opere aliquo illuſtri, magno,
'memorabili, denique ſe ſuumque nomen poſteritati, vel clariſſimum
'faceret. Senſerat ſitum caſtri Vindeleſorani, cujus alumnus erat, tam
'amœnum, quam quod maxime. Sed tempus, edax rerum, ſplendo-
'rem, juxta ac robur operis incredibile quantum vitiaverat. Edicto igi-
'tur convocat ingentem artificum numerum. Turres ac muros vetuſta-
'te fatiſcenteis dirui jubet, et, amplioribus circinatis ſpatiis, alta novi
'operis fundamenta jacienda curat, quibus poſtea faſtigia, omni maje-
'ſtatis genere elucentia, fuere ſuper-impoſita. Erat Gulielmus Perottus,
'nobilis Odoualli alumnus, à Vicano oppidulo Avoniæ auſtralis origi-
'nem ducens, vir rerum experientiſſimus in flagranti tunc temporis
'apud Eadueardum gratia, cui cura, et tanti operis moles commiſſa.
'Tandem curriculo paucorum annorum caſtrum regium ſumptibus infi-
'nitis ſupremam artificum manum accipit. Erat in caſtro vetus tem-
'plum religione ſacrum, et Divæ Mariæ, ut memini, dedicatum. Hîc
'inſtituerat Henricus Bellocleric us, rex Angliæ, quinque preſbyteros
'qui rem divinam curarent. Pietatem boni Principis optimus Princeps
'laudavit, ſecumque cogitare cœpit, quo titulo illuſtre opus illuſtrius
'redderet. Inito mature conſilio ſtatuit novi operis templum ſacrum
'D. Mariæ et Georgio martyri. Præſidem quoque ibidem, ac duode-
'cim Canonicos ex ea ſecta, quos Præbendarii vocant, inſtituit: utque
'collegii ſui ſplendor novo, et nitido, dignitatis calculo latius eluceret,
'nobiliſſimam conſcripſit ſocietatem Equitum, auream Periſceliden fi-

'niſtra

'niſtra tibia ferentium, cui hîc verſiculus Gallice inſcriptus erat: *Honi*
'*ſoit qui maly penſe.* Jam agebatur annus imperii Eadueardini 23. quum
'chorus viginti et ſex Equitum Periſceliden ferentium bonis avibus et
'læto omine deſignaretur. Rex demiſſis chlamydibus ex tenui et molli
'panno colores nunc roſeos, nunc violaceos, purpureos utroſque præ-
'ſcripſit. Interior pars chlamydis regiæ obducta ſindone alba, ſed byſ-
'ſina. Reliqui Equites ſacræ veſtis interioris ſinus pelliculis niveis,
'quas vulgo Armineos vocant, belle exornant. Præſidis chlamys nu-
'meroſa et collucente periſcelide ornatiſſima principiò exſtitit. Reli-
'quorum, ut quiſque titulo dignitatis enituit, ita et in talari veſte præ-
'ſcriptum periſcelidum numerum religioſe obſervabat. Cucullus etiam
'una cum prominula appendice olim egregio et capitis et colli
'ornamento cultui Equitum ſuperadditus. Acceſſit ad ſplendoris
'coronidem Periſcelis aurea gemmis adamantinis, veluti quibuſdam
'ſtellulis, interpolata, quod et Regium fuit. Ceteri autem tibiam læ-
'vam aurea tantum Periſcelide cingebant. Numerus Periſcelidum in
'veſte longa non comparet: unica nunc inſignis eſt. Color in veſte
'unus Violaceus reſtat. Hujus ſodalitii gloria ab eo tempore in immen-
'ſum uſque adeo excrevit, ut reges et Cæſares Periſcelidis famam decuſ-
'que ambitioſe expetiverint. Quærenti mihi ſæpiuſcule de Periſcelidis
'origine, relata ſunt incerta multa, uſque adeo, ut nondum apud me
'conſtituerim quid potiſſimum admittam. Longe præſtat ſilentio ori-
'ginem rei parum mihi conſtantis præterire, quam incerta pro certis
'pronunciare. Profecto veriſimile eſt præclarum fuiſſe aliquod facinus,
'quod nobiliſſimæ ſocietati primordia tam auguſta pepererit. Sunt qui
'Periſcelidem interpretentur teſſeram belli deſignare. Cinctura ſpecies
'ea eſt. Cincti milites ſua obibant munia. At quanta interim diſcinc-
'torum infamia? Exauctorati illi quidem erant. Sunt rurſus qui dicant
'Eadueardum ſigno Periſcelidis in ſortem dato hoſtem viciſſe. Sunt
'porro qui ex Periſcelidis circulo orbem virtutum apprime neceſſarium
'Principibus viris colligant. Eadueardus Quartus Plantageniſta victor
'collegium Periſcelidis mirum in modum fovebat, et prædiis, adaucto
'miniſtrorum numero, donabat. Neque hoc merito finem benevolen-
'tiæ impoſuit. Ad occidentem templi ab Eadueardo tertio conſtructi
'novum et ille erexit priori longe magnificentius: ſed imperfecto opere
'obiit. Reginaldus Braius Eques magni nominis tecto et faſtigiis novi
'templi, ut ego accepi, manum adhibuit. Quoties autem avidis hoc

'templum colluſtro oculis, toties mihi videor abſolutum elegantis ſtruc-
'turæ opus videre. Stabat adhuc vetus templum ab Eadueardo tertio
'poſitum: ſed quum Henricus Septimus rex ſui ſeculi Phœnix unicus
'memoria mortis tactus, locum ſepulturæ ſuæ aptum quæreret, diruto
'Eadueardino templo veteri illo, novum à fundamentis loco eodem con-
'ſtruxit, quod et hodie vacat. Mutaverat enim de ſepulchro ſententiam,
'ac alterum, miraculum orbis univerſi, Viſimonaſterii inchoavit. Illud
'non eſt ſilentio prætereundum, quod idem adjunxerit occidentali parti
'areæ ſuperioris, ubi maxime caſtrum nitet, novum et elegans quadra-
'tiſſimorum ſaxorum opus. Sed neque ejus filius Henricus Octavus flos
'regum, quotquot Britannia unquam vidit, minus de Vindeleſora eſt
'commeritus. Primus etenim regni ſui annis portam maximam, qua
'ingreſſus in primam caſtri aream, à fundamentis quadrato exſtruxit
'ſaxo. Sed quo me rapuit oratio?'

Theſe two accounts of this *Order* were both wrote in the reign of King *Henry* VIII. and as the firſt *Annals* of the *Order* have periſhed among the ruins of Antiquity, or more probably through neglect, or the diſorders of Government, during the unhappy Conteſts between the rival Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, they are to be eſteemed the moſt authentick accounts of this Inſtitution; and as they agree in moſt particulars, we ſhall not here enter into diſquiſitions and enquiries altogether uncertain, and which ſerve only to amuſe, not inſtruct the Reader.

Proceed we then after this large and double account of the *Inſtitution*, to the *Patrons* of this illuſtrious *Order*, under whoſe protection (according to the cuſtom of the Age) King *Edward* III. put himſelf and all the Knights-Companions, that the affairs of the *Order* might be defended, preſerved, and governed.

The *Firſt*, and chiefeſt which he elected, was the *Holy Trinity*, which in a more eſpecial manner was invocated to the aid and aſſiſtance of this *Order*.

Secondly, King *Edward* III. intitled peculiarly the bleſſed Virgin *Mary*, accounted then the general Mediatrix and Protectreſs of all Men.

Thirdly,

Thirdly, St. *George* of *Cappadocia*, a moſt choice Champion of Chriſt and famous Martyr, was alſo elected one of the Patrons to this *Order* by King *Edward* III. not ſo much as he was a Profeſſor of the Chriſtian Faith, or for that he was an armed Soldier or Knight of Chriſt, but ſo much the more becauſe in thoſe Wars, which were waged by the Chriſtians againſt the Infidels, he by ſeveral Appearances manifeſted his preſence as a moſt certain encourager and aſſiſtant to the Chriſtians; the relations whereof may be ſeen in Dr. *Heylin*'s Hiſtory, who hath laboriouſly and judiciouſly maintained the Hiſtory of this Saint, againſt thoſe that will not allow him a place in Heaven, or a being in the Church, In like manner the learned *Selden* hath avouched him to be the ſpecial Patron, Protector, Defender, and Advocate of this Realm of *England*; and has made it plainly appear in what veneration he hath been honoured abroad, eſpecially among the *Eaſtern* Nations. To whoſe corroborating Teſtimonies we ſhall add, that this title of Patron to our Nation, is given to St. *George* by the Founder of this *Order*, in a Patent granted to the *Dean* and *Canons* of the Chapel of St. *Stephen* at *Weſtminſter*, and St. *George* at *Windſor*, which diſchargeth them from payment of Tythes: *Beatus* Georgius *invictiſſimus Chriſti Athleta, cujus nomen et patrocinia* Gens Anglicana *veluti Patroni ſui ſingularis, in expeditione preſertim Militari invocat et implorat, inſtinctu divino ut credimus excitati.* Pat. de anno 25. E. 3. p. 2. m. 12.

King *Henry* VIII. in the preamble of the Statutes, ſet forth by him, calls him, *The bleſſed Martyr St.* George, *Patron of the right noble Realm of* England. Alſo, *Sanctus* Georgius *Martyr, qui totius Militiæ Anglicanæ Spiritualis eſt Patronus*, Regiſt. MS. Arundel. Arch. Cant. par. 1. fol. 53. art. 37. And tho' in general he is ſtiled the principal Patron of the Affairs of *Chriſtendom*, and a tutelar Guardian of military Men, yet among all Chriſtians of the *Engliſh* in particular; and for this reaſon the Founder of this *Order*, did make choice of this approved expert Captain and Patron; in particular reſpect of whom the Knights had the Title of *Equites Georgiani*, St. *George*'s Knights, and the *Order* itſelf called *Ordo Divi Sancti Georgii*, the *Order* of St. *George*.

It is remarkable that *Du Cheſne*, a noted *French* Hiſtorian, acknowledges it was by the ſpecial invocation of St. *George*, that King *Edward* III. gained the Battle of *Creſſy*, which afterwards bringing to his remembrance, *He founded*, ſays he, *a Chapel within the Caſtle of* Windſor. But if we may aſcend a ſtep higher, and give credit to *Harding*, it's recorded King *Arthur* paid St. *George* particular Honours, for he advanced his Picture in one of his Banners, which was about two hundred years after his Martyrdom, and very early for a Country ſo remote from *Cappadocia* to have him in reverence and eſteem.

Laſtly, The Founder added a fourth Patron, whoſe Name himſelf bore, *viz.* St. *Edward the Confeſſor*, his Predeceſſor, King of *England*; and we find he was wont to be invocated by this Founder, as well as St. *George*, in any great Difficulties and Streights. *Walſingham* gives an inſtance at the Skirmiſh of *Calais*, *A.D.* 1349. when King *Edward*, in great Anger and Grief, drew out his Sword, and moſt paſſionately cried out, *Ha* St. *Edward*, *Ha* St. *George*; which his Soldiers hearing, ran preſently to him, and ruſhing violently upon the Enemy, put many of them to the Sword. Theſe four Patrons we find recorded together in the preamble of the Foundation of *Windſor* College by King *Edward* III. tho' in the preamble to his Statutes of the *Order*, and to King *Henry* V. Statutes, St. *Edward the Confeſſor* is omitted; nevertheleſs he is enumerated with the reſt in the preamble to King *Henry* VIII's.

As a farther proof of the high eſteem paid to our Patron St. *George*, let it be noticed here, on the authority of the *Black Book*, that *Sigiſmund*, Emperor of *Almain*, on his being elected into this venerable *Order*, preſented the Heart of St. *George* to the invincible Monarch *Henry* V. which together with part of his Skull, was ſaid to be kept at *Windſor* with due veneration and honour; and how naturally does this bring to mind the credulity of former Ages, and inſtance how far the influence of Education and Cuſtom may prevail, even over great Princes, who could countenance ſuch idle Impoſitions: But this, among many others, is the bad effect of *Popiſh* Superſtition, and a blind ſubmiſſion to the deceits of Men principled in Craft and Cunning.

Other

Other Authors have treated largely on this ſubject, both with regard to the *Inſtitution* and *Patron* of this Noble *Order*, particularly the learned Dr. *Heylin*, in his *Hiſtory of St.* George; and the great *Selden*, in his *Titles of Honour*; Mr. *Barnes* alſo in his Hiſtory of *Edward* III. endeavours to prove the original of King *Arthur*'s *Round Table*, and conſequently of this *Order of the Garter*, from the *Samothracian Cabiri*, or Gods of the *Phœnicians*; but this we ſhall paſs over without farther notice, and conclude this Chapter in the Words of a modern Hiſtorian, according to whom, 'King *Edward* being engaged in a War with *France*, for the obtaining that Crown, in order to draw into *England* great multitudes of Foreigners, with whom he might negotiate either for their perſonal Service, or aids of Troops to aſſiſt him in that undertaking, ordered, during the Truce that then ſubſiſted between the two Crowns, publication to be made of a great Tournament to be held at *Windſor*; an expedient, ſays this Author, which could not fail of ſucceſs, becauſe it was entirely agreeable to the taſte of that Age. Accordingly many Perſons of diſtinction came over, to all of whom he gave an honourable Reception, careſſing them in ſuch a manner, that they could never ſufficiently admire his politeneſs, magnificence, and liberality. To render theſe Entertainments the more ſolemn, and to free himſelf alſo from the Ceremonies, to which the difference of rank and condition would have ſubjected him, he cauſed a circular Hall of Boards to be run up at *Windſor*, 200 feet in diameter. There it was that he feaſted all the Knights at one Table; which was called the *Round Table*, in memory of the great *Arthur*, who, as it is pretended, inſtituted an Order of Knighthood by that Name. Next year he cauſed a more ſolid Building to be erected, that he might continue yearly the ſame Diverſions. During that time he treated with theſe ſeveral Lords about the aids, wherewith each could furniſh him, in proportion to his Forces. His rival King *Philip* could not ſee without jealouſy, *Spaniards*, *Italians*, *Germans*, *Flemings*, and *Frenchmen* themſelves flock to *England* to aſſiſt at theſe Tournaments. He ſuſpected ſome hidden deſign in theſe Entertainments, and to break *Edward*'s Meaſures, cauſed the like to be publiſhed in his Dominions; which meeting with ſucceſs, proved a countermine to *Edward*'s main deſign, ſo that he did not long continue to keep up his *Round Table*. From thence, however, it is generally agreed, he took the firſt hint of inſtituting the *Order of the Garter*.

But

But as his purpoſe in erecting this *Order* was very different from that which had indueed him to revive *Arthur*'s *Round Table*, as he had in this no private views, no ambitious ſcheme of engaging ſuch as ſhould be admitted into this Fraternity to aſſiſt him in his Wars, he thought proper, in order to obviate the like Jealouſies and Suſpicion as had alarmed King *Philip*, to ſignify by his Motto the purity of his Intentions; and to retort ſhame upon all thoſe who ſhould put any malignant conſtruction upon his deſign in inſtituting this *Order*. This therefore I take to be the true meaning and import of the famous Motto, HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE. The not underſtanding the purport of which, gave riſe in all probability to that vulgar ſtory of the Counteſs of *Pembroke*'s Garter.' A modern Poet alſo on this ſubject thus expreſſes himſelf;

Nor thee, O Windſor, *ſhall I paſs unſung,*
Manſion of Princes, and fit haunt of Gods,
Who frequent ſhall deſert their bright abodes,
To view thy ſacred Walls with Trophies hung:
Thy Walls by Britiſh Arthur *firſt renown'd,*
The early Seat of chivalry and fame;
By EDWARD *now with deathleſs honour crown'd,*
Illuſtrious by his BIRTH, *his* GARTER, *and his* NAME!

Miſcel. Poems.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER XII.

The STATUTES of Inſtitution of the moſt Noble Order of the GARTER.

AD honorem Omnipotentis Dei, Sanctæ Mariæ Virginis glorioſæ, et Sancti GEORGII Martyris, Dominus noſter ſupremus *Edwardus* tertius Rex *Angliæ*, anno Regni ſui poſt Conqueſtum 23° ordinavit, ſtabilivit, et fundavit quandam *Societatem* ſive Ordinem Militarem, infra Caſtrum ſuum de *Windeſore*, in hunc modum: primò ſeipſum ſtatuit dictæ Societatis ſive Ordinis *Superiorem*, filium ſuum ſeniorem *Principem Walliæ*, *Ducem Lancaſtriæ*, *Comitem Warwici*, *Capitaneum de Buche*, *Comitem Staffordiæ*, *Comitem Sarum*, *Dominum de Mortimer*, *Dominum Johannem Liſle*, *Dominum Bartholomeum Burgherſh filium*, *Dominum Johannem de Beauchamp*, *Dominum de Bohun*, *Dominum Hugonem de Courtenay*, *Dominum Thomam de Hollande*, *Dominum Johannem de Grey*, *Dominum Richardum de Fitz Symond*, *Dominum Milonem de Stapulton*, *Dominum Thomam Wale*, *Dominum Hugonem de Wirterſlay*, *Dominum Nelelatum Loryng*, *Dominum Johannem Chandos*, *Dominum Jacobum D'Audeley*, *Dominum Otonem de Hollande*, *Dominum Henricum de Em*, *Dominum Sanchetum Dabrichecourt*, *et Dominum Walterum Pavely*.

I. Concordatum eſt quòd Rex Angliæ, qui pro tempore fuerit, in perpetuum erit *Superior* hujus Ordinis Sancti GEORGII, ſive Societatis *Garterii*.

II. Item concordatum eſt, quód nullus eligatur in Socium dicti Ordinis niſi generoſæ propaginis exiſtat, et miles, carens opprobrio; quoniam ignobiles aut reprobos Ordinis Inſtitutio non admittit.

III. Et XXVI. *Commilitones* et *Conſocii* hujus Ordinis prænominati deferent mantella et garteria apud dictum Caſtrum ordinata, quotiens ibidem præſentes fuerint, videlicet quâlibet vice quâ Capellam intrant Sancti GEORGII aut domum Capitularem, pro Capitulo celebrando, aut aliquid

quid ſtatuendo quod ad Ordinem pertinebit. Et ſimili modo incedent in vigilia Sancti GEORGII, per modum proceſſionis, proficiſcentes cum *Superiori* Ordinis, aut ſuo *Deputato*, de magnâ Camerâ Regiâ uſque ad Capellam, vel Domum Capitularem, et eâdem ſerie revertentur. Sedebunt itaque cum Mantellis et Garteriis in dictâ vigilia tempore cœnæ, tam illi qui cœnare volunt, quam etiam alii non cœnantes quouſque de magnâ Camerâ prædictâ conſuetum tempus fuerit ſeparandi. Sic etiam induti incedere debent in craſtino verſus dictam Capellam, et abinde revertentes, ac etiam tempore prandii et poſtea, quouſque *Superior*, aut ſuus *Deputatus* ſua Ordinis Inſignia depoſuerit. Sic etiam proficiſcentes ad ſecundas Veſperas et revertentes nec nec * tempore Cœnæ et poſtea ſicut in Vigilia induentur, quoad uſque *Superior* Ordinis tempus eſſe decrevit ſeparandi.

IV. Et ordinati ſunt 13 *Canonici* ſeculares, qui tempore Inſtitutionis ſuæ aut infra annum proximum teneantur ad Sacerdotium promoveri; ſic etiam 13 *Vicarii*, qui tempore admiſſionis ſuæ erunt Sacerdotes, aut ſaltem tempore proximæ Collationis Ordinum extunc ſequentis, celebraturi continuè pro animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum. Iſti autem prænominati *Canonici* præſentabuntur per fundatores *Ordinis* ſupra dictos, *viz.* quilibet fundatorum modernorum Cuſtodi Collegii ſuum Canonicum præſentabit. Ita tamen, quod ſi quis Canonicorum moriatur, nec ipſe qui eum ultimo præſentabat, nec quiſpiam alius Sociorum Garterii poſtea præſentabunt, ſed ſolus *Superior* Ordinis ad eundem Canonicatum extunc in ante pro perpetuo præſentabit. Et ſic eſt unanimiter concordatum de præſentationibus omnium aliorum Canonicorum ſolo † *Superior* Ordinis reſervandis.

V. Item concordatum eſt, quod prædicti *Canonici* habeant ſuam Mantellam de panno coloris purpurii, cum unâ circumferentiâ Armorum Sancti GEORGII.

VI. Item ordinatum eſt, quod 26 *Milites veterani*, non habentes unde vivant, ibidem ad honorem do § et beati Georgii competentem habebunt exhibitionem, continuè Deo in Orationibus ſervituri. Et de Electionibus eorum *Veteranorum* ordinatum eſt modo ſimili ſicut et de præſentationibus *Canonicorum* prædictorum, ſic quod *Veteranorum* Electiones quemadmodum *Canonicorum* præſentationes ſoli *Superiori* Ordinis reſervabuntur.

VII.

* *Forte* necnon. † Soli Superiori. § Dei.

VII. Item concordatum eſt, quod dicti *Milites veterani* habebunt ſua mantella de rubeo cum uno Scuto Armorum Sancti GEORGII carente tantum tamen Garterio.

VIII. Item concordatum eſt, quod ſi *Superior* hujus Ordinis, ſive Societatis, fortaſſis eſſe non poterit apud ſolemnizationem feſtivitatis Sancti GEORGII, Capitulum tenebitur, horâ terciarum ad ſolemnizandum feſtivitatem in Craſtino, ſumptibus *Superioris* Ordinis: Sed novas obſervancias aut Ordinationes non faciet *Deputatus* hujuſmodi: Corrigere tamen et reformare ſibi licebit tranſgreſſores Statutorum Ordinis quæ ſequuntur.

IX. Item ſingulis annis in vigiliâ Sancti GEORGII ſit una congregatio omnium conſociorum Ordinis Sancti GEORGII, apud dictum caſtrum de *Wyndeſore*, ſive ſint infra Regnum *Angliæ*, ſive extra, dum tamen illic commodè venire valeant, & ibidem debent apud ſervicium eccleſiaſticum intereſſe, & ſua mantella tempore celebrationis divinorum defferent ſeriatim in ſuis ſtallis exiſtentes. Et quilibet eorum habebit in Capella ſupra ſtallam ſuam galeam & enſem quæ in ſui memoriam & eccleſiæ tuicionem ibidem pro tempore vitæ ſuæ remanebunt, quemadmodum militaris Ordo nobilis hoc expoſcit. Sed in caſu quo feſtivitas Sancti GEORGII contigerit infra quindecim dies proximos poſt diem *Paſchæ*, ſit dicta feſtivitas Sancti GEORGII prorogata uſque ad illam diem dominicam quæ ſemper erit dies quintadecima poſt diem *Paſchæ*, ad finem quod quilibet ſociorum Ordinis ille valeat apud dictam Feſtivatatem rationabiliter convenire, non equitando per aliquem trium dierum proximò ſequentium diem *Paſchæ*.

X. Item quod conveniat in dictum locum in vigiliâ Sancti GEORGII horâ tertiâ, & ſi qui non veniant hujuſmodi tempore aſſignato † *ne* habeant excuſationem *Superiori* Ordinis aut ſuo *Deputato* acceptabilem, per *Superiorem* Ordinis & *Capitulum* taliter puniri debent, quòd propter hujuſmodi necligentiam, non intrabunt ad *Capitulum* illâ vice, ſed foris ad hoſtium expectabunt, nec vocem habebunt in aliquo quod in dicto *Capitulo* fieri ‖ contingere illâ vice. Et ſiqui ad veſperas ante Principium non veniant, ſua Stalla nullatenus tunc intrabunt, ſed in baſſo, ante Stallam ſuam, in conſueto loco *Ceroferariorum* ſe conſtituent, durantibus veſperis ſupradictis, ad quas non venerant tempeſtivè. Et pæna ſimilis ſtatuitur contrà non venientes ante inchoationem Miſſæ

† Nec. ‖ Contigerit.

ſolemnis aut veſperarum in craſtino. Et quiſquis eſt qui ad celebrationem feſtivitatis non veniat, non habens excuſationem *Superiori* Ordinis acceptabilem, ſibi præcipiatur nomine pœnæ quod Stallum ſuum non intravit feſtivitate proximâ tunc ſequente, ſed ſe tenebit ante & extra ſtallum, in loco quo ſupra tempore primarum veſperarum, & tempore proceſſionis in craſtino perante tres cruces proceſſionales tranſibit, & redeundo in Chorum ſtabit in loco baſſo quo ſupra toto tempore Miſſæ uſque ad *Offertoriam*, noviſſimè oblaturus. Et hujuſmodi pœnitentiis ſic peractis, incontinenti veniet ante ſtallum *Superioris* aut ſui *Deputati* ſuperinde veniam petiturus. Et deinde dictus *Superior* aut ſuus *Deputatus* eum ad Stallum ſuum & primæuum ſtatum reſtituet. Quod ſi à ſecundo feſto Sancti GEORGII anno proximo tunc ſequente abſque excuſatione *Superiori* acceptabili, aut ejus *Deputato*, denuo ſe abſentet exiſtens infra regnum *Angliæ*, extunc Stallum ſuum non intrabit, quoadusque infra dictam capellam apud Altare Sancti GEORGII unum Jocale obtulerit valoris xx. marcarum Monetæ *Anglicanæ*; Et extunc ſingulis annis inantea ipſam mulctam, donec reconciliatus fuerit, duplicabit.

XI. Item quod omnes *Conſocii* Ordinis, ubicunque locorum conſtituti, deferent Mantella ſua de blodio ſingulis annis, ab hora primarum veſperarum in vigilia Sancti GEORGII, uſque ad ſecundas veſperas in craſtino incluſivè, quemadmodum facturi eſſent, ſi cum *Superiori* Ordinis aut ſuo *Deputato* perſonalitèr intereſſent, toto tempore hujus feſtivitatis celebrandæ, dum tamen ſint in loco ubi gaudeant propria libertate.

XII. Item, concordatum eſt, quod ſi quis dictæ ſocietatis incedat publicè ſine *Garterio*, quantocius fuerit exinde ammonitus aut notatus, cuſtodi et Collegio ſolvet dimidiam marcam, ſicut alii ante ſolverunt qui in eadem culpa fuere conſtituti.

XIII. Item, concordatum eſt, quod, tempore *Offertorii* apud altam Miſſam, ſemper duo ex ſociis qui ſunt in ſtallis oppoſiti ſimul ad offerendum incedant. Et ſi ex eis quenquam contigerit abſentari, ſocius ſuus, qui ſibi deberet eſſe oppoſitus, ſolus et per ſe ad offerendum tranſibit. Et notandum quod *Superior* Ordinis tempore *Proceſſionis* in dicta capella tranſibit retro totam ſociorum commitivam.

XIV. Item, concordatum eſt, quod, in quolibet craſtino Sancti GEORGII, antequam ſocii mutuò ſeparentur aut recedant, celebretur una miſſa *de Requie*, pro animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum, et quod

quod tota ſocietas ſit tunc ibidem integraliter, ſi non fuerit eorum aliquis rationabiliter præpeditus, vel ſi non habeat licentiam *Superioris* Ordinis aut ſui *Deputati*, antequam ab illic recedat.

XV. Item, concordatum eſt, quod quilibet ſociorum dimittet ibidem ſuam clamidem, pro acceſſibus hujuſmodi repentinis, et pro obſervandis præceptis et monitis ſalutaribus *Superioris* prædicti.

XVI. Item, conventum eſt, quod, ſi quenquam ex dicta ſocietate ſive ordine per dictum Caſtrum de *Wyndeſore* itinerare contigerit, pro honore loci intret, ſi commode poterit, nec ſit ex juxta et rationabili causâ præpeditus. Et quod antequam capellam ingrediatur, omnino clamide ſe induat, ita quod non niſi clamide indutus intret, et *Canonici* per tunc ibidem præſentes ſibi venient in obviam, et ipſum in capellam devotè conducent. Et ſi fortaſſis ipſum contigerit illic accedere horâ Miſſæ, expectet ad honorem Dei et Sancti GEORGII, et audiat ipſam Miſſam. Quod ſi poſt meridiem veniat, intret modo et forma expreſſatis, et tunc expectet donec *Canonici* ſemel dixerint Pſalmum *de Profundis*, pro animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum, et ibidem offerat, Pſalmo dicto. Siquis autem ex dicta ſocietate per medium villæ equitaverit et Capellam non intret et offerat veluti concordatum exiſtit, qualibet vice qua hoc non faciat pedeſter tranſeat, virtute Obedientiæ, unum militare verſus dictam capellam, et offeret unum denarium, ob honorem Sancti GEORGII.

XVII. Item, concordatum eſt, quod *Superior* Ordinis, incontinenti poſtquam mors alicujus *Sociorum* ſit ſibi cognita, faciat celebrari pro anima ipſius mortui Mille Miſſas, et quilibet *Rex* foraneus pro anima illius mortui faciet celebrari DCCC. *Princeps Walliæ* DCC. quilibet *Dux* DC. quilibet *Comes* CCC. quilibet *Baro* CC. et quilibet *Miles* Bacallarius C. Miſſas. Et ſi *Superior* Ordinis aut alius quiſpiam hoc fieri non faciat, infra unum quarterium anni poſtquam ſit certificatus de morte, numerum miſſarum in toto ad quas ab initio juxta ſtatus ſui conditionem tenebatur, duplicare, et ſi medietas anni ſic à retro ſit, etiam eodem modo duplicare debet, et ita de tempore in tempus uſque in finem anni, et ſi infra annum fieri non faciat, annos eodem modo duplicabit.

XVIII. Item, concordatum eſt, quod quoties aliquis *conſociorum* Ordinis fuerit ſublatus de medio, *Superior* Ordinis aut ſuus *Deputatus* certificato ſibi de merito faciat omnes *conſocios* exiſtentes infra regnum ſuum *Angliæ* qui accedere poterunt, per ſuas literas admoneri, quod, pro

eligendo novo *Conſocio*, coram eo conveniant, infra ſex ebdomadas poſtquam certificati fuerint de morte in loco ydoneo quem *Superior* ad hoc duxerit aſſignando. Quibus omnibus ſic congregatis, aut ſex eorum ad minus præter *Superiorem* aut ſuum *Deputatum*, quilibet eorum qui præſens in electione fuerit novem de ſufficientioribus, quos omni ignominiâ et opprobio crediderit expertes, ſive ſint de ſubditis *Superioris* Ordinis aut alii foranei, ſibi non ſubjecti, dum tamen partem dicto *Superiori* adverſantem non faveant aut defendant, nominabit, *viz.* tres *Comites* aut de ſtatu ſublimiori, tres *Barones*, et tres *Milites Bacallarios*, et iſtas denominationes ſcribet Principalis *Prælatus* Ordinis, ſcilicet Epiſcopus *Vintonienſis* qui pro tempore fuerit, et in ſuâ abſentiâ *Decanus* Collegii, vel *Regiſtrator*, et in * eos abſentibus antiquior *Recidentiarius* Collegii ſupradicti, et denominationes ſic factæ per omnes *Conſocios* aut ſex eorum ad minus ut præfertur, per eum qui eas ſcripſit, *Superiori* Ordinis aut ſuo *Deputato* monſtrabunt, qui de nominatis hujuſmodi eum præelegit et admittet cui major vocum pluralitas ſuffragatur, et quem ſibi ad honorem Ordinis et utilitatem Regni et Regis magis videbitur expedire. Et in caſu quo nullus ſociorum ad electionem veniat modo ſequenti, veniet puniendus ſaltem ſi non juſta de cauſa fuerit impeditus. Si tamen cauſam abſentiæ juſtam et probabilem allegaverit, per *Superiorem*, aut ſuum *Deputatum* debet approbari. Quod ſi cauſa abſentiæ reperta forſan fuerit minus juſta, et accitus ad electionem non veniat, ut præfertur, concordatum eſt, quod cuſtodi et Collegio, nomine pœnæ ſolvat unam marcam, et cum proximò fuerit in Capitulo ſedebit ante *Superiorem* Ordinis aut ſuum *Deputatum*, et totam ſocietatem, in medio Capituli ſuper terram, quouſque per *Superiorem* aut ſuum *Deputatum*, et ſocietatem fuerit reconciliatus.

XIX. Item, concordatum eſt, quod in caſu quo aliquis Militum dictæ ſocietatis *Garterii* moriatur, et in ejus locum alius eligatur, quantocius poſt electionem electus habebit *Garterium*, in ſignum quod eſt unus ſociorum *Garterii*, et habebit *Mantellum* ſibi pro ſuo habitu liberatum, quando in ſtallum ſuum inducetur, et non ante; et in caſu quo moriatur priuſquam fuerit inſtallatus, non nominabitur unus fundatorum ex quo non habet plenariam poſſeſſionem ſui ſtatus, ymmo habebit medietatem Miſſarum prædictarum, pro eo quod habuit liberatam *Garterii*, et penitus nichil magis. Et ſi talis electus non veniat ad dictum locum

* Eorum abſentia.

locum cum omni celeritate accommoda poſt receptionem *Garterii*, ut inſtalletur, et ſignater infra annum poſt ejus electionem, ſi ſit habitans infra regnum *Angliæ*, et non habeat excuſationem *Superiori* aut ſuo *Deputato* et ſocietati *Garterii* acceptabilem, electio de eo facta ſit prorſus irrita et inanis, et exinde *Superior* Ordinis aut ſuus *Deputatus*, unà cum ſocietate, ad novam electionem procedat. Et nec enſis nec galea alicujus electi quouſque, veniat infra Caſtrum ſupra ſtallum ſuum figentur, ſed exteriùs ante ſuum ſtallum; ad finem, quod ſi ipſe electus ad Caſtrum non veniat, ut præfertur, enſis ſuus et galea non indecenter erunt depoſita de ſublimi, ſed ut Militaris honor ſervet * illibatus, removebuntur extra chorum curialiter et honeſtè, et remanebunt extunc ad opus publicum et uſum Collegii ſupradicti.

XX. Item, concordatum eſt, quod omnes foranei qui in ſocietatem dicti Ordinis *Garterii* elligentur †, per *Superiorem* Ordinis de ſuâ electione certificentur, et *Garterium* atque *Mantellum* et *Statuta* Ordinis, ſub communi Sigillo, cum omni celeritate accommodâ ſumptibus tamen *Superioris* Ordinis, tranſmittantur; Et omnia ‖ certificentur foranei infra quatuor menſes continuos à tempore electionis de ſe factæ; Ad finem quod deliberare valeant ex tenore Statutorum, ſi electioni hujuſmodi voluerint conſentire. Et etiam quod omnes hujuſmodi foranei, ſic electi, cujuſcumque conditionis ſtatûs aut dignitatis exiſtant, infra ſpacium octo menſium poſt certificatam ſibi electionem per *Superiorem* Ordinis aut ſuum *Deputatum*, et receptionem *Garterii*, mittant unum *Procuratorem* ſufficientem, ſecundum quod ſtatui electi hujuſmodi videbitur convenire; proviſo tamen quod *Procurator* hujuſmodi, inſtallandus in locum ſuum, ſit *Miles*, expers omnis opprobrii, qui tempore ſui adventûs ex cauſa hujuſmodi ſecum deferet ex parte mittentis unum *Mantellum* Ordinis, de ſerico blodio, et etiam enſem et galeam, penes Collegium ipſum remanſura. Quod quidem *Mantellam* ponetur ſuper Brachium dextrum *Procuratoris* hujuſmodi, per *Superiorem* Ordinis aut ſuum *Deputatum*, tempore inſtallationis ſuæ ſupradictæ, et illud tenebit ſuper dictum brachium ſuum ad horas Canonicas proximas poſt inſtallationem accipiendam, nomine Domini ſive Magiſtri ſui ſupradicti. Dictus autem *Procurator* inſtallatus *Mantellum* hujuſmodi poſtea non portabit, nec debet *Capitulum* intrare, nec ibidem vocem habere, virtute cujuſcumque poteſtatis ſibi attributæ. Et ſciendum eſt quod hujuſmodi

* Servetur. † Elegentur. ‖ Omnino.

juſmodi favor inſtallationis per *Procuratorem* ſolis foraneis exhibetur, qui quidem non poterunt hâc de causâ perſonaliter advenire, ad finem quod ſint participes Miſſarum et devotarum Orationum Ordinis, quarum mediate * carerent, ſi inſtallati non eſſent antequam morerentur.

XXI. Item, concordatum eſt, quod ſi aliquis *Comes*, *Baro*, aut *Miles Bacallarius* dicti Ordinis decedat; Ipſe qui ſucceſſurus eſt in locum ſuum, ſive ſit *Comes*, ſive *Baro*, aut *Miles Bacallarius*, tenebit idem ſtallum quod tenuit ſuus Prædeceſſor, cujuſcunque fuerit dignitatis, nec ullus eligendus hanc ſeriem mutabit, præter Principem *Valliæ*, qui ſemper tenebit ſtallum ex oppoſito *Superiori* Ordinis, poſtquam fuerit electus, ita quod ex caſu *Comes* occupare poteſt ſtallum *Militis*, et è contrà. Et iſtud eſt Ordinatum, ut ſciatur qui fuerint *Primævi Fundatores Ordinis*.

XXII. Item, concordatum eſt, quod quilibet *Sociorum* Ordinis, primo tempore ſui ingreſſus, dabit aliquid certum, ſecundum eminentiam ſui ſtatûs, in ſuſtentationem *Canonicorum* et pauperum *Veteranorum Militum*, ibidem commorantium, ac etiam in augmentum elimoſinarum, quæ inibi perpetuò ordinantur; ſcilicet *Superior* Ordinis xl marcas. *Rex foraneus* xx libras; *Princeps Walliæ* xx marcas; quilibet *Dux* x libras; quilibet *Comes* x marcas; quilibet *Baro* c ſolidos, et quilibet *Miles Bacallarius* v marcas. Et iſta donaria pia ſunt ideo conſtituta, ut ingrediens hunc Ordinem Militarem per hoc dignius optineat nomen, titulum, et privilegium unius fundatorum. Dignum enim et conveniens arbitratur, ut qui aggregatur numero Fundatorum § aliquid hujus rei ſe nominis in tutu largiatur. Et quouſque ſummæ hujuſmodi pecuniarum per quemlibet juxta diviſionem iſtam in primo ejus † intractatu ſint ſolutæ, nec galea nec enſis ingredientis hujuſmodi ſupra ſtallum figentur. Et eſt ſciendum quod *Superior* Ordinis tenebitur ſolvere pro ſumptibus introitus cujuſlibet *Extranei* qui eligetur, tempore inſtallationis ſuorum *Procuratorum*.

XXIII. Item, concordatum eſt, quod quamtocius quo aliquis ſocietatis ſive Ordinis hujus, ex primævis Fundatoribus moriatur, Scutum unum Armorum ſuorum factum de Metallo, et galea ſua, ſint fixa retro tergum in ſtallo ſuo. Et alii Fundatores qui poſteá ſuccedunt, habebunt ſcuta ſua et galeas modo conformi ſituata; ſubtus tamen aliqualiter primævos Fundatores. Sua etiam Scuta et galeæ non erunt || precie ita magno, ſicut primorum Fundatorum.

XXIV.

* Medietate. § Aliquid hujus rei ſeu nominis intuitu. † Introitu. || Precii ita magni.

XXIV. Item quod quilibet ingrediens promittat et juret perſonaliter, vel per *Procuratorem* ydoneum et ſufficientem, nomine ſuo inſtallandum, de bene et fideliter obſervando pro viribus ſtatuta Ordinis. Et advertendum eſt, quod nullus, per *Procuratorem* inſtallationem recipiet niſi duntaxat *Foranei*, qui ob hanc cauſam commodè accidere non poterint in perſonis.

XXV. Item, Concordatum eſt, quod in caſu quo *Superior* Ordinis ſit extra regnum ſuum *Angliæ* tempore Inſtallationis alicujus *Garterii*, vel forſan peragere non poterit perſonaliter, quæ tunc ſibi ex officio incumbunt, committere poſſit uni *Sociorum* ejuſdem Ordinis ſuas vices * ad plenarium in hac parte poteſtatem, ea perficiendi et exequendi, quæ, ſi præſens eſſet, ſuo proprio miniſterio pertinerent.

XXVI. Item, concordatum eſt, quod fiat commune *Sigillum*, quod erit in cuſtodia illius quem *Superior* Ordinis ad hoc voluerit aſſignare

XXVII. Item quod quilibet *Conſociorum* prædicti Ordinis de cetero habeant *Statuta* Ordinis, ſub communi *Sigillo* ſupra dicto. Et quod Originale Statutorum ſit cum eodem conſignatum, quod infra § theſauream dicti Collegii imperpetuum remanebit, et poſt mortem cujuſcunque *Conſocii* Ordinis ſupradicti teneantur ſui executores ipſa *Statuta* Ordinis Collegio remittere, et *Gardiano* Collegii liberare.

XXVIII. Item, concordatum eſt, quod nullus Militum Ordinis Sancti GEORGII & de ſocietate *Garterii* exeat Regnum *Angliæ*, abſque † ſitu & licencia dicti *Superioris*. Et eſt ideò concordatum, quod ſi aut aliqua expeditio Militaris contingat, aut aliquid aliud quod ad honorem Militarem cedere conſpicitur, *Superior* Ordinis, de ſua gratia, *Conſocios* Ordinis hujuſcemodi actibus militaribus ceteris quibuſcumque tenebitur anteferre.

XXIX. Item quod nullus *Sociorum* Ordinis contra alium *Conſocium* levet arma, niſi in guerra Domini ſui legei, vel in propria juſta querela. Et ſi contingat quod aliquis *Sociorum* Ordinis retineatur cum aliquo domino, aut alicujus domini partem teneat vel querelam, et pars adverſa poſteà fortè deſideret aliquem alium ſociorum Ordinis ad defenſionem ſuæ cauſæ contrariæ ſecum retinere: Nullus talis *Socius* ſecundariè deſideratus ad hoc conſenciat, ſed ſemetipſum teneatur excuſare pro eo quòd *Conſocius* ſuus primitus ex parte adverſa retentus fuerit vel armatus; et tenebitur propteria quilibet *Sociorum* Ordinis, quando cum aliquo

* Ac. § Theſaurum. † Scitu.

quo retinetur, excipere et paciſci, quod de omni ſervicio guerræ movendæ aut exercendæ abſolutus ſit penitus et quietus ſi et quatenus aliquis *Conſociorum* ſuorum ſocietatis *Garterii* ſit perantea cum adversâ parte retentus et ibidem armatus. Et ſi ipſe ſecundariè retentus non cognovit, * aliquis *Sociorum* ſuorum *Garterii* fuerat primitus ex parte adversâ retentus, vel armatus, quantocius hoc ad ejus noticiam devenerit, teneatur omne hujuſmodi Servicium penitùs relinquere, et ſeipſum totaliter excuſare.

XXX. Item, omnes licenciæ Commilitonibus dictæ Societatis concedendæ terras circuire volentibus, honoris adipiſcendi gratia, per exercitium actuum militarium, et etiam omnia alia ſcripta tam certificatoria quam præceptiva, quæ Ordinem || coſernere videbantur, per *Superiorem* Ordinis emanare debent, ſub communi *Sigillo*, quod remanebit in cuſtodio unius *Sociorum* Ordinis ad voluntatem *Superioris* prædicti. Et ſi ille qui *Sigillum* cuſtodit de preſencia *Superioris* ex cauſa rationabili ſe tranferat, dimittet ipſum *Sigillum* in cuſtodia alterius *Sociorum* ejuſdem Ordinis, præſentis tamen cum *Superiore*, quem idem *Superior* ad ipſius *Sigilli* cuſtodiam duxerit aſſignandum. Ita quod *Sigillum* commune nullo unquam tempore ſit de præſencia *Superioris* ablatum, quamdiu ipſe *Superior* fuerit infra Regnum ſuum *Angliæ*. Et ſimili modo in abſencia *Superioris* Ordinis cum prædicto *Sigillo* fieri faciet ſuus *Deputatus*.

XXXI. Item, concordatum eſt, ſi aliquis alius Miles dictæ Societatis ſive Ordinis, ductus devotionis ſpiritu deſideret apud dictum Caſtrum de *Windeſore* continuè trahere ſuam moram, pro neceſſariis vitæ ſuæ et ſua habitatione de proprio peculio faciat ordinari.

XXXII. Item, concordatum eſt, quod in caſu quo aliquis *Miles* qui non eſt dictæ ſocietatis *Garterii*, aut perſona alia quævis donare velit aliquod annum 10 *l.* aut amplius, dicto Collegio, ad participandum orationum ſuffragia ibidem fiendarum: Nomen Datoris hujuſmodi intitulabitur in Kalendari Benefactorum (ut *Canonici* et *Milites veterani* pro eo valeant imperpetuum) deprecari.

XXXIII. Item, concordatum eſt, quod ſi aliquis *Canonicorum* moriatur, et *Superior* Ordinis ſit extra Regnum ſuum *Angliæ*, *Gardianus* ſive *Cuſtos* Collegii, qui pro tempore fuerit, exinde mittet literas ſuas ad *Superiorem* Ordinis, et Superior quem velit ad eundem Canonicatum valeat præſentare. XXXIV.

* Quod Aliquis. || Concernere.

XXXIV. Item ſit unus *Regiſtrator* Ordinatus per *Superiorem* et ſocietatem Ordinis, qui inter cæteros de Collegio ſit ſcientior, et intereſſe debet in quolibet *Capitulo* Ordinis celebrando, ad regiſtrandum et inactitandum Electiones ſingulas, et nomina Electorum, punitiones inflictas, et punitionum cauſas, ad dictum Ordinem pertinentia, de Capitulo in Capitulum annuatim. Et ſit dictus *Regiſtrator* juratus in receptione ſui officii de fideliter regiſtrando, et quæ in Principio cujuſlibet Capituli in Vigiliâ Sancti GEORGII annuatim celebrandi, ſint omnia Regiſtrata anni præcedentis ibidem publicè lecta, coram *Superiore* et ſocietate Ordinis; Ad finem quod ſiquid ſit malè conceptum et correctione dignum, valeat in formam debitam reformari.

Beſides theſe Statutes made at the Inſtitution of the *Order*, there are two other Bodies or Exemplars eſtabliſh'd ſince; the one by King *Henry* V. the other by King *Henry* VIII. The former made the following Additions, cauſing them to be inſerted in their proper Places, *viz.* to

Article III. That the Knights ſhould make their Obeyſance in the Choir, firſt to the *Altar*, and next to the *Sovereign*.

VIII. That the *Deputy* ſhould elect, if the *Sovereign* (when Abroad) had not ſix Knights with him.

IX. That the Feaſt of St. *George* ſhould not be kept on St. *Mark*'s Day, *May*-Day, *&c.*

XII. That when a Knight ſhould ride, he might wear a *Blue Ribband* inſtead of his *Garter*.

XIV. That the order and manner of offering up the Atchievements of deceaſed *Knights*, ſhould be ſuch as is there preſcribed.

XX. That *Knights* abſent in the *Sovereign*'s ſervice, might be inſtall'd by *Deputy*.

XXXI. That the Soverign ſhould take a Signet of the *Order* abroad with him.

XXXIV. That no Charge ſhould be admitted upon the *College*, by the *Cuſtos* or *Canons*, without the *Sovereign*'s conſent.

Theſe Statutes of Inſtitution, with theſe Additions, were tranſlated into *French* by the ſaid King *Henry* V's order, and may be ſeen in that Language, together with other Exemplars of theſe Statutes, in Mr. *Aſhmole*'s Appendix.

King *Henry* VIII. did properly complete the Body of Statutes belonging to this *Order*; and to this purpoſe on St. *George*'s day, *Anno Regni ſui* 9, he ſummoned all the *Knights-Companions* to convene next year at the time of the Solemnity, about the abrogation of what tended to darken the honour of this *Order* (if any ſuch were) and for the advancement of what might promote the grandeur and luſtre of it. But theſe Reſolves came to no perfection till *May* 28, *Anno Regni ſui* 11, when he entered upon this Reformation with all magnificent Ceremony imaginable, for being accompanied with nineteen Knights-Companions of the *Order* proceeding in cavalcade to the Chapter-Houſe, and taking into conſideration their former Statutes, the Knights-Companions with all due reverence implor'd the Sovereign to reform and explain them as he ſhould think convenient, which he brought to a ſucceſsful Period, by the advice and conſent of the Society aſſembled: That done, all preſent entreated the Sovereign, kneeling, that where any of them had been peccant againſt the *Order*, he would pleaſe to remit, and iſſue out a general Pardon, which he granted and ratified in Chapter next day. This was a taſk of three years compleat before it roſe to perfection, *viz.* *April* 23, *Anno* 14, *Henry* VIII. for then the Sovereign, out of right ſingular Love, well-temper'd Zeal, and entire Affection to this moſt Noble *Order*, to the Eſtate of Chivalry, and the continuance and encreaſe thereof; as alſo at the humble requeſt and inſtant importunity of the then Knights-Companions, and by their advice, counſel, and conſent, did interpret and elucidate all the obſcurities, doubts, and ambiguities of the former Statutes and Ordinances, divers Affairs contained in many of them being explained and amended; he made likewiſe neceſſary additions; the original whereof in *Latin* being ſigned and ſealed, was commanded to be carefully laid up in the Treaſury of *Windſor* College, and entered in the *Black Book* of the *Order*, to remain as a Standard to ſucceeding times: Theſe being afterwards tranſlated into *Engliſh* by Sir *Thomas Wriotheſley*, then *Garter* King at *Arms*, have been delivered to all ſucceeding *Knights-Companions*, ſealed with the *Great Seal* of the *Order*, and are as follow.

The

The Statutes and Ordinances of the mooſt Noble Ordre of Saynt GEORGE, *named the* Gartier, *reformed, explained, declared, and renewed by the mooſt high, mooſt excellent, and mooſt puiſſant Prince* Henry VIII. *by the Grace of God Kyng of* England *and of* Fraunce, *Defenſor of the Faith, Lorde of* Irland, *&c.*

WHEREAS the mooſt famous, mooſt happieſt, and victorious Prince, *Edward*, the thirde of that Name, his noble Progenitour ſomtyme Kyng of *England* and of *Fraunce*, and Lorde of *Irland*, &c. To th'onnoure of Almighti God, and of the bleſſed and immaculate Virgyn *Marie*, and the bleſſid Martir Saynt GEORGE, Patron of the right noble Roialme of *England*; and of Saynt EDWARDE, King and Confeſſour; to the exaltation of the holy Faith Catholique ordeyned, eſtabliſhed, created, and founded, within the Caſtel of *Windeſore*, a company of twenty-ſix noble and worthi *Knyghtes*, for to be of the ſaid mooſt Noble Ordre of Saynt GEORGE, named the *Gartier*, and for the honorable continuance, augmentation, and interteyning of the ſame.

The ſaid mooſt victorious Kyng did devyſe and inſtitute divers honorable Eſtatuts, and laudable Ordinances for to be obſerved and kept by the cobrethern, and confreres Knyghtes and Compaynons of the ſaid mooſte Noble Ordre; among the which Eſtatutes been certeyne doubtis and ambiguities, which to be more playnly declared, interpreted, and extended, it is thought right neceſſary and expedient. And that certeyne other new Ordinances and Articles be to the ſaid Statutes added and adjoyned. Wherefore the ſaid mooſt excellent and victorious Prynce *Henry* VIII. Kynge of *England* and of *Fraunce*, Defenſor of the Faith, and Lord of *Irland*, and Soveragne of the ſaid mooſte Noble Ordre, and for the right ſingular love, good zeal, ardent and intier affection, that his royal Majeſtie hath and bearith to the ſaid mooſte Noble Ordre, and to the eſtate of Chivalrie and Knyghthod: And for the honorable contynuance and encreaſing of the ſame: And alſo at the humble requeſte and inſtante deſire of the Knyghts and Companyons of the ſaid Noble Ordre, and by their advyſe, counſel, and aſſent, the 23d day of *April*, in the year of Grace *M.D.* XXII. and of his mooſt noble reign the 8th [14th] yere, made interpretacion and declaracion of the

obſcurities, doubtis, and ambiguities of the ſaid Eſtatutes, Ordinances, Interpretacions, Declaracions, Reformacions, with their additions aforeſaid, after the trew intencion of them, ſhall be from hensforth obſerved, kept, and enſued, by the *Soverayne* and the *Knyghtes* Confreres and *Companyons* of the ſaid Noble Ordre, in manner and fourme ſollowyng.

I. Firſte, It is ordened and accorded, that the Kyng, and his Heires and Succeſſors Kyngs of *England*, ſhall be for evermore *Soveraynes* of the ſaid mooſt Noble Ordre, and amiable Companye of Saynt GEORGE, named the *Gartier*, to the which *Soverayne*, and to his Heires and Succeſſors ſhall apperteine the declaracion, ſolucion, determinacion, interpretacion, reformacion, and diſpoſicion of all Cauſes concernyng and towchyng any thyng of obſcuritie or dowbte conteyned in the Statutes of the ſaid mooſt Noble Ordre.

II. It is accorded that none ſhall be elect and choſen for to be *Felow* or *Companyon* of the ſaid mooſt Noble Ordre, excepte that he a Gentilman of blood, and that he be a Knyghte, and without reproche. And that the *Knyghtes* of the ſaid Noble Ordre from hensforth ſhall not name any Perſon in their Election to be *Felow* or *Companyon* of the ſaid Noble Ordre, in whome thei ſhall thynke or extiem in their conſcience to have ſpotte of reproche. And as towchyng the declaration of a Gentilman of blood, it is declared and determined, that he ſhall be deſcended of three decentis of Nobleſſe, that is to ſay, of Name and of Armes, both of his Father's ſide, and alſo of his Mother's ſide, and as towchyng or concernyng any maner of reproche, foraſmoche as there be diverſe and many ſundri poyntis of reproche, there ſhall be here declared but three poyntis of them oonly, as is declared in maner and fourme followyng.

The firſt poynt of reproche ys, that if any *Knyght* (as God defende) be convaynqued, or attaynted of errour againſt the Chriſten Faith Catholique, or had for any ſuche offence ſuffred any payne or punicion publique.

The ſecond poynt of reproche is, that if any *Knyght* (as God defende) had bene arrayned, convicted, or attaynted of High Treaſon.

They third poynt of reproche is, that if any *Knyght* departe, or flee away from batayle, or journei, beyng with his *Soverayne* Lord, his *Lieutenant* or *Deputie*, or other Capetayne, havyng the Kyng's power royal

royal and auctoritie; and whereas Banners, Eſtandatz, or Pennons have been diſplaied, and that thei preceded to fight, he that then reniouſly and cowardly flieth or departith away from thens, ought to be eſtiemed and judged to have reproche, and never worthi to be electe *Knyght*, or *Felow* of the ſaid *Company*. And if it fortune, that any *Knyght* of the ſaid *Company* (as God forbidde) do commyte any ſuche reproche, that then he ſhall be departed and diſgraded of the ſaid Ordre, at the nexte Chapiter enſuyng, if it ſoo ſhall pleaſe the *Soverayne* and the *Company*.

III. Item, that every yere, upon the vigill of Saynt GEORGE, that is to ſay, the 22d day of the moneth of *April*, on what day ſoever it fall on, and though no ſervice of Saynt GEORGE be celebrate or done, all the *Knyghtes* of the ſaid *Company*, beyng in any place or places of their liverties, in what places ſoever it be, ſhall be bounde for to were the hole Habit of the ſaid Ordre. That is to wit, *Robe*, *Mantell*, *Hudde*, and *Coller*, from the owre of the fyrſt Evenſonge at the owre of tierce, that is, at three of the Clocke at Afternone, untill the ſaid Evenſonge and other devine Service, Souper, and Voydance, be done and accompliſhed; And lykewyſe on the morrow, on Saynt GEORGE's day at *Mattens*, proceſſion, § *Maſs*, and the ſecond Evenſonge, and all the ſaid day, untyll that Souper and Voydance be done, as ys aforeſaid.

IV. Item, That if for any Cauſes, it ſhould pleaſe the ſaid *Soverayne* to proroge the ſaid Feaſt and Solemnytie of Saynt GEORGE, or that the ſaid Feaſt ſhould be prolonged and proroged, to another day, that all the *Knyghtes* of the ſaid Ordre, that ſhall be within the Realme of *Englande*, ſhall gyve their attendance the even and the day of Saynt GEORGE, on the parſon of the ſaid *Soverayne*, and ſhall fynde themſelffes in his company, in what place ſoever he be within the ſaid Realme of *England*: and they ſo gyveyng their attendance upon his ſaid Parſon, the ſaide even and day, ſhall obſerve and kepe the ſervyce of Saynt GEORGE, if the Ordenance and Commaundment of holye Church doth ſuffre and permit it. And if the Ordenaunce of the Church doth not permitt it, in this behalffe, they be bounde to tary with the *Soverayne*, and heare ſuch Service as ſhall be than limited and ordened bi the holy Churche to be done and celebrated the ſaid even and day by Saynt GEORGE, in obſervyng and kepyng, during the ſaid daies, of all other Cere-

§ Morning Service.

Cerimonies, aſwell in goyng to the Chapter upon the ſaid even, before Evenſong at afternone, and the ſaid day of Saynt GEORGE at afternone, before the laſte Evenſong: As alſo in weryng their hole Habit, and every *Knyght* being in his owne Stall, in kepyng the Devine Servyce from the tyme of the fyrſt Evenſong of the ſaid even, Matens, and * Maſſe, unto the laſt Evenſong of the ſaid day, and the morow after enſuing, before the † *Maſſe of Requiem*, thei ſhall take their Mantells, upon ſuche Gownes as ſhall pleaſe them, and ſhall enter into the Chapter, if there be any Election or other great Affaires, before the ſaid ‡ *Maſs of Requiem*, in uſyng ſuch Ceremonyes to this accuſtomed, as though they were preſent in the ſaid Caſtell of *Wyndeſore*. And in caſe that the ſaid *Soverayne* be come and entred into the ſaid Chapter, and that ſome of the ſaid Felows of the ſaid Order be not entred, or come with him and ſhulde tary behynde, in caſe they have not gyven and done dew attendance upon him, ſhall abide withoute the dores of the ſaid Chapiter, withoute entryng into it, duryng all the tyme that the ſaid *Soverayne* and other *Knyghtes* ſhall be in the ſaid Chapiter for that tyme. And if ſo be that any of the abovenamed *Knyghtes* come to late to the firſt Evenſong of the ſaid even, or *Mattens*, ‖ *Maſſe*, or laſte Evenſong, the ſaid day of Saynt GEORGE, he ſhall have for Penance, that duryng the time and ſpace of ſuche Devine Servyce, he ſhall knele or ſtande before his Stall, in the place of the Quereſters; and if he come not to gyve attendance upon the Parſon of the ſaid *Soverayne*, the ſaid even and day of Saynt GEORGE, as is aforeſaid; and that he have no Lycence or other reaſonable Excuſe, and that it be acceptable to the ſaid *Soverayne* for his abſence in this caſe; the ſaid *Knyght*, that ſoo ſhall have done, for his Penance, ſhall not come in his Stall at the next Feaſt enſuyng in the Preſence of the *Soverayne*, nor in his ſaid Stall in the ſaid College of *Wyndeſore*. And farthermore ſhall pay 10 *l.* for to be converted and beſtowed to the uſe of the Ornamentes of the ſaid College.

V. Item, If it chaunſed that any of the *Knyghtes* of the ſaid Ordre, by Leave or Lycence or otherwiſe, were in his Howſe or in other place, at his Libertie and Fraunchiſe, the ſaid even and day of Saynt GEORGE, he ſhall be bound to cauſe to be prepared a Capitall Stall, in the Church or Chappel, in the which he ſhall heare Devine Servyce.

In

* Divine Service. † Divine Service. ‡ Divine Service. ‖ Divine Service.

In the Capital Stall ſhall be ſett and elevated the Ordre of Saynt GEORGE, named the *Gartier*, beyng within a Garter; and his proper Arms within the Garter, alſo ſhall be ſett at a Stall, that ſhall be aſmoche in diſtance, after the proportion and quantite of the ſaid Church or Chappel, from the Stall of the ſaid *Sovrayne*, as is his Stall in the Caſtell of *Wyndeſore*, and ſhall were his ſaid Habit hole, and ſhall heare the devyne Service, ſuche as by the holy Church is ordeyned and limitted for the ſaid day, as well the firſt Evenſonge, *Mattens*, * *Maſs*, as the latter Evenſonge. In doyng by hym fyrſt reverence to the Aulter in the honor of God, and after to the Stall where is fixed or ſett up the Armes of the ſaid Order, as well and as often at hys comyng in as at hys goyng owte of the ſaid Church or Chappell, and alſo as often as he ſhall paſſe before the ſaid Armes; Allwey except the Emperours, Kynges, Princes, Electors, the which may in this caſe ſo ordeyne their Seates and Stalls as yt ſhall ſeme them beaſt, and at their pleaſure.

VI. Item, if yt were ſo that withoute any prorogacion the ſaid Feaſt and Solempnyte of Saynt GEORGE were kept and celebrated the ſaid day and even of Saynt GEORGE, in the ſaid Caſtell of *Windeſore*, and if it were not the pleaſure of the ſaid *Soverayne* for to be preſent, or that conveniently he may not be there in parſon, the ſaid Day and Feaſt, at his ſaid Caſtell of *Windeſore*, That in this caſe, in what place that his pleaſure ſhall be, beyng within this his Realme of *England*, his Majeſtie may appoynte and commaunde ſuche *Knyghtes* of the ſaid Ordre, as beſt ſhall ſeme hym, there for to kepe company and geve attendance upon the parſon, and to kepe all and lyke Ceremonyes as though they were at the ſaid Caſtell of *Windeſore*; and they doyng the thynges aboveſaid ſhall be excuſed for their abſence of the Feaſt of Saynt GEORGE holden at the ſaid Caſtell of *Wyndeſore* for that yere.

VII. Item, it it agreed, that if the *Soverayne* cannot be at the Saynt GEORGE's Feaſt, that he ſhall make his *Deputy*, by his Letters, for to kepe the Chapter upon Saynt GEORGE's Even, at the owre of tierce, the which is at three of the Clocke at Afternone, and on Saynt GEORGE's day for to kepe the ſaid Feaſt, at the coſtes of the ſaid *Soverayne*, for the ſpace aboveſaid, without any new Ordenance to be made,

* Divine Service.

made, havyng power to correcte and redreſſe all poyntes of the ſaid Chapter, as for then ſhall ſeme neceſſary.

VIII. Item, that every one on Saynt GEORGE's Even, that is to wit, the 22d day of *April*, a gatheryng togethere ſhall be made of all the *Knyghtes* of Saynt GEORGE within the Caſtell of *Windeſore*, that is to wit, of all them that ſhall be within this Realme of *England*, or withoute, that conveniently may come. And there they ſhall have the Service of Saynt GEORGE, and alſo ſhall were their hole Habit of the ſaid Ordre, duryng the ſaid Servyce, beyng ordinarily in theyre Stalls; and every of them ſhall have his Banner, Sworde, with his Helme, and Creſte above his Stall, the which duryng his lyff ſhall abyde in the ſaid Chappel, for his honor, and in ſigne and knowledge, that he beres them in defence of holy Churche, as the Ordre of Knighthood requireth. But in caſe that the ſaid Feaſt of Saynt GEORGE happen to fall within 15 days after the Feaſt of *Eaſter*, or upon any Fyſheday, or Faſting-day, then it ſhall be proroged and prolonged at the *Soverayne's* pleaſure, as above is ſaid, if ſo be that the day of the ſaid Feaſt be not aſſigned ne ordenyd to be kepte the 24th, 25th, 26th, nor the laſt day of *April*, nor upon the fowre firſt dayes of *May*, for by cauſe of the impediment or let of devyne Servyce ordenyd by holy Churche for the double Feaſts of Saynt *Marke*, *Philipp*, and *Jacob*, and the *invention of the Holy Croſs of* our Lord *Jeſu Chriſte*, nor at ſuche days as ſhall fall the *Aſſencion*, or the Feaſte of *Penthecoſte*, or any other Feaſte of ſolempnite, as is ordeyned in holy Churche, whereby the fyrſt or ſeconde Evenſonge by ſuch prorogacions might be letted and diſtorbed.

IX. Item, That all the *Knyghtes* of the ſaid Ordre ſhall come yerely in the ſaid place of the ſaid Caſtell of *Wyndeſore* on Saynt GEORGE's Even at the owre of tierce, the whiche is at three of the Clock at Afternoone, as it is abovesaid. And if thei come not at the tyme aſſigned without having a juſte and reaſonable Excuſe, that may be acceptable to the ſaid *Soverayne* or to his Deputie, or otherwyſe pardoned by the ſaid *Soverayne* of their Abſence by ſpecial Letters of Excuſe, in the whiche Letters theyr Names and Cauſes ſhall be wryten, or otherwyſe ſhall have their Penance after th' Ordenaunce and Agreement of the ſaid Chaptre. And the ſaid Ordenaunce is ſuche that they ſhall not entre into the Chapter for that tyme, but ſhall byde withoute the dore; and ſhall have no Voyce in any thynge that is done in the ſaid Chaptre, at

that

that tyme alonly. And if they come not to Evenſonge, before the begynnyng of the ſaid Evenſonge, they ſhall not enter into their Stalles, but ſhall byde below affore the ſaid Stallis in the Queriſters Places duryng the ſaid Evenſonge. And like Penance is ordened for them that come not to the * *high Maſſe* betyme and at Evenſonge on Sainte GEORGE's Day. And if there be any that come not to the Feaſte, and have not a reaſonable Excuſe towarde the *Soverayne* or his Deputye, as it is above declared, his Penance ſhall be that he ſhall not enter within his Stall the next Feaſte after, but ſhall byde below as it is ſaid at the firſt Evenſonge, and ſhall goo in the Proceſſion before all the † *three Croſſes*. And ſhall ſit below as affore is ſaid all the § *Maſs* tyme untyl the Offryng. And he ſhall offre laſte. And after his penance ſo done, incontinent he ſhall come before the *Soverayne*s Stall or his Deputie, and there he ſhall aſke pardon; and after that the *Soverayne* or his Deputie ſhall commaunde hym to go into his Stall in his fyrſt eſtate, and if he come at the ſecod Feaſte, and be dwellyng within the Realme, without having any excuſation alowable to the *Soverayne* or his Deputie, as is aboveſaid, he ſhall not entre in his Stall from thenſeforth, untyl the tyme that he have gyven and offered a Jewell unto Saynt GEORGE's Aultar within the ſaid Chappell, of the valew of xx Markes of Sylver of *Troye*, and fro thens forwarde he ſhall double every yere the penaltie, unto the tyme he be reconſciled.

X. Item, it is agreed, that if any *Knyght* of the ſaid Companye be founde in apperte withoute his Garter, that he pay anon after thar the chalenge bee made to hym by any of the five Officers of th' Ordre, or of the Warden of the ſaid College, a Marke of Mony. Excepte he be boted for to ryde, that then it ſhall ſuffice to were under his bote a blew Ribande of Sylke, in ſignyfying of the Garter, and alſo provided that no *Knyght* of the ſaid Ordre from hensforth do entre into the Chaptre without his Garter upon the payne aboveſaid. And whoſoever of the ſaid Officers or Warden ſhall make the fyrſt chalenge, ſhall have the penaltye for his labor.

XI. Item, it is agreed, that the *Knyghtes* of the Ordre of Saynt GEORGE, alwey and as often as they ſhall were theyr Mantels, they ſhall goo before there *Soverayne* every of them with his Felow, that is for aneynſt him, ordinarily as they be ſett in their Stalles: And if it

* Morning Service. † Queriſters. § Service.

ſhoulde happen that eny of them were not there preſent, his Felow for aneynſt hym ſhall goo alone. The which ordre ſhall be kepte and obſerved as well in goyng in proceſſion as ellis where in other places. But at the Offryng the *Soverayne* or his Deputie ſhall goo before all the Company, and the ordinarie Officers of the ſaid Ordre ſhall goo as thei have bene accuſtomed, when any Proceſſion ſhall be done in the Chapter, Chappell, or ellis where. And for the ordre of the ſaid *Knyghtes* for to ſitt at the Table, for to take their refeccion by it, at Diner or at Souper, they ſhall ſitt all along on one ſide after their Stalles, and not after their ſtate, except Children and Bretherne of Kinges, Princes, and Dukes that be Strangers, the which ſhall kepe their places and romes after their aſtate; and at their voiding and going out ſhall abide and goo in order ſo as thei ſat at the Table.

XII. Item, it is agreed, that every one of them, at the Caſtell of *Windeſore* on the morrow after the Feaſte of Saynt GEORGE, before the departyng of the Company, that the ſaid *Knyghtes*, upon ſuche Gownes as ſhall pleaſe them at the Chaptre Dore, ſhall take their Mantels and ſhall goo into the ſaid Chaptre, and after that ſhall goo and here a * *Maſs* of *Requiem*, the which ſhall be ſolempnely ſonge for the Souls of all the Felowes of the ſaid Ordre, which be departed and deceaſſed, and for all Chriſten Sowlles, and that all the Company be there preſent, without eny of them be lett bi a reaſonable cauſe, or have lyſence of the *Soverayne* or his Deputie before the departyng. And when it happens that for any cauſe of the voydyng of eny of the ſaid Felowſhip, there ſhall be certayne Banners, Swordis, Helmets, and Creſtes, the whiche ought to be offered up before the offeryng of eny Sylver; the ſaid Hachements ought to be offered, fyrſt the Banner, by two of the ſaid Felowſhip, ſuche as the *Soverayne* or his Deputie ſhall appoynte or name, and after that the Sworde ſhall be offered by two other, and likewiſe his Helmet and Creſt by two other *Knyghtes* of the ſaid Ordre, aſſigned by the *Soverayne* or his Deputie, and if any *Knyght* of the ſaid Ordre ſhuld deceaſe the yere afore, then every *Knyght* beyng in the ſaid Caſtell of *Wyndeſore*, at the ſaid ‖ *Maſs* of *Requiem*, ſhall offer a Taper armed with a little Scuchion of the Arms of the *Knyght* departed. And if there were more then one deceaſſed, that then be made for every of them a Scuchion of Arms and a grote ſett nye to the light of the Taper,

* Divine Service. ‖ Divine Service.

Taper, the which Scuchions and Tapers wall be made at the coſte and charge of the *Knyghtes* of the ſaid Ordre.

XIII. Item, it is agreed, that all Strangers, that ſhall be electe Fellows of the ſaid Ordre, ſhall be certifyed by Letters of the *Soverayne* of their Election. The which Letters of certification, with the Statutes of the ſaid Ordre, under the common Seal ſhall be ſente unto them at the coſte and charges of the ſaid *Soverayne*, in all diligence, and at the fardeſt thei ſhall be certifyed of this within foure moneths after the ſaid Election, to th' ende that the ſaid electe may advyſe them by the ſaid Statutes, if they will receyve the ſaid Ordre, or no. But if the ſaid *Soverayne* have greate and high lettes and buſynes, that then he may deferre the certification of the ſaid Election at his good pleaſure, unto tyme of opportunitie and convenient. After that the certification have byn delivered, and that the *Soverayne* ſhall be certifyed, that the ſaid Electe will receive the ſaid Ordre; then the *Soverayne* ſhall ſend unto the ſaid Electe, by his Ambaſſadours, his hole Habit, with the Garter and Coller. And that all ſuche Straungers, of what eſtate, dignytie, or condicion that thei be of, ſhall ſende within ſeven monethes after the reception of the ſaid Garter, Coller and Habit, and that he have certifyed the *Soverayne* to have reſeyved thoſe thyngs, a ſufficient Deputie or Attorney after th' aſtate of his Lorde and Maiſter, ſo be that he be a *Knyght* without reproche, to be ſtalled in his place, the which ſhall bryng with him a Mantell of blew Velvett of the Ordre of that which he ſhall ſend him, and alſo his Banner, Sworde, Helme, and Creſt, for to be and abide within the ſaid College duryng his lyff. And that the Mantell in the time that the ſaid Deputie or Attorney ſhall be ſtalled, by the ſaid *Soverayne* or his Deputie, put upon his right Arme for to holde the ſaid Mantell upon his Arme, and ſhall be accompanyed and ledde by two of the *Knyghtes* of the ſaid Ordre, from the Dore of the Chaptre unto the Stall, and there beyng ſhall make his Othe, and ſhall be ſtalled for and in the name of his ſaid Lorde and Maiſter, and the ſaid Mantell aboveſaid, the ſaid Attorney or Deputie ſhall bere it upon his right Arme during the devyne Service, beyng ſett in the Stall of his ſaid Maiſter and Lorde, without beryng of it at any time after. And to have no manner of voyce in the Chaptre, or to come in it, in th' abſence of him that hath ſent him. And if he ſend not his ſaid Attorney within ſeven monethes aboveſaid, without havyng a reaſonable excuſe

which ſhall be acceptable to the *Soverayne* or his Deputie, the Election ſhall be voyde of him. Except ſo be that the ſaid *Knyght* be lett and deſtorbed bi great affaires; then he may ſend his excuſe to the ſaid *Soverayne* or to his Deputie, within a moneth after, and aftet his excuſe is, as the *Soverayne* or his Deputie will allowe it or accepte it, that then the ſaid *Soverayne* or his Deputie may geve on to him foure moneths more of reſpite, and if he came not or ſent not his Attorney before that the time of the foure monethes be fyniſhed, that then in this caſe the Election ſhall be hole voyde from him for that time. And is is to be known, that this favoure is done and ſhewed to the Strangers, the which may not well come in their proper Parſons, that they myght be ſtalled by Attorneys. To th' end that they may be parte takers of the * *Maſſes*, and all the Prayers of the ſaid Ordre, for they ſhulde fayle of the half yf they were not ſtalled before their deathe. And likewiſe it is ordened for them that be new choſen and electe of the ſaid Ordre, beyng in the Kyngs Warres by his commaundement, for to enjoye of the benefytes of the ſaid Statutes, to that that ſhall appertayne all only to their ſtallacion.

XIV. Item, There is alſo ordened a Dean and Warden with 12 Canons Seculers, the which ſhall be Priſts at their entering in, or ells within a yere nexte foloſhyng; and alſo eight Petty-Canons, and 13 Vicars, alſo Preſtes at their entrying in, or ells at the gyvyng of the nexte Ordres, or at the furdeſt within a yere after their Preſentation. Alſo 13 Clerkes, and 13 Queriſters, for to ſyng and pray unto God for the proſperity of the *Soverayne* and all the *Knyghtes* of the ſaid Ordre lyvyng, and alſo for the Sowles of all the *Knyghtes* of the ſaid Ordre departed, and for all Cryſten Sowles, and the Preſentation of the ſaid Canons ſhall belonge allwey to the *Soverayne* of the ſaid Ordre. And the ſaid Canons when any *Knyghte* of the ſaid Ordre is there preſent, within the Quyer of the ſaid Chapell, ſhall ſitt in the lowermoſt Seates, where they may be wonte to ſitt at the Feaſtes of Saynt GEORGE. And in the abſence of the ſaid *Knyghtes* the ſaid Canons may ſitt in the high Seates next unto the Stalles of the ſaid *Knyghtes*.

XV. Item, There be ordenyd five Officers appertayning to the ſaid Order, That is to witt, Prelate, Chaunceler, Regiſter, and Kyng of Arms, named *Gartier*, and an Huyſher at Arms, named the *Blacke Rod*.

* Divine Service.

Rod. The which ſhall be receyved and ſworne to be of the Counceil of the ſaid Ordre, the Secrets with alſo their Chargies and Privileges ſhall expreſſely be declared in the Booke of the Ordenaunces of the ſaid Officers.

XVI. Item, It is alſo ordened, that 13 *Pore Knyghtes*, that have not wher withall to lyve, for to have in that Place their Lyvyng and Suſtentation conveniently, for their good Prayers in the honour of God and Saynt GEORGE, of the which the Chargies and Privileges hereafter ſhall be declared folowyng the Ordenaunces of the Officers, and of their Election is ordened as of the Preſentation of the Canons, ſo that alwey Election ſhall abyde to the ſaid *Soverayne*. And it is agreed, that the *Pore Knyghtes* ſhall have their Mantells of Scarlett, and a Scuchion of th' Armes of Saynt GEORGE without a Garter.

XVII. Item, It is agreed, that every *Knyght* of the ſaid Company ſhall leave his Mantell within the ſaid College, for any ſodayne Chaunſes that myght happen for to kepe, holde, and obſerve all ſuch Ordinaunces, Precepts, and Commaundements, whiche may be advyſed in Chaptre by the ſaid *Soverayne*. The whiche *Soverayne* by the Conſent and Agreement of ſix *Knyghtes* of the ſaid Ordre may, at all Times and Places, at his Pleaſure, ſummon and make to be kepte Chaptre, for all ſuch Cauſes, as it ſhall pleaſe to the ſaid *Soverayne* to name towching the ſaid Ordre.

XVIII. Item, It is agreed, That if it fortune, that any of the ſaid Company ſhould come within two myle of the Caſtell, that he ſhall go in, if he may, for the Honour of the place, if he be not buſyed or lett by ſome juſt Cauſe, and that he take his Mantle before he entre within the ſaid Chappell. And alſo that he entre not in, but he have his Mantle upon him. And the Canons there being preſent for that time ſhall come to receive him, and devotly ſhall bring him into the ſaid Chappell; and if it be in time of † *Maſſe*, he ſhall tary and heare *Maſſe* in the honour of God and of Saynt GEORGE; and if it be at Afternone, he ſhall come in in manner aboveſaid: And there ſhall be ſaid by the Canons *De Profundis*, for all Criſten Sowles, and there ſhall offer and retourn unto his Stalle. And if any of the ſaid Company ride thorowgh the Towne, and will not offer as it is agreed, that, upon his obedience for every time that he faileth, he ſhall go one myle on fote from the ſaid Chappell, unto the ſaid place, in honour of Saynt GEORGE; and alſo for every time that he ſhall ſo fayle, he ſhall give a Grote for

† Divine Service.

for his Offrynge. The which diſtaunce, for to come nygh unto the ſaid Caſtell, is two myles allonly and no more.

XIX. Item, It is accorded, the 32d yere of our Sovereigne Lorde Kyng *Henry* the Eight, by the grace of God Kyng of *England* and of *Fraunce*, Defenſor of the Faith, Lord of *Irland*, &c. upon Saynt GEORGE's Day, the 23d of *Aprill*, at a Chaptre holden at the Paleys of *Weſtminſter*, by the *Soverayne* and the Companions of the ſaid noble Ordre then there aſſembled; that as ſone as the deth of any of the Company of the ſaid Ordre ſhall be certeynly knowen, every of the reſt, being no Strangiers, ſhall accordyng to the rates of their Degrees hereafter ſpecified, immediately upon a demaunde to be made for the ſame by the Regiſter, and the Dean, or one of them, to be by one of them employed in Aulmes deeds, as in mendyng of High Ways, or ſuch other works of Charitie, as the King's Majeſtie from time to time ſhall lymite and appoynte, the ſeverall ſomes of money enſuing: Furſt the *Soverayne* 8 *l.* 6 *s.* 8 *d.* A Kyng of another Realme, 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* The Prince, 5 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.* A Duke, 5 *l.* A Marqueſs, 3 *l.* 15 *s.* An Erle, 50 *s.* A Viſconte, 41 *s.* 8 *d.* A Baron, 33 *s.* 4 *d.* A Bacheler Knight, 16 *s.* 8 *d.* Of all which ſomes thus to be receyvyd, the ſaid Dean and Regeſter, or eyther of them, ſhall yerely at the Chaptre preſent his Accompte to the Kings Majeſtie with his true and juſt Declaration of the diſburſyng agayne and defraying of the ſame. In that cauſe the Partie, whoſe Portion ſhall apere to be unpayde, ſhall in the Name of a Payne adde unto his former dutye another thirde Parte of the ſame, and ſo for every yere that he ſhall be behynde, to pay a threde parte more than he ſhuld paye, if he ſhuld ſatisfye his ordinary according to the rate before expreſſed. And if the Dean or Regiſter or any of them ſhall not at every ſuch Chapiter preſent the Certificate of the Receipts and Payments in fourme aforeſaid, whereby the ſame may apere to the *Soverayne* and Companions of the Order then preſent, or at the leeſt he in whome the defawlt ſhall reſt, ſhall in the name of a payne contente and paye immediatly, to be employed abowte like purpoſe as afore the ſome of 10 *l.* for every ſuch defaulte.

XX. Item, it is agreed, that if eny of the ſaid Companye die, that the *Soverayne* or his Deputie after that they ſhall have certification of his deth, ſhall be bounde for to ſend and gyve knowledge by their Letters to all the Felowſhip of the ſaid Ordre beyng within *England*, for to

to come and be with the ſaid *Soverayne* or his Deputie in what place ſoever it be, where it ſhall pleaſe hym to aſſigne convenyently within ſix wekys after the certification of the deth or deceaſe of the ſaid *Knyght*. The which allſoo aſſembled or at the leſt ſix with the *Soverayne* or his Deputie abovefaid, every of them that there ſhall be preſent come to the Election ſhall name nine of the worthieſt and ſufficient *Knyghtes* without reproffe that he ſhall knowe Subjectes to the ſaid *Soverayne* or others, ſo be that they holde no contrary partie or be agaynſt him; that is to witt, three Dukes, three Marqueſs, Erles, or of greater aſtate, three Barons, or Banerettis, and three Bachelers: The whiche denominations the chieff prelate of the ſaid Ordre ſhall wryte, that is to witt, the Byſhop of *Wyncheſter* for the time beyng, or in his abſence the Chaunceler, or the Dean or Regiſter or the mooſt auncient Recidencer of the ſaid College in their abſence, and the denominacion ſoo done by all, or ſix at the leeſt, by him that have written ſhall be ſhewed to the ſaid *Soverayne* or to his Deputie, that then ſhall choſe of them that be named, he that ſhall have the mooſt Voyces, and alſo he that the *Soverayne* ſhall exteme to be mooſt honorable to the ſaid Ordre, and mooſt profitable to his Crowne and to his Realme And if there be any *Knyght* of the ſaid Ordre that doth fayle for to come to the ſaid Election, if he be not lett by a juſt cauſe; and that the ſaid cauſe of his excuſe ſhewed under his Seal of Armes be founde by the *Soverayne* or his Depntie to be juſte and reaſonable, then his excuſe to be accepted and allowed, and that if his cauſe be not juſte, and that he come not to the Seremonies above named, it is agreed that he ſhall pay to the Warden of the College for to ſynge for him that is departed 20*s.* ſterling, and at his nexte comyng to the Chaptre, he ſhall be before the *Soverayne* or his Deputie and the Company, and ſhall knele upon the grounde in the myddes of the Chaptre, untyll the time that he be reconciled by the *Soverayne* or his Deputie, and the ſaid Company.

XXI. Item, it is agreed, that if any *Knyght* of the ſaid Company ſhulde departe, and another is choſen and electe, he ſhall have ſone after his Election the Garter, in ſignyfyeng that he ys one of the *Knyghtes* and Felowes of th' Ordre of the Garter, and his Robe and hode ſhall be delivered him in the Chaptre-howſe incontinently, after that his commiſſion hath bene red before the *Soverayne* or his Deputie, and the Company; and after that ſhall be led by two *Knyghtes* of the ſaid Ordre accom-

accompaned with the other Noble-men, and the Officers of the Ordre ſhall alſo be preſent, and his Mantell ſhall be borne before him by one of the *Knyghtes* of the ſaid Ordre, or by the Kyng at Armes of the Ordre. The which Mantell ſhall be delyvered to him for his Habit, after that he ſhall have made his Othe before his Stall and not before. And this done he ſhall retorne unto the Chaptre-howſe, where he ſhall reſeyve by the *Soverayne* or his Deputie, the Coler, and ſoo he ſhall have the full poſſeſſion of his Habit holely, except great Prynces Straungers, the which may receyve their Habit holely within the Chaptre-howſe, as it hath been uſed and accuſtomed in times paſt, for the ſhortenyng of time. And if he die before he have receyved his Habit, he ſhall not be named one of the Founders, ſeyng that he lacketh to have full poſſeſſion of his Aſtate. But he ſhall have the one half of the * *Maſſes* above-named, for the delyverance of the *Garter*, and none other thynge above it. And if he ſoo choſen come not in all good diligence after the recepcion of the ſaid Garter in the ſaid place for to be ſtalled, and in ſpecyally within the yere of his Election, if he be a *Knyght* dwellyng within the Realme, and hath none excuſe reaſonable, allowable, and acceptable to the ſaid *Soverayne* or to his Deputie, and the Company, then the Election ſhall bee voyde of him, and the *Soverayne* or his Deputie, and the Company ſhall goo and make another new Election, and neyther the Banner, the Sworde, nor the Helmet, nor Creſt of him ſo choſen be put upon his Stall within the Caſtell before his commyng; to th' ende that if he come not, his ſaid Hachementis, as Banner, Sworde, Helmet, be not taken down nor avaled, but honeſtly put out of the Quyer, and the reaſt of other thyngs ſhall abyde to the profitt and uſe of the ſaid Ordre.

XXII. Item, it is agreed, that if any of the Dukes, Marques, Erles, Vizcontes, Barons, Banerettis, or Bachelers die, that he that ſhall come after, and ſuccede in his place and rome, be he Duke, Marques, Erle, Vizconte, Baron, Baneret, Bacheler, or any of the Aſtates abovenamed, he ſhall have the ſelffe ſame Stall that his Predeceſſor had, and ſhall not chaunge it without he have eſpeciall Lycenſe or Warrant of the ſaid *Soverayne*, allweyes all Emperours, Kyngs, and Prynces be excepted, the which ſhall kepe and holde theyr Stalls after theyr Aſtate, and very nexte unto the *Soverayne*. And then by thys meane a Duke ſhall

* Divine Service.

ſhall take the Stall of a Bacheler, and a Bacheler the Stall of a Duke, in ſigne and knowlege of the fyrſt Founders.

XXIII. Item, if there be eny Place or Stall voyde, the *Soverayne* at his pleaſure may advance and tranſlate, by his ſpeciall licenſe, any *Knyght* of the ſaid Company, in the ſaid Stall, ſo be it that it be more hyer then the Stall that he was in afore. Alſoe the *Soverayne* onys in his lyffe may, if it pleaſe him, make a general tranſlation of all the States at his pleaſure, excepte of Emperours, Kyngs, Prynces, and Dukes. The which allwey ſhall kepe ther Places and Stalls, if not that they be tranſlated in more hyer rome and Stall, in the which tranſlacion the long contynuance in th' Ordre, and the prayſes, worthynes, and merites of the *Knyghtes* ought to be conſidered and remembred. The which *Knyghtes* from hensforth in goyng and ſyttyng at all tymes, that they ſhall were their Mantells, and kepe their Places after the ordre of their Stalls, and not after their Aſtatis, as is aforeſaid.

XXIV. Item, it is agreed, that all the Felowis aboveſaid at their fyrſt commyng in ſhall gyve every of them a certayne ſomme, after their Aſtate, for the entertaynyng and mayntenance of the Canons and Poor *Knyghtes* dwellyng in the ſaid place, and for the Almes Dedes that is there perpetualli ordenyd, that is to wytt, the *Soverayne* 40 Markes, a ſtraunger Kyng 20*l.* the Prynce 20 Markes, every Duke 10*l.* every Marques 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* every Erle 10 Markes, every Vizcounte 5*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* every Baron and Baneret 5*l.* every Bacheler 5 Markes, and their Baners, Helmetts, Creſtis, and Swordis ſhall not be ſett over their Stalls, untyll the tyme that they have payed at their entryng the aforeſaid ſommes, every one after his Aſtate and Degree whereof he is. And it ys to witt that the *Soverayne* is bounde to pay for every Straunger that ſhall be choſen and electe, when he ſhall be ſtalled in his propre Parſon, or by procurement, or Attornay, and theſe gyftes be gieven to th' entent that every one of them that ſhall entre into th' Ordre be more worthy to have the name, title, and privilege, of one of the Founders of the ſaid Ordre.

XXV. Item, it is agreed, that every *Knyght* within the yere of his Stallation ſhall cauſe to be made a Scouchon of his Armes, and Hachementis in a plate of Metall ſuche as ſhall pleaſe him, and that it be ſurely ſett upon the backe of his Stall. And the other that ſhall come after ſhall have their Scochons and Hachements in like manner; but their

plates of Metall nor there Hachements ſhall not be ſoo large nor ſoo greatte as they of the firſt Founders were, excepte Straungers, which may uſe their plates and faſhions at their pleaſure.

XXVI. Item, it is agreed, that no *Knyght* choſen and electe for to be Felow of the ſaid Noble Ordre ſhall nott be ſtalled by Procurement or Attorney, except he be a Straunger, and may not well come hither in his propre Parſon for to be ſtalled, or other that is buſied withoute the Realme for the affaires of the *Soverayñe*, or by his commaundement and lycence as it is above declared.

XXVII. Item, that every *Knyght*, entryng in the ſaid Ordre, ſhall promes and ſwere faithfully to obſerve and kepe the poyntis and articles that here followeth, that is to witt, that to his trew powre he ſhall helpe, duryng his lyffe, and duryng the tyme that he ſhall be Felow of the ſaid Ordre, for to kepe, defende, and ſuſtayne the honor, quarrelles, rightes, and lordſhippes of the *Soverayne* of the ſaid Ordre.

Item, that with all his powre he ſhall enforce hymſelffe, and take payne honorably to entertayne and augment the ſaid Ordre. And if it happen him for to knowe any thynge that were ymagyned or procured to the contrarye of the defence and reſiſtence of this, with all his trew powre he ſhall put himſelf in more gretter endevorment.

Item, that well and trewly he ſhall accompliſhe and entertayne all the Statutes, Poyntis, and Ordynances of the ſaid Ordre, and of all this ſhall make a generall othe, all and ſo as though it were redde unto him from poynt to poynt, and article to article, and ſhall make the ſaid othe to the *Soverayne* of the ſaid Ordre or his Deputie, in ſweryng and promiſyng upon the holy Goſpellis for to kepe them and entertayne them, withowte any fraude or delacion. And upon this he ſhall towche the Boke and kyſſe the Croſſe.

Item, this done the ſaid *Knyght* ſoo choſen with dew reverence ſhall receyve the Garter, the which the *Soverayne* or his Deputie ſhall put it aboute his lyfte leg in ſaying theſe words, "Sir, the lovyng Company "of the Ordre of the Garter hathe receyed you theyr Brother, Lover, "and Felow, and in token and knowledge of this they gyve you and "preſent you this preſent Garter. The whiche God wyll that you re-"ceyve and were from hensforth to his praiſe and pleaſure, and to the "exaltacion and honor of the ſaid Noble Ordre, and of yourſelf."

XXVIII.

XXVIII. Item, it is agreed, that in caſe that the *Soverayne* be out of the Contre, to the whiche he cannot in propre Parſon do that ſhall appertayne to the Stallation, he may gyve power and auctorite, by his Letters of Commiſſion, to two of the Felows, or to dyverſe for to exerciſe it in his name.

XXIX. Item, it is agreed, that a common Seal, a Signet of the Armes of the Ordre, be made, the which ſhall reſt in the cuſtodi and kepyng of the Chanceler of th' Ordre, or of ſuche a *Knyght* and Felow of the ſaid Ordre, as ſhall pleaſe the *Soverayne* to name and aſſigne; and if he that ſhall have the Seales in kepyng or cuſtodi ſhulde departe or goo forth for any cauſe, 20 miles farre from the *Soverayne*, then he ſhall deliver the ſaid Seals to the *Soverayne*, or to ſuche *Knyght* of the Ordre, or to any other Parſon, that it ſhall pleaſe the ſaid *Soverayne* for to ordeyne and appoynte. To th' entent that at no tyme the ſaid Seales be oute of the preſence of the ſaid *Soverayne*, he beyng within his Realme. And if he be owte of his Realme, the Signet ſhall ſuffice for to ſeal all ſuche Actes and Wrytynges, touchyng the ſaid Ordre, that there may be concluded and made.

XXX. Item, It is agreed, that every Felow of the ſaid Ordre from hensforth ſhall have the Statutes of the ſaid Ordre, firſt collected and overſene by the Regiſter, and after that ſealed with the common Seal afforeſaid. And if the *Knyght* will have any Armes devyſed, or cognyſance made within the Boke of the Statuts, then the ſaid Boke ſhall be delyvered to the Kyng at Armes of th'Ordre, for trewly to ordayne of it as it ſhall appertayne. And the Original to be lykewyſe ſigned and ſealed, the which ſhall abyde in the Treaſory of the ſaid College for evermore.

XXXI. Item, It is agreed, that after the death of eny of the *Knyghtes* of the ſaid Company, his Executours ſhall be bounde for to ſende agayne, and to delyver the Statutes of the ſaid Ordre, within three monethes after, if ſo be that the Statutes hath been delivered unto hym by the *Soverayne*, or to his charge. The which Statutes ſhall be delivered again to the Warden or Regiſter of the ſaid College, or to one of the principall Officers for the tyme being.

XXXII. Item, It is agreed, That none of the *Knyghtes* of Saynt GEORGE, of the ſaid Companye of the Garter, ſhall not goo oute of the Contrey nor Dominion of the *Soverayne*, without havyng leave

and licence of the *Soverayane:* And therefore it is agreed, That if any Viage be made, or any other noble Acte appertayning to the Honor of Knyghthood, the ſaid *Soverayne*, of his grace, for the great love, favor, and confidence that he beares towarde the *Knyghtes* of the ſaid Ordre, will prefarre, advance, and preſent the ſaid Felowes and *Knyghtes* of th' Ordre of Saynt GEORGE before all other.

XXXIII. Item, That none of the *Knyghtes* of the ſaid Ordre ſhall not arme themſelves the one againſt the other, but in the Warres of his *Soverayne Lorde*, in his right and juſt Quarell, and if it ſhulde happen, that any of the ſaid Ordre were retayned with any Lorde, and holdyng his partie and quarell, and th' adverſari partie deſireth alſoo to have another Felowe of the ſaid Ordre with him: In this caſe, ſuche a *Knyght* and Felowe ſhall not be retayned, but may excuſe him from all ſuch thynges, becauſe his Felowe is armed agaynſt hym on the other ſyde, and was retayned before hym, and every *Knyght* of the ſaid Ordre ſhall be bounde to excepte when he ſhall be retained, that he may be holely dyſchargyd from his ſervyce of Warre, yf any of the Felowſhipp before hym retayned or holdyng the contrary and adverſari partie. And if he that is the ſecond retayned know that any of his Felowes be retayned before him, and armed with his adverſari partie, then he that is ſeconde retayned, at the fyrſt knowledge that he ſhall have thereof, ſhall be bounde to excuſe hym towarde his Maſter, and leave that quarell.

XXXIV. Item, That all the lycencis gyven to the *Knyghtes* of the ſaid Ordre, that goo oute of the Realme for to ſeke and obtayne Honor, and all Certifications, or ſendynge Letters and Writynges concernyng the ſaid Ordre, from hensforth, ſhall be ſealled with one of the Seales of the ſaid Otdre.

XXXV. Item, It is agreed, That if eny *Knyght* of the ſaid Ordre, for his Devocion, wyll dwell within the ſaid Caſtell contynually, there ſhall be ordenyd for him a dwellyng place convenient, by th' aſſignment of the *Soverayne*, and he of his proper goods and at his coſtes and chargies ſhall provyde for hys lyveyng.

XXXVI. Item, If any other *Knyght*, not beyng of the ſaid Ordre, hathe any wyll to dwelle there for his Devocion, there ſhall be ordened for him a dwelling place, after the wyll and pleaſure of the ſaid *Soverayne*, and with the conſentement of the ſaid Company.

XXXVII.

XXXVII. Item, it is ordened, that yf any *Knyght*, or other parſon, wylle gyve any Landes, Heritage, or Rentes, for to be participant of all the good Orayſons and Prayers that ſhall be ſaid in the ſayde place, alſo his name ſhall be regiſtered, and the Canons and *Pore Knyghts* ſhall pray perpetually unto God for hym, and alſo the ſaid Deane, Warden, and Canons of the ſaid College from hensforth ſhall not take any manner of charge upon the ſaid College, withoute the advyſe and conſentment of the ſayd *Soverayne*, or his Deputie, and the Felowſhip of the ſayd Ordre, in preſence, and by them concented and agreed in playne Chaptre.

XXXVIII. Item, For to have better knowledge of the *Knyghts* that ſhall be of the ſaid Ordre, the *Soverayne* of it willyth and ordeneth by the willes and conſentment of all the hole Company, that from hensforth, that every *Knyght* of the ſaid Ordre ſhall have and were apertly and openly a Coller of Golde about his necke, waying thirty ounces of *Troy* weyght and not above, the whiche Coller ſhall be made by pieces in faſhion of Garters, in the myddes of which Garters ſhall be a double Roſe, the one Roſe of red, and the other within white, and the other Roſe white, and the other Roſe within red, and at the ende of the ſaid Coller ſhall be put and faſten'd the Image of Saynt GEORGE. The which Coller the ſaid *Soverayne*, his Succeſſours, and amiable Company of the ſaid Ordre ſhall be bound to were, and in eſpeciall, in principall and ſolempne Feaſtes of the yere, and in other dayes of the yere ſhall be holden to were a ſmall Chayne of Gold with the Image of Saynt GEORGE depending at the ende of the ſaid Chayne, excepte in tyme of Warre, Sickenes, long Viage; then it ſhall ſuffice hym to were alonely a laſe of Sylke with the ſaid Image of Saynt GEORGE. And if the ſaid Coller have any need of reparacion, it may be put in the handes of the Goldeſmyth and workeman unto the tyme that it be repared, the whiche Coller alſo may not be made more richer with Stones or other thynges, reſerving the ſaid Image: The which may be garniſhed and enryched at the pleaſure of the ſaid *Knyght*: Alſo the ſaid Coller may not be ſolde, engaged, aliened, nor gyven, for any Nede, Cauſe, or Neceſſity whatſoever it be.

To theſe *Statutes of the Order*, in an ancient *MS.* heretofore belonging to *Henry Grey*, third Marquis of *Dorſet*, and Duke of *Suffolk*, was an

an addition to theſe Statutes of King *Henry* VIII. of a fourth *Point of Reproach*, tho' not entered in the Body of the *Statutes*, yet nevertheleſs the ſubſtance thereof appears to have been approved of in a Chapter held at *Windſor*, *Ann.* 8. *Henry* VIII. *Liber Nig.* p. 204.

The fourth Point of Reproach is, that if any *Knyght* of the *Order* from henceforth, by Prodigality or Ryot, wilfully and negligently miſpend, ſell, aliene, or do away his Patrimony or Livelihood, by reaſon whereof he ſhall not be able honourably to maintain himſelf and his Eſtate, in ſuch honourable manner, as may conſerve the honour of the ſaid *Order*, and of himſelf: In this caſe he ſhall be ſummoned by the Uſher of Arms of the *Order*, called the Black Rod, by commandment of the *Sovereign*, his *Lieutenant*, or *Deputy*, to appear before his Majeſty, or his Commiſſioners, and the *Knights* of the *Order*, at the next *Chapter* enſuing, there to be examined before the *Sovereign*, or his ſaid Commiſſioners, and the *Knights* and *Companions* of the ſaid *Order*; and if he be found in ſuch great default of Prodigality, inſolent Riot, or wilful Negligence, that then the *Sovereign*, with the advice of the Company of the ſaid *Order*, may deprive and degrade him of the ſaid *Order*, at the ſaid *Chapter*, if it be their pleaſure.

Theſe *Statutes* to this day have had no very great or conſiderable Alterations made in them, tho' often deſigned by the ſucceeding Princes; and Commiſſions frequently iſſued out for that purpoſe, by Queen *Elizabeth*, King *James* I. *Charles* I. and laſtly by *Charles* II. as is at large related by Mr. *Aſhmole*, but as nothing material was altered from theſe *Statutes* of King *Henry* VIII. no farther notice is here neceſſary.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER XIII.

Of the HABITS and ENSIGNS of this moſt Noble ORDER.

THE *Habit* and *Enſigns* of this moſt Noble *Order*, are moſt eminently diſtinguiſhable and magnificent, and conſiſt of theſe particulars, *viz.* the *Garter*, *Mantle*, *Surcoat*, *Hood*, *George*, and *Collar*. The four firſt were aſſigned by the Founder, and the two laſt by King *Henry* VIII.

And firſt, the Royal *Garter* juſtly challenges the preheminence, as being that, from which the *Order* itſelf received a Name and Title. It is the firſt part of the Habit preſented to foreign *Princes* and abſent *Knights*, and that wherewith they and all other elect *Knights* are firſt adorned; and of ſo great honour and grandeur in this Inſtitution, that by the bare inveſtiture with this noble Enſign, the *Knights* are reckoned and accounted *Companions* and *Fellows* of the greateſt military *Order* in the World.

Of what Materials this principal Enſign was at firſt made, does not ſo plainly appear; nor is it deſcribed by any, before *Polydore Virgil*, and he, but in general, as to the ornamental part of it, *viz.* that it was adorned with Gold and Precious Stones, and had a Buckle of Gold at the end, wherewith to faſten it about the Leg. In theſe later Ages this Enſign has been diſtinguiſhed in a very particular manner; the *Garter* ſent to *Guſtavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*, by King *Charles* I. exceeded all others, beſtowed by former Sovereigns, for richneſs and glory; each Letter of the Motto being compoſed of Diamonds, in number four hundred and eleven, according to an Inventory given in, by the Sovereign's command, to the Dean and Chapter of *Windſor*: The *Garter* alſo which that unfortunate Monarch wore on the laſt ſtage of Life,

Life, was compoſed alſo of Diamonds, to the number of four hundred and twelve.

This Enſign, the *Garter*, was at the Foundation of the *Order*, appointed to be worn on the left Leg, a little beneath the Knee, and ſo has the uſage in all time ſince continued. But the uſe of this Enſign is extended alſo to ſome other particulars, as well as being ornamental to the left Leg; namely it was (and that anciently alſo) made uſe of to incircle the Scutcheon of St. GEORGE's Arms, worn by the *Sovereign* and *Knights-Companions*, on the left Shoulder of their *Mantles*; who, within a ſhort time after, took it to ſurround each of their proper Coats of Arms; which uſage their Succeſſors, in this moſt Noble *Order*, have retained, as a peculiar Privilege; the like has been permitted to the *Prelate* and *Chancellor* of the *Garter*, their principal Officers.

King *Henry* VIII. was firſt of the *Sovereigns*, who introduced into his Great Seal, the Scutcheon of his Arms incirled within a *Garter*; as may be ſeen placed on either ſide of his Portraiture, ſitting in his royal Throne, in *Speed*'s Chronicle. Since his reign, all ſucceeding *Sovereigns* have borne their Arms within the *Garter*, not only in their Great and Privy Seals, but alſo in thoſe other belonging to their Courts of Juſtice; and generally in all things (except Coins) whereon the Scutcheon of their Arms have been ſince cut, carved, graved, painted, or wrought; in Imitation of whom, the *Knights-Companions* have done the like: However, as to Coins, there were *Anno* 21, *Car.* I. certain Half Crowns ſtamped in the Weſt of *England*, having the *Sovereign*'s Arms ſo encompaſs'd; and this was the firſt money, whereon the royal *Garter* appeared amongſt us. And his late Majeſty, King *Charles* II. intending the Augmentation of the Honour of this renowned *Order*, as in many other things, ſo in advancing the reputation of this noble *Enſign* by a more publick way, did cauſe the irradiated *Croſs* of St. GEORGE, encompaſs'd about with the royal *Garter*, to be ſtamped in the centre of his Silver Coin, made upon the alteration of it, *Anno* 14, *Car.* II.

We have ſeen *Gold Rings* caſt into the Figure of *Garters*; the Ground on the outſide enamelled with a deep Blue, through which the Golden Letters

Letters of the Motto appearing, ſet them off with an admirable beauty. And it ſeems, ſuch *Garter Rings* have been of antient uſe: For the Preface to the Black Book of the *Order*, takes notice not only of wearing the *Garter* on the Left Leg and Shoulder, but adds alſo the Thumb, *Interdum pollice geſtare*, by which we ſuppoſe is meant *Gold Rings*, made into the faſhion of *Garters*, and beſtowed by the new inſtalled *Knights* upon their Relations and Friends, to wear in Memorial of ſo great an Honour conferred upon them.

The next Habit or Enſign is the *Mantle*, and at firſt no other Robe was appointed for the Habit of this moſt noble *Order*, but only this upper Garment or *Mantle*; which, in the *Sovereign*, is diſtinguiſh'd from the *Knights-Companions*, only by a long Train. That which was made for the Founder againſt the firſt Feaſt of this *Order*, appears to have been made of fine Woollen Cloth. And 'tis not unlikely, the Founder made choice of Cloth for the Robes of the *Order* (rather than any richer Material) to the end He might give a Reputation to that our home bred and native Commodity; notwithſtanding, leave was given for the Proxies of foreign Princes to bring over with them *Mantles* of Silk or Velvet, when they came to receive the poſſeſſion of their Principal's Stalls.

The firſt time it appears the *Sovereign*'s *Mantle* was made of Velvet, is about the beginning of the reign of *Henry* VI. when thoſe preſented to foreign Princes likewiſe, were made here of Velvet.

As touching the *Mantles* of the *Knights-Companions*, there is no queſtion, but they were of the ſame Materials with thoſe made for the *Sovereign*, and had the ſame Changes or Alterations; tho' this be not ſo eaſy to diſcover, becauſe the *Mantle* was provided at the proper Charge of the *Knights-Companions* themſelves, and therefore not upon any publick Record.

The colour of theſe *Mantles* is appointed by the Statutes to be Blue; and of this coloured Cloth, was the firſt Robe made for the Founder; by which, as by the Ground-work of the royal *Garter* it is not unlike, he alluded to the colour of the *Field* in the *French* Arms, which

a few years before he had assumed in *Quarter*, with those of his Kingdom of *England*; in Queen *Elizabeth*'s reign (upon what ground is no where mentioned) the colour of the foreign Princes *Mantles* was changed from Blue to Purple, and so continued till about the 12th year of King *Charles* I. when that *Sovereign*, restored the colour of the *Mantle* to the primitive Institution, *viz.* a *rich Celestial Blue*, and this Habit has so continued to this day.

The Left Shoulder of these *Mantles* have, from the Institution of the *Order*, been adorn'd with one large fair *Garter*, as has been observ'd, containing the Motto, HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE. Within this *Garter* was embroiderd the Arms of St. *George*, viz. *Argent*, a *Cross Gules*; and was heretofore wrought upon Sattin, with Gold, Silver, and Silk; but in succeeding times, more cost was bestowed upon this Ensign; the Embroidery being curiously wrought upon Velvet, with Damask, Gold, and sundry sorts of Purls, Plates, Gold Twist and Silks, and the Letters of the Motto and Borders of the *Garter*, composed of the like Twist, and sometimes of fair oriental Pearl.

About the time of King *Henry* VI. the lining of this Robe was white Damask, and afterwards white Sattin; but of later times it was lined with white Taffaty, which continues yet in fashion. For farther ornament, the *Mantle* had fixed to its Collar a pair of long Strings, anciently woven of blue Silk only, called *Cordons*, Robe-Strings, or Laces; but of later times twisted round, and made of Gold Twist and Silk of the colour of the Robe; at each end of which hung a Knob or Button wrought over and raised with a rich caul of Gold, and Tassels thereunto of like Silk and Gold; and at the Collar was usually fixed an Hook and Eye of Gold, for the surer fastening the *Mantle* about the Shoulders.

The next Habit or Ensign is the *Surcoat* or *Kirtle*, which, tho' it be not taken notice of in the Founder's Statutes, is as ancient as the *Mantle*, being made use of at the Institution of the *Order*. These *Surcoats* were heretofore annually bestowed by the *Sovereign* on the *Knights-Companions*, and therefore called his * *Livery*. They were at first made

* Spelm. *Gloss in V.* Liberatio.

made of Woollen Cloth, as the *Mantles* are obſerved to have been, and did ſo continue, after the *Mantle* was changed to Velvet, for ſome time, at leaſt till after the Office of *Chancellor* of the *Garter* was erected by King *Edward* IV. as appears by the Precedent of this *Livery* in the *Sovereign's* great Wardrobe. At length theſe *Surcoats* came to be made of Velvet alſo, which is ſtill retained.

The colour of this Veſture was anciently changed every year, commonly into one of theſe four colours, either Blue, Scarlet, Sanguine in Grain, or White; but always changed to the ſame colour with the *Sovereign's*.

In the reign of *Edward* IV. we find the four Colours above-mentioned were laid aſide, and others brought into uſe, as Purple Velvet; and towards the latter end of the reign of King *Henry* VIII. 'tis manifeſt from the Warrants entered in the great Wardrobe, that the *Surcoats* both of the *Sovereign* and *Knights-Companions* were Crimſon Velvet: Nor was this colour altered in the *Surcoat*, tho' King *Charles* I. reſtored the *Mantle* to its firſt and ancient colour.

The ornamental Trimmings of theſe Garments at the time of inſtituting the *Order*, and a long time after, deſerve our notice; being garniſhed or powdered all over with little *Garters*, embroidered with Silk and Gold Plate; in each of which was neatly wrought the Motto, HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE. Beſides, the Buckles and Pendants to theſe ſmall *Garters* were Silver gilt: Of theſe embroidered *Garters*, there were laid upon the firſt *Surcoat* and *Hood* made for the Founder, no leſs than one hundred and ſixty-eight; and in the reign of King *Henry* V. the number of theſe *Garters* appears to be ſettled, according to the degrees of honour of each *Knight-Companion*. But this manner of adorning grew at length quite out of faſhion.

Theſe *Surcoats*, whilſt made of Cloth, were lined with Fur; the *Sovereign's* purfled with Ermin: But in time theſe Furs alſo were laid aſide, and then the *Surcoats* came to be lined with white Sarcenet, to which, in Queen *Elizabeth's* reign, white Taffaty ſucceeded, and that ſtill continues.

We will next ſay ſomething of the *Hood* and *Cap*. *Hoods* were anciently worn for defence of the Head, againſt the inconveniencies of Weather, *&c.* but in later times *Caps* and *Hats* have ſupplied their place. This *Hood* was ordained, and is yet retained as part of the Habit of this moſt Noble *Order*, being of equal antiquity, tho' not remembered in the Statutes, with the reſt of the Habit. 'Tis now generally made, as heretofore, of the ſame Materials as the *Surcoat*, and conſequently of the ſame colour. 'Twas anciently trimmed and garniſhed, with a proportion of little embroidered *Garters*, lined with Cloth of a different colour, and ſuch as would beſt ſet off to view; but now with Taffaty, as is the lining of the *Surcoat*.

As to the *Cap*, which in uſe and place ſucceeded the *Hood*, it has been and and yet is made of Black Velvet, lined with Taffaty, but the faſhion has ſeveral times varied. In the reign of King *Henry* VIII. the *Cap* was flat: In Queen *Elizabeth*'s time, a little raiſed in the Head: And in King *James* I. much more high-crown'd, and has ſo continued.

This *Cap* has been uſually adorned with Plumes of fine white Feathers, with a ſtately *Heron's* Feather riſing in the middle, and bound about with a Band, enriched with Diamonds of great value; and ſometimes the brims have been tack'd up with a large and coſtly Jewel.

The *Croſs* of the *Order*, encompaſſed with the *Garter*, and irradiated with Beams of Silver, called the *Glory* or *Star*, was ordained by King *Charles* I. to be worn upon the left ſide of the *Sovereign's* and *Companions* Cloaks, Coats, and Caſſocks, when they did not wear their Robes, and at all times in publick.

It may not be improper to obſerve here that ſoon after the Inſtitution of this noble *Order*, a cuſtom was taken up, of honouring the Queen, the *Knights-Companions* Wives, and other great Ladies, with *Robes* and *Hoods*, of the gift of the *Sovereign*, and of the ſame Materials, as were the *Sovereign's* and *Knights-Companions Surcoats*, garniſhed alſo with little embroidered *Garters*, and lined with rich Furs; which Robes they likewiſe wore during the Solemnity of the Feaſt of St. GEORGE.

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The firſt mention of this is *Ann.* 7. *Richard* II. where againſt the Feaſt of St. GEORGE that year, ſuch kind of *Robes* and *Hoods* were provided for the Queen, *&c.* The *Robes* were made of Cloth Violet in Grain, like as the *Sovereign* and *Knights-Companions Surcoats* that year: They were lined with Fur, but the *Hoods* with Scarlet, and both embroidered over with little *Garters*; and the proportion of Cloth, Furs, and Garters, were allowed according to their ſeveral degrees. The laſt mention we find of theſe Liveries was *Ann.* 16. *Edward* IV. when, at *Windſor* on the Feaſt of St. GEORGE, the Queen, *&c.* had *Murrey Gowns* embroidered with *Garters.*

After a long diſuſe of theſe Robes, 'twas moved in Chapter (14. *Car.* I.) that they might be reſtored, and in particular, that the Ladies of the *Knights-Companions* might enjoy the ancient Privilege of wearing a *Garter* of the *Order* about their Arms; upon which motion, another Chapter was appointed to conſider more of the matter: But what was then or after done, does not appear; and the unhappy War coming on, this matter wholly ſlept.

Proceed we next to ſpeak of the *Collar*, another Enſign and Ornament of this moſt Noble *Order* of the *Garter*, compoſed after a peculiar manner, exactly relative to the name and title of the *Order*; to the wearing of which, the *Sovereign* obliged both himſelf and *Knights-Companions*, and his and their Succeſſors. This *Collar*, as is before related in *Henry* VIII. Statutes, Art. XXXVIII. was ordained to be Gold, thirty Ounces *Troy* Weight; tho' ſometimes it has weighed more. By the ſame Statutes it was appointed, that this *Collar* ſhould be compoſed of pieces of Gold, in faſhion of *Garters*, the Ground enamelled Blue, and the Letters of the *Motto* Gold. In the midſt of each *Garter*, two Roſes placed, the innermoſt enamelled Red, and the outermoſt White; contrarily in the next *Garter*, the innermoſt Roſe enamelled White, and the outermoſt Red; and ſo alternately continued: But of later times theſe Roſes are wholly Red. The number of theſe *Garters* are ſo many, as be the ordained number of the *Sovereign* and *Knights-Companions*, by the Inſtitution of the *Order*, *viz.* twenty-ſix; being tied together with as many Knots of Gold; and this faſhion has in all particulars hitherto continued invariable. At the middle of the *Collar* before, is to

be

be faſtened the Image of St. GEORGE armed, ſitting on Horſeback, who having thrown the Dragon upon his Back, encounters him with a tilting Spear. This Jewel is not ſurrounded with a *Garter*, or row of Diamonds, as is the *leſſer George*, but is garniſhed with Diamonds, and other Enrichments, at a great expence, at the pleaſure of the *Knight-Companion* who owns it.

The next Enſign of this Noble *Order* is the *leſſer George*, ſo called in reſpect of that other *George* we have juſt mentioned, as faſtened to the middle of the *Collar* before, and called the *great George:* This *leſſer George* does not appear to have been worn before the Breaſt, or under the right Arm, as now uſed, until the 13th of King *Henry* VIII. when a Decree was paſſed to this effect, *Lib. Nig.* p. 212. *That every* Knight *of the* Order, *ſhould wear looſely before his Breaſt, the* Image *of St.* GEORGE, *in a Gold Chain, or otherwiſe in a Ribband; the ſame to be thenceforward placed within the ennobled* Garter; *to the end a manifeſt diſtinction ſhould thereby appear, between the* Knights-Companions, *and others of the Nobility and* Knights, who, according to the faſhion of thoſe times, wore large Gold Chains, the ordinary Enſign of their Knighthood.

This *George* was for the moſt part made of pure Gold, but divers of them are exquiſitely cut in *Onixs*, as alſo in *Agats*. This *leſſer George* by degrees came to be worn in Silk Ribbands as well as Gold Chains, each at pleaſure. The colour of theſe Ribbands, at their firſt uſe, was Black, afterwards Blue, which, 'tis thought, began in Queen *Elizabeth*'s reign, and grew into ſo great eſteem, that towards the latter end of the reign of King *James* I. it was decreed, *Lib. Rub.* p. 12. *That for the future, it ſhould always be of a Blue colour and no other: Nor in time of Mourning for any of the* Knights-Companions, *of what degree ſoever, ſhould the colour be changed.* The ordinary manner of wearing this Ribband, in time of Peace, was, formerly, about the Neck, down to the middle of the Breaſt, where the *leſſer George* hung; but now for the more conveniency of riding or action, the ſame is ſpread over the left Shoulder, and brought under the right Arm, where the Jewel hangs; and to give the Reader a more perfect Idea of the grandeur and magnificence of this truly Noble *Order*, we ſhall here inſert a Print of the

Habit

St. George's Cross in the Garter and Starr

The Sovereigns Mantle

The Garter

Surcoat

The Collar and Great George

A Knight Companions Mantle

Ribbond and lesser George

Cap and Feather

Hood

Parr Sculp

Habit and Enſigns as wore by the *Sovereign* and the *Knights-Companions.*

It is here to be obſerved that there are ſolemn days and occaſions, on which the *Sovereign* and *Knights-Companions* are enjoyned to wear, either the whole Habit of the *Order*, or ſome part of it. The more ſolemn, and which require a full conformity, as to wearing the whole Habit, *viz.* the *Garter*, *Mantle*, *Surcoat*, *Hood*, *Collar*, *great George*, and *Cap*, are firſt, the high Feſtival of the *Order* (commonly called St. GEORGE's Feaſt) whether it be ſolemnized on the 22d, 23d, or 24th days of *April* annually, or any other days within the following year by prorogation. In like manner, at the Feaſts of Inſtallation, ſuch *Knights-Companions* as are appointed by the *Sovereign* to aſſiſt, are to wear the whole Habit. The leſs ſolemn occaſion are thoſe which require wearing the *Mantle* or *Collar* of the *Order* only: Such is the morrow after the grand Feaſt day, when the *Sovereign* and *Knights-Companions* proceed to the Chapel, and make their Offering of Gold and Silver; for then it ſuffices, that they put on the *Mantle* only: And, Service being ended, they were wont to leave the *Mantle* at the Chapter-houſe door, as they went out of the Chapel. The ſame *Mantle* likewiſe to be worn at all Chapters held; alſo as often as 'tis requiſite for the *Sovereign* or any of the *Knights-Companions* to enter into the Chapel of St. GEORGE at *Windſor*; it having been ordained, ſays Mr. *Aſhmole*, p. 232. for that purpoſe, that every one of the *Knights-Companions* ſhould leave a *Mantle* at *Windſor*; and, in purſuance of this article, it appears that anciently both the *Sovereign* and *Knights-Companions* left *Mantles* in the *Veſtry* at *Windſor*, for ſuch accidental occaſions.

The *Collar* of the *Order*, with the *great George* appendant, is worn at the principal and ſolemn Feaſts of the year, and by an order *Ann.* 4. *Eliz.* on the following days, *viz.*

The *Holy-Days* and *Sundays*, within the Twelve Days.
St. MATTHIAS's Day.
Holy-Days in *Eaſter* Week.
St. MARK's Day.
St. PHILIP and JACOB's Day.
Holy-Days in *Whitſun-Week.*
St. PETER's Day.
St. JAMES's Day.
St. BARTHOLOMEW's Day.
St. MATTHEW's Day.
St. LUKE's Day.
St. SIMON and JUDE's Day.
St. ANDREW's Day, and
St. THOMAS's Day.

Beſides

Beſides theſe, the *Sovereigns* and *Knights-Companions* have been accuſtomed to wear this noble Enſign, upon the Anniverſary of the *Sovereign's Coronation*, of *Gunpowder-Treaſon*, and other great *State-Holidays*, and all publick Occaſions. And as to that other principal Enſign, the *Garter*; it ought daily to be worn, as the Statutes do ſtrictly enjoin, with Penalties annex'd: But King *Henry* V. admitted of a Qualification, and in caſe of Riding with Boots, ordained, that it might ſuffice, if the *Knight-Companion* wore ſome Ribband, or Silk Lace, to repreſent the *Garter*, with this Proviſo, *That no* Knight-Companion *ſhould enter into Chapter, without his* Garter *buckled about the Leg.*

Thus much concerning the Habit and Enſigns of this noble *Order.*

CHAPTER XIV.

Of the OFFICERS of the ORDER.

AFTER this account of the Habit and Enſigns, it is neceſſary to treat of the Officers appointed for the ſervice and honour of this moſt Noble *Order:* Thoſe conſtituted by the Founder were, the *Prelate*, *Regiſter*, and *Uſher*; to theſe were afterwards added a *Chancellor*, and *Garter King at Arms.* The firſt and principal Officer is the *Prelate*; this office was originally annexed to, and has ſince continued in the See of *Wincheſter*, and the Biſhop of that Dioceſs, in reſpect of the honour and preheminence of this illuſtrious *Order*, challenges precedence and place above all Biſhops, next to the Biſhops of *London* and *Durham.*

This Officer is to celebrate Divine Service at the Feaſt of St. GEORGE; to write down and preſent to the Sovereign the denominations of the Election of Knights; and in regard to the honour of his office, has the peculiar priviledge of marſhalling his Arms impaled with thoſe of the See of *Wincheſter* within the *Garter*; alſo as often as any proceſſion is made, being covered with his Habit, he ſhall walk before the

Sove-

Sovereign, having the *Chancellor* of the *Order* on his left hand: He has alſo Lodgings aſſigned him within the Caſtle, called *Wincheſter Tower*, and as often as he ſhall come to *Windſor*, or at other place attend the *Sovereign's* commands relating to the *Order*, he has allowed him of the *Court Livery* for himſelf and Servants, according to the rate that *Earls* reſident in Court are accuſtomed to have. By his Oath at his admiſſion into the office of *Prelate*, he is obliged,

1. *To be preſent in all Chapters, whereunto he is ſummoned.*
2. *To report all things truly, without favour or fear.*
3. *To take the Scrutiny faithfully, and preſent it to the* Sovereign.
4. *To keep ſecret and not diſcloſe the Counſels of the* Order.
5. *To promote and maintain the honour thereof.*
6. *To withſtand and reveal what is deſigned to the contrary.*

This Officer's Mantle or Robe was formerly of Crimſon Velvet, with inſide lining of white Taffeta, richly embroidered with ſumptuous and coſtly Badges; but at preſent his Robe is of Purple Velvet, as appears by Warrant, bearing date *February* 19, *Ann.* 13. *Car.* II. for the delivery to the then *Prelate*, from the Sovereign's Wardrobe, eighteen yards of Velvet of Purple colour, and ten yards of white Taffeta for the lining, as alſo a Scutcheon of St. GEORGE within a *Garter*, wrought with Letters of Gold and Pearls, which he wears on the right Shoulder of his Mantle, together with Cordons of Purple Silk, interwoven with Gold.

The preſent *Prelate of the Order*, is the Right Rev. Dr. *Benjamin Hoadly*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter*.

II. King *Edward* IV. by Patent, *Anno Regni* 15° appointed *Richard Beauchamp*, Biſhop of *Salisbury*, *Chancellor* of the *Order of the Garter*, for the term of his own Life; this Grant was afterwards confirmed by the *Sovereign* and *Knights-Companions*, in Chapter held *Ann.* 17° of the ſaid King, and the office of *Chancellor* was continued to his Succeſſors, Biſhops of *Salisbury*, in conſideration that the Chapel of St. *George* in *Windſor* Caſtle is ſituate within that Dioceſs, till *Ann.* 7. *Edward* 6. when Sir *William Cecil*, then principal Secretary of State, was appoint-

ed *Chancellor*; and it does not appear that the Biſhops of *Salisbury* afterwards executed this office, tho' they frequently laid in their claim, till 21 *Car.* II. when *Seth Ward*, Biſhop of *Salisbury*, revived the claim of this office due to his See, by a Petition preſented in Chapter, held by the *Sovereign*, and the moſt noble *Companions* hereafter named, at *Whitehall*, the 19th of *November*, 1669. Preſent,

His Majeſty Sovereign.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York.	*Prince* Rupert.
Duke of Ormond.	*Earl of* Briſtol.
Earl of Oxford.	*Earl of* Sandwich.
Earl of Mancheſter.	*Duke of* Monmouth.

Officers, { Prelate, *the Biſhop of* Wincheſter. Regiſter, Garter, Uſher.

At which time the *Sovereign* declared, *That the reaſon of calling this Chapter was to conſider of the pretenſions of Dr.* Seth Ward, *Biſhop of* Saliſbury, *exhibited in a Petition, concerning the title and claim of himſelf and his Succeſſors, unto the Office of* Chancellor *of the moſt Noble* Order *of the* Garter *(when the ſame ſhould become void) the Biſhop grounding the equity of his claim, upon a Charter firſt granted by King* Edward IV. *in the* 15th *year of his reign, unto* Richard Beauchamp, *Biſhop of* Saliſbury, *and his Succeſſors for ever; which Charter hath been ſince confirmed under the great Seal of* England, *by other Kings and Queens, and particularly by King* Charles I. *of ever bleſſed memory: Hereupon the Biſhop being called in, and commanded to produce his proofs to make good that his pretenſion; accordingly the Biſhop humbly offered an authentick Copy of the original Charter, of the ſaid King* Edward IV. *renewed and confirmed by the ſaid King* Charles I. *in the* 4th *year of his reign: The which being read and duly conſidered, together with the Objections to the contrary, particularly that the poſſeſſion and execution of the ſaid Office of* Chancellor, *had been for above an hundred years, committed unto Laymen; notwithſtanding which, the* Sovereign *and* Companions, *being fully ſatisfied with the juſtneſs of the claim of the ſaid Biſhop, grounded upon the aforeſaid Charters, and likewiſe conſidering, that the returning of*

of the ſaid Office to the firſt Inſtitution, would be for the honour and dignity of the ſaid moſt Noble Order; *the* Sovereign *thereupon, with the unanimous conſent of the moſt Noble* Companions *then preſent, did declare and ordain,* 'That *the Biſhop of* Sarum, *and his Succeſſors for ever, ſhall have and* 'execute *the Office of* Chancellor *of the ſaid moſt Noble* Order, *and receive* 'and *enjoy all Rights, Privileges, and Advantages thereunto belonging,* 'immediately *upon the firſt vacancy of the ſaid Office.*' Lib. Carol. *p.* 65.

The *Chancellor's* Oath is the ſame with the *Prelate's* aforementioned, which he takes in like humble manner on his Knee, and it is cuſtomarily adminiſtered by the *Regiſter* of the *Order.*

His Robe was heretofore the ſame with the *Prelate's*, and ſoon after the Reſtoration, *viz. Ann.* 13, *Car.* II. was alſo changed to purple, and by the Warrant beforementioned of King *Charles* II. had like allowance with the *Prelate* of Velvet and white Taffata for his Robe, alſo the *Scutcheon of St.* George, *together with a Purſe of blue Velvet richly embroidered.* Beſides this Robe, the *Chancellor* has an honourable Badge aſſigned him to wear; firſt granted to Sir *William Peters* and his Succeſſors, *Ann.* 1. *Ph.* and *Mary. viz.* a *Roſe* Gold, encloſed within a *Garter*, which he and the ſucceeding *Chancellors* of the *Order* have ever ſince worn daily about their Necks; at firſt in a Gold Chain, but ſince in a purple Ribband.

The *Chancellor* has place next beneath the *Prelate*, and in all Proceedings and Seſſions goeth and ſitteth on his left Hand. And King *Charles* I. in a Chapter held *A. D.* 1629, was pleaſed to confer ſome farther note of honour upon this Officer, in relation to place and precedence without the *Order*; for it was then decreed, Sir *Francis Crane* being *Chancellor*, that he and all others that ſhall ſucceed him in that place hereafter, ſhall, in right of that place, in all Aſſemblies, and upon all Occaſion, be ranked and placed immediately after *Knights Privy Counſellors*, and before the *Chancellor* of the *Exchequer*. *Lib. Rub.* p. 49.

The *Chancellor* has farther, Lodgings within the Caſtle of *Windſor*, in the lower Ward, hence called the *Chancellor's Tower*; and this Officer

has the like *Diet* and *Liveries* in the *Sovereign's* Court, as are allowed the *Prelate.*

To the *Chancellor* it appertains to declare the reaſon of holding Chapters, alſo to note and *declare the famous and laudable actions of the* Knights *of the* Order, *or if any on the contrary have demerited, to recount their reproachful actions, that the* Regiſter *may with more eaſe reduce them into writing, for a perpetual Memorial.*

By the *Conſtitutions* of the *Order*, the *Chancellor* alſo is appointed to keep the common *Seal* of the *Order*, together with the *Signet*, to ſign the *Statutes*, *Commiſſions*, *Letters*, and all other things appertaining to the ſaid *Order*; and upon an order of the *Sovereign*, *Ann.* 13. *Car.* I. to make a new *Seal*, of a larger ſize than what was before uſed, it was decreed in Chapter, that the *two* Seals *of the* Order *be from henceforth born before the* Sovereign *in all publick Aſſemblies, during the celebration of St.* GEORGE's *Feaſt, or other its Solemnities by the* Chancellor *of the* Order, *in a Purſe of blue Velvet*, having the Arms of St. GEORGE impaled with the *Sovereign's*, within the *Garter* crowned, and richly adorned with Gold and Silver Work. By the ſame Chapter it is farther decreed, 'That all *Legations* to deliver the *Order* to foreign Princes, all other '*Acts* bearing the ſtile of *Commiſſions*, all *Patents* of Offices and Fees, 'all *Grants* or *Licenſes* to go out of the Kingdom, ſhould be ſealed with 'this *Seal*, which ſhould be thenceforward called the *great Seal* of the '*Order*. So alſo the Book of *Statutes* ſent to *Knights Elect* or foreign 'Princes, being fixed to a Label of blue Silk and Gold, according to 'ancient cuſtom: And that all Letters concerning the *Order*, whether 'of ſignification of Election, or Lieutenancy, or Summons upon Pro-'rogation, or other directions from the *Sovereign*, ſhould only be ſealed 'with the *Signet.*' *Lib. Rub.* p. 119.

At the erection of this Office, the *Chancellor* had no Penſion allowed him, towards defraying his charge in the execution thereof; nor until the *Conſtitutions* relating to the Officers were eſtabliſhed; but thereby is ſettled on him a Penſion of 100 *l. per Ann.* in conſideration of his Employment, or elſe an allowance proportionable in Fees, Offices, or other Promotions, over and beſide his Lodgings in the Caſtle, and Liveries at Court.

Farther,

Farther, the *Chancellor* is *Treaſurer* of the *Order*, and in Chapter, *Ann.* 13. *Car.* I. the *Sovereign* aſſigned the ſum of 1200 *l.* to be annually received from his *Exchequer*, by the *Chancellor*, to diſcharge the Officer's Penſions, and all other Expences and Diſburſements for the neceſſity or reputation of the ſaid moſt Noble *Order*, of which an account is to be rendered to the *Sovereign* and *Companions* yearly; and accordingly all Penſions, Salaries, and other Payments, to any of the Officers of the *Order*, *Alms-Knights*, or Others are paid by him quarterly. Laſtly, let it be noted, that in a Chapter held at *Whitehall*, 22 *Maii*, *Ann.* 20. *Jac.* I. it was ordered, *that all things concerning the* Order *ſhould hereafter be paſſed under the* Seal *of the* Order *only*; *and in particular that the* Grants *of* Poor Knights *places*, *after their being ſigned by the* Sovereign, *ſhould be paſſed under the* great Seal *of the* Order *only and none other.*

The preſent *Chancellor of the Order*, is the Right Rev. Dr. *Thomas Sherlock*, Biſhop of *Salisbury*.

III. The next Officer is the *Regiſter*, who, as is before obſerved, was one of the three conſtituted at the Inſtitution of the *Order*, under the Title of *Regiſtrator* and *Regiſtrarius:* In the *Black Book* he is often ſtiled *Scriba*, and in the *Regiſtrum Chartaceum*, and *Blue Book*, *Actuarius*. It is uncertain who the *Regiſters* were till the reign of *Henry* V. but it may be preſumed they were *Canons* of *Windſor*, becauſe this Office was by the Statutes appointed to one of the College; and from the *Black Book* it appears, the *Canons* were all along *Regiſters* from *Henry* V. to the beginning of *Henry* VIII.

The firſt *Dean* of *Windſor*, conſtituted *Regiſter* of the *Order*, was *Joh Veſey*, *Ann.* 8. *Henry* VIII. And 'tis not unlike, but that the *Deans* were made choice of for this employment, as being better enabled to ſupport the reputation of the *Regiſterſhip* with the revenue of this Deanery. However, at a Chapter held 11 *Car.* I. 'twas then determined, and entered among the Annals of the *Order*, that for the future the *Dean* and *Regiſter* ſhould meet in one and the ſame Perſon.

By the Statutes of *Henry* VIII. the ſame Oath is enjoyned the *Regiſter* as the *Prelate* and *Chancellor* took; the nature of which Oath we have

have already obſerved. When he is admitted, he takes the Oath kneeling at the *Sovereign's* Feet, whilſt the *Prelate*, if preſent, or elſe the *Chancellor* adminiſters; the *Black Rod* holding the Evangeliſts, and *Garter* reading the Words.

By the *Conſtitutions* of the *Order*, *Ann.* 14. *Henry* VIII. "it is decreed, *that if the* Regiſter *be an Eccleſiaſtick*, he ſhall be a Perſon learned, and Doctor of Divinity, or of the Canon or Civil Law, that he ſhall have the yearly ſtipend of fifty Pounds of lawful Money of *England*, or ſo much in Fees, Offices, or other Emoluments. As often as any *Knight* admitted into this *Order*, ſhall be introduced into his Stall, the *Regiſter* ſhall receive from him thirteen Shillings and four Pence, and the Habit. It is incumbent on this *Regiſter* to make two Books, or Indexes, on Parchment, or rather Annals, in which the Ordinances, Statutes, and other cauſes relating to this *Order* ſhall be wrote; whereof one ſhall be laid up in the Treaſury at *Windſor*, where it ſhall remain for ever, but the other ſhall be in the keeping of the *Regiſter*, which he ſhall ſhew to the *Sovereign* whenever he requires it, the firſt ſhall be called the *Windſor* Regiſter, the other the Regiſter of the *Court*.

It is his duty to deſcribe the Elections made, and the names of the Electors, and to reduce to remembrance the Deſigns, Exploits, and Atchievements, worthy of notice and of credit, as well of the *Sovereign*, as of the *Companions*, as he ſhall be able to underſtand of himſelf, and his own diligence in ſearching, or by the induſtry of the *King of Arms*, which he ſhall firſt note and reduce into writing yearly as they happen, which ſhall be read to the *Knights* aſſembled in the Chapter that ſhall be next held, to the end that if any thing wants to be corrected or amended, it may be there corrected, which ſhall likewiſe be done again in another Chapter, and then he ſhall take care that theſe be fairly tranſcribed into the aforeſaid Books or Annals for a perpetual Memorial." *Anſtis.*

The Habit of the *Regiſter* was heretofore of Crimſon Sattin, lined with white Taffeta, and ſo continued till after the *Reſtoration*, when by Warrant, *Feb.* 20. *Ann* 13. *Car.* II. it appears that the Habit of the *Regiſter*, *Garter*, and *Uſher* was changed; and from the King's Wardrobe was delivered to each of them eighteen yards of Scarlet Sattin,

tin, and ten yards of white Taffeta for their *Liveries*, with an Eſcutcheon of St. GEORGE, placed on the left Shoulder, as alſo Laces, Buttons, and Taſſels of Scarlet Silk, and *Venice* Gold.

King *Charles* I. gave command to Dr. *Chriſtopher Wren*, then *Regiſter*, to cover the *Red Book* of the *Order* with Crimſon Velvet, and aſſigned for the device, two *Pens in Saltier*, within the *Garter*; the whole richly embroidered with Silk, Gold and Silver Plates, and other coſtly Ornaments: This Book he was commanded to bear before his Breaſt on all ſolemn occaſions, when he wore his *Mantle*; and the *Regiſter* at all times wears this Badge of his Office pendant in a blue Ribband.

The preſent *Regiſter*, is the Rev. Dr. *Booth*, Dean of *Windſor*.

IV. Proceed we next to *Garter King of Arms*, an Officer ordained by King *Henry* V. for the peculiar honour and dignity of the *Order*, and on that account appointed *Garter Rex Armorum Angliæ*, principal Officer within the *Office of Arms*, and chief of all the Servants of Arms: By the *Conſtitutions* of King *Henry* VIII. "he is to be a Perſon of gentile Blood, of an honeſt Name, bearing Enſigns, born within the Kingdom of *England*, and to be ſuperior to all the other Officers of Arms, who are ſubject to the noble Crown of *England*. He ſhall have from the *Sovereign* an annual ſtipend of forty Pounds of lawful Money of *England*; moreover every one of the *Companions* ſhall yearly give him for the honour of his degree, a Duke four Pounds, a Marqueſs five Marks, an Earl four Marks, a Baron forty Shillings, a Knight Batchelour twenty-ſix Shillings and eight Pence, that he may live and execute the Office more honourably for the credit of the *Order*. As often as the Creation of a Prince, Duke, Marqueſs, Earl, Viſcount, or Baron, ſhall happen, the ſame *Garter* ſhall challenge the Veſtments which he uſes, before he receives the Robe of that dignity and high degree.

To him ſhall belong the correction of Arms and all Enſigns whatever, which are uſurped and born unjuſtly; and alſo authority and power to grant ſuch Arms and Enſigns to thoſe who by their valiant and laudable Actions, their Virtues, and Honours of their Degrees ſhall deſerve them according to ancient cuſtom, and to make Letters Patent thereon.

thereon. He in all places, where the King ſhall walk ſolemnly (in proceſſion) ſhall go next before the Sword, no one interpoſing, unleſs perhaps the Conſtable and Marſhal, who themſelves ſhall carry the Rods belonging to theſe their Offices: By him alſo, or by one appointed by him, ſhall be adminiſtered the Oath to all the Officers of Arms, Subjects of the *Sovereign*, receiving for it as hath been uſual.

He ſhall likewiſe have an Habit like that of the *Regiſter*, and Barons Service in the Court, for whom a Table ſhall be ſpread after the Dean of the Chapel and his Meſs brought in, and other Proviſions of his Diet, as the cuſtom hath been, and ſhall receive Lodgings within the Caſtle of *Windſor:* And when the Feſtival of St. GEORGE is ſolemnized, and the *Sovereign* be preſent, he ſhall bear his white Rod, of which the both ends ſhall be guilt with Gold, and a ſmall Banner of the Enſigns of the Order above.

The ſame *Garter King of Arms* ſhall diligently and ſedulouſly enquire for the valiant and ſucceſsful Actions, the noble Exploits, as well of the *Sovereign*, as of the *Companions* of this *Order*, which he ſhall faithfully and truly report to the *Regiſter*, ſo as theſe may be conveniently reduced by him into Writing for perpetual Remembrance.

This *Garter* ſhall alſo carry, or take care to be carried all Letters which ſhall relate to the *Brethren*, or *Companions* of this *Order*; and ſhall ſignify to the *Sovereign*, or *Regiſter*, the death of any *Knight* of this *Order*, that Letters of Suffrages be made and ſent as ought to be; and ſhall carry, or cauſe to be carried (notice of) the Elections of thoſe who ſhall be named, and report their anſwers. Laſtly, he ſhall do, or procure to be done, what the *Sovereign*, or the *Prelate*, or *Chancellor* (who are the principal Officers) ſhall enjoin relating to the *Order*." *Anſtis.*

At his admiſſion he takes the Oath of his Office, adminiſtered by the *Regiſter*, kneeling at the *Sovereign's* Feet, the ſubſtance of which is,

1. *To yield obedience to the* Sovereign *and* Knights-Companions.
2. *To keep ſilence, and not diſcloſe the Secrets of the* Order.

3. *To*

3. *To make ſignification of the death of each* Knight-Companion.
4. *To execute all things faithfully, committed to his care.*
5. *To enquire diligently after all the* noble Acts *of the* Knights-Companions, *and certify them to the* Regiſter.
6. *To be faithful in the exerciſe of his* Office.

As to the Habit of this Officer, it does not appear, he had any aſſign'd him at firſt, but was diſtinguiſh'd from the reſt of the Officers of the *Order*, by his Coat only, embroidered with the *Sovereign*'s Arms. But after the *Conſtitutions* of the *Officers* were eſtabliſhed, there was appointed him a Habit, in all things like to the *Regiſter*'s (ſaving that the Ground whereon the *Lions* and *Flowers de Lis* were embroidered, was wholly Red) and this to be worn only at the publick Solemnities of the *Order*. Queen *Mary* caus'd it to be made of Crimſon Sattin; but ſoon after the Reſtoration, *viz. Anno* 13, *Car.* II. it was alter'd to Scarlet, and he received from the King's Wardrobe the ſame *Livery* as the *Regiſter* as is before obſerved.

This Officer is appointed to bear a white Rod, or Scepter at every Feaſt of St. GEORGE (the *Sovereign* being preſent) gilded at both ends, and at the top a Scutcheon of the Arms of the *Order*, impaled with the *Sovereign*'s Arms.

Queen *Elizabeth* aſſign'd this Officer a *Badge* of Gold, to be worn daily by him and his Succeſſors, before the Breaſt, in a Gold Chain or Ribband, and thereon enamel'd the *Sovereign*'s Arms, crowned with an imperial Crown, and ſurrounded with the princely *Garter*: But Sir *Edward Walker*, when made *Garter*, obtained licence of the *Sovereign*, King *Charles* II. to impale therein St. GEORGE's Arms with thoſe of the *Sovereign* of the *Order*.

In the Caſtle of *Windſor* was appointed a Habitation for this Officer, called *Garter's Tower*, but long ſince gone to decay and not habitable; his Penſion was by King *Charles* II. fixed at one hundred Pounds *per Ann.* to be paid by the *Chancellor*, out of the Revenue aſſigned to the uſe of the *Order*. Farther, he is allowed *Barons* Service in the *Sove-*

reign's Court, and his Table ſerved next after the *Dean* of the Chapel, with the like *Liveries* as were afore accuſtomed.

The Duty of this Officer is very large and extenſive, and as it varies occaſionally according to the buſineſs of the *Order*, or pleaſure of the *Sovereign*, it will beſt be learnt from the occurrences that fall out relating to this moſt Noble *Order*.

V. The laſt Officer of the *Order* is the *Uſher*, or *Black Rod*, inſtituted by the royal Founder, and in a Grant, *Ann.* 50. of the ſaid Prince, he is ſtiled *Hoſtiarius Capellæ Regis infra Caſtrum de* Windeſore, with a Fee of Twelve-pence a day out of the *Exchequer*; he is alſo ſtiled *Virgæ Bajulus*, *Virgarius*, or *Nigri Virgifer*; and by the *Conſtitutions* of the *Order*, *Ann.* 14. *Henry* VIII. *Hoſtiarius*, wherein it is ordained, "he ſhall be a Gentleman, famous in Arms and Blood, and born within the Dominions of the *Sovereign*, who for the dignity and honour of the *Order*, ſhall be chief of all the *Uſhers* of this Kingdom: He ſhall have the care and cuſtody, and preheminence of keeping of the King's ſecret Chambers, of the Houſe where the Chapter is held, and of all the Doors where Council ſhall be held, as well in the High Court called the Parliament, as in any other places, whoſe yearly Stipend ſhall be thirty Pounds. If by the command of the *Sovereign* and the *Companions*, he ſhall touch with his *Black Rod* any *Knight* of this *Order*, who ſhall be convicted of any Crime, for which he is to be degraded from this *Order*, he ſhall receive five Pounds for it. If by the command of the King and Chapter he ſhall admoniſh any (*Companion*) of a leſs offence, he ſhall challenge from him for that reaſon twenty Shillings, and whenſoever the (*Knight*) elect ſhall be introduced into his Stall, he ſhall receive ten Shillings: He ſhall have a ſelect Lodging within the Caſtle of *Windſor*: He ſhall have the Cuſtody of the ſaid Caſtle, and the two Parks adjoining: He ſhall alſo have an Habit like that of the *Regiſter* and *Garter King of Arms*, the Meſſes of Barons and his other Diet belonging in the Court; who if he be not a *Knight* upon his admiſſion, ought then to be made ſo; but wherever the *Sovereign* ſhall be every year on the Feaſt of St. GEORGE, or the following Feſtival, he himſelf, or another to be by him ſufficiently aſſigned, ſhall carry the *Black Rod* before the *Sovereign*, and upon (the end of) the Rod ſhall ſtand

the

the Lion, the Enſign of the *Engliſh*. The Rod is indeed carried in lieu of a Mace, whereof he hath the authority, (the ſame) ſerving for (to arreſt) thoſe who do offend, and ſin againſt the Ordinances and Statutes." *Anſtis.*

His Oath is *truly and faithfully to obſerve and keep all the Points of the Statutes of the* Order, *and every Article in them contained, as to his Office doth belong and appertain.* He has the like Habit with the *Regiſter* and *Garter* before-mentioned, and by a Decree in Chapter, *April* 24, *Ann.* 8. *Eliz.* has aſſigned him a Gold *Badge*, to be openly worn in a Gold Chain, or Ribband, before his Breaſt, compoſed of one of the Knots of the *Collar* of the *Garter*, which tie the Roſes together, and this encompaſſed with the ennobled *Garter.*

Ann. 6. *Car.* I. In a Chapter it was decreed, and the ſame was afterwards confirmed, *Ann.* 13. *Car.* II. *That the Office of* Black Rod *ſhould from thenceforth ſucceſſively be annext to ſome one of the Gentlemen* Uſhers daily Waiters, *whom the* Sovereign *ſhould appoint*; and beſides the annual Penſion from the *Exchequer* of thirty Pounds, he had anciently a Fee of one Shilling *per Diem.*

By the *Conſtitutions* of the *Order*; the *Regiſter*, *Garter King of Arms*, and the *Uſher* named from the *Black Rod*, they remaining in their Offices, together with their Goods and Servants, ſhall ſecurely remain under the perpetual protection and defence of the *Sovereign*; ſo that if any injury or violence be offered to them, either by Subjects to the *Sovereign*, or by Foreigners, ſo often as they ſhall ſubmit their Cauſes to the pleaſure of the *Sovereign*, he with the *Companions* ſhall do them juſtice, or ſhall procure it to be done them according to equity and reaſon. But if the adverſe Party ſhall refuſe to ſubmit the Cauſe to the *Sovereign*, he with the *Companions* ſhall have that regard to thoſe Officers, that he ſhall with due favour defend their Cauſe ſo far as it is juſt and equitable.

Within the Quire of the ſaid Chapel, while the ſolemn (Services) are performed, before the King's Stall ſhall be placed two Seats, one

before the other, in one whereof ſhall ſit the *Prelate* and *Chancellor* of the *Order*; the *Regiſter*, *King of Arms*, and the *Uſher* on the other. *Anſtis.*

The preſent *Uſher*, is the Hon. Sir *Henry Bellandine*, Knt.

Farther, let it be noted that all the Officers of the *Order* are ſtrictly obliged perſonally to attend the Duties of their ſeveral Places; yet in caſe of Sickneſs, abſence out of the Kingdom, or other lawful or emergent Cauſe, the *Sovereign* hath pleaſed to diſpenſe with their Attendance, and appointed others to officiate in their ſtead; who on ſuch occaſions wear the Robe of that Officer for whom they ſerve; ſo alſo in caſe of Vacancy.

It may be proper to obſerve in this Chapter, that the *Great Seal* of the *Order*, repreſents on the upper ſide, the Patron St. GEORGE on Horſeback armed, with a Shield bearing the *Red Croſs*, and encountering the *Dragon*; the whole moſt nobly deſigned; round the Rim is this Reading, MAGNUM SIGILLUM NOBILISS. ORDINIS GARTERII; on the lower ſide is the Croſs of St. GEORGE impaled with the Arms of the *Sovereign* within the *Garter*, and the Motto HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE. The *Signet*, or *Small Seal*, is the ſame Croſs of St. GEORGE and *Sovereign's* Arms within the *Garter* only; and the uſe and deſtination of each of theſe *Seals* of the *Order* is fully deſcribed in the account of the Office of *Chancellor* abovementioned; and ſo peculiar regard has at all times been had to this Patron, that the *Red Croſs* of St. GEORGE has been at all times diſplayed in the *Britiſh* Standard, both at Land and at Sea.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER XV.

Of the ELECTION and INVESTITURE of a KNIGHT-COMPANION.

BY the Statutes of Inſtitution, it is ordained, *That whenſoever any of the* Knights-Companions *happened to depart this Life, the* Sovereign *(or his Deputy) after certain notice had thereof, ſhould forthwith by his Letters ſummon all the* Knights-Companions *then within the Realm, who were able to come to meet him within ſix weeks after ſuch notice, in what convenient place ſoever he was pleaſed to aſſign, for the electing a new* Companion *into the Society.* Thus did the Law of this moſt Noble *Order*, in caſe of Death, and to avoid long vacancies, at firſt provide; wherewith the practice of elder times did punctually concur. This was farther explained in a Chapter held the 21ſt of King *James*, at *Windſor*; where in the firſt place it was thus decreed, that the *Sovereign* being advertiſed of the Death of a *Knight-Companion* of the *Order*, the *Knights-Companions* remaining at the Court ſhould move him to declare his pleaſure, whether he would that Letters ſhould be ſent to all the *Knights-Companions* within the Realm, to attend his Perſon for the choice of a new *Knight*, at a Day by the ſaid *Sovereign* appointed, according to the ancient Statutes of the *Order*; or be pleaſed to defer the Election until the Day and Feaſt of St. GEORGE, at what time Elections have been moſt uſually made; wherein the *Sovereign's* pleaſure and direction was to be followed and obſerved; and according as he reſolved, in what place it ſhould be, ſo it ought to be made known unto them: But of later times, this formal way of Summons by Letter to *Knights-Companions* attending at the Court, hath been left off (yet continued to ſuch as are remote) and notice given them by a verbal Meſſage only; for the *Chancellor* of the *Order* having known the *Sovereign's* pleaſure, as to the day and place, uſually acquaints *Garter*, therewith, who thereupon goes immediately to the *Knights-Companions* then

then at Court, and desires their attendance at the Chapter, according to the *Sovereign's* appointment. But no *Knight-Elect* ought to be summoned to a Chapter of Election, or is capable of giving his Vote therein, until they be compleatly installed, either in Person or by Proxy; nor indeed did any necessity fall out, from the Foundation of the *Order*, that did require they should, until *Ann.* 1644. when the Castle of *Windsor* being garrisoned by the Parliament's Forces, it was not impossible for his Royal Highness the Duke of *York.* and his Highness Prince *Rupert*, to take possession of their Stalls, in such manner as the Law of the *Order* enjoined; which therefore was dispensed with by the *Sovereign* King *Charles* I. Those Princes being invested with all the Privileges of the *Order*, among which, the power of giving their Votes in Chapter was one; provided, these Princes should first take the Oath given at Installations, and afterwards perform the accustomed Ceremonies at *Windsor*, *when it shall be thought fit and possible for them to perform the same*; all which was done and performed by the said Princes, upon the Restoration.

To constitute a compleat Chapter of Election, the Statutes require, there should be six *Knights-Companions* at the least, besides the *Sovereign*, or his Deputy; the due observation of which has been so strictly stood upon heretofore, that Elections were ordinarily deferred, where the Chapters consisted not of so many: And tho' Dispensations in this matter have been made use of by the *Sovereign* in later times, yet it ought to be considered, that the Licence herein, is generally no other than an advantage to be laid hold of in cases of necessity only, and withal to shew, that the power and prerogative of Dispensation is reserved to the *Sovereign* of this most Noble *Order*, in all cases of exigency; albeit not to be made use of where there is a possibility of performing the Rules and Injunctions of the Statutes.

When the Chapter opens, neither the *Sovereign* of the *Order*, nor any of the *Knights-Companions* are to enter, without wearing both their *Mantles* and *Garters*; for so the Statutes of the *Order* ordain, and so hath the Law been understood, in case where a Chapter has been held elsewhere than at *Windsor*; as for instance, at a Chapter held at *Whitehall*, for the Election of *John* Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, *Ann.* 20. *Eliz.*

Eliz. the Earl of *Huntingdon*, and the Lord *Grey* of *Wilton*, not having their *Mantles* then at Court, were not permitted to enter into that Chapter, to give their Votes for the Election.

At the opening of a Chapter for Election, the *Sovereign* himſelf, or the *Chancellor* of the *Order* by his command, declares the buſineſs of the preſent Meeting, and the number of Stalls void and now intended to be filled; and by the Statutes of Inſtitution, every *Knight-Companion* preſent in Chapter, and none other, is to *nominate for himſelf nine ſufficient Perſons whom he ſhall judge free from all reproach and ſcandal, whether Subjects to the* Sovereign, *or Foreigners, provided they are known not to favour or abet any Party at enmity with him*, viz. *Three* Earls, *or Others of higher degree, three* Barons *and three* Knights; tho' in all caſes concerning *Strangers*, the *Sovereign* doth but permit, and may direct and confine the *Knights-Companions* to the nomination of ſuch as He intends to Elect, which Prerogative was more particularly aſſerted in the 31ſt of Queen *Eliz.* and 3d of King *Charles* I. And in the 19th of the ſaid King's reign, 'twas moved in Chapter, *that it might become a cuſtom for the* Sovereign *to declare beforehand, whether He would elect any foreign Prince, and whom; that ſo the* Knights-Companions *might be ſure to name him in the Scrutiny.*

It is the proper Buſineſs of the *Prelate*, or in his abſence of the *Chancellor* of the *Order*, to collect the *Knights-Companions* Votes, and to preſent the ſame to the *Sovereign*, with all reverence, in whom the ſole Right of Election is veſted; and tho' great regard is had to the majority of Votes in the *Scrutiny*, yet the *Sovereign* by his abſolute Authority, has right to elect whom he conceives moſt like to *contribute to the Honour of this* Order, *and prove moſt ſerviceable to himſelf, or moſt uſeful to his Crown and Kingdom*; and whomſoever the *Sovereign* appoints and chooſes is forthwith admitted into this illuſtrious *Society*, and the conſent of the *Knights-Companions* enterred down among the *Annals* of the *Order*, and ſometimes mentioned in the Commiſſion of Legation to foreign Princes elected into this illuſtrious *Order* of *Knights*, which is to be underſtood as an honorary Reſpect given them, and to ſignify rather an approbation or applauding the *Sovereign*'s chioce than a neceſſary circumſtance contributing to the Election, as if defective without it. *Aſhmole.*

If

If the *Knight Elect* be in the Court ready to enter the Chapter, *Garter* is appointed to give him notice of his Election, and two *Knights-Companions* conduct him between them, preceded by that Officer, into the preſence of the *Sovereign*, in order to receive the Inveſtiture of the *Garter* and the *George*, the firſt and principal Enſigns of this moſt Noble *Order*; and upon the entrance of the *Knight Elect* into the Chapter, and after due obeiſance and acknowledgment made by him to the *Sovereign* for ſo great honour, and the mutual ſalutations of the *Knights-Companions* paſſed, one of the *Knights Companions*, by the *Sovereign's* appointment, aſſiſted by *Garter*, buckles the ennobled *Garter* on the left Leg of the *Knight Elect*, kneeling on his right Knee; at the ſame time the Words of admonition or ſignification following are read by the *Chancellor*.

To the honour of God omnipotent, and in memorial of the bleſſed Martyr St. GEORGE, *tie about thy Leg for thy renown this Noble* Garter; *wear it as the Symbol of the moſt illuſtrious* Order, *never to be forgotten or laid aſide: That thereby thou mayeſt be admoniſhed to be courageous, and having undertaken a juſt War, into which only thou ſhalt be engaged, thou mayeſt ſtand firm, valiantly fight, and ſucceſsfully conquer.*

This Princely *Garter* being buckled on, the *Elect Knight* is brought before the *Sovereign*, who puts about his Neck the *George* pendant at a ſkie coloured Ribband; during which is read this admonition.

Wear this Ribband about thy Neck, adorned with the Image of the bleſſed Martyr and Soldier of Chriſt St. GEORGE; *by whoſe imitation provoked, thou mayeſt ſo overpaſs both proſperous and adverſe encounters, that having ſtoutly vanquiſhed thy Enemies, both of Body and Soul, thou mayeſt not only receive the praiſe of this tranſient combat, but be crowned with the Palm of eternal Victory.*

The Solemnity of Inveſtiture being ended, the *Elect Knight* with all humility renders Thanks to the *Sovereign* for theſe Enſigns of Honour; and after, with due reſpects, ſalutes the *Knights-Companions* preſent in Chapter, who alſo return the compliment, and joyfully receive him

him into their Fellowſhip and Society, and as is obſerved above, *p.* 191. he is from this time accounted a *Knight-Companion* of this moſt illuſtrious Society, altho' not intituled to the full rights and honours of the *Order*, till his Inſtallation at *Windſor* is compleated.

By the *Statutes of Inſtitution*, great care is taken to guard againſt the Election of a *Companion* that is not *free from Infamy or Reproach*; ſo alſo is it provided that he be *girded with the unſtained Girdle of Knighthood*, which is ſo neceſſary a qualification, that no Perſon however great his Degree, if he be not a *Knight*, can be a *Companion* of this Noble *Order:* A remarkable inſtance of this is noted in the *Black Book* of the *Order*, p. 247. *Ann.* 17. *Henry* VIII. at the Election and Inveſtiture of the Earl of *Arundel*, and Lord *Roos*, when "the *Sovereign* afterwards underſtanding that Lord *Roos* was not a *Knight*, he immediately called the *Companions* back to Chapter, declaring the Election of Lord *Roos* to be void, and ordered the Badges of the moſt Noble *Order* to be received from him; and then immediately with his drawn Sword dubbed him a *Knight*, and proceeded to a new Election, in which the aforeſaid Lord *Roos* was preſently again unanimouſly elected a *Companion* of the *Order*, and declared ſo by the King's Mouth, and by his Command all the Badges of the *Order* were reſtored to him by the Dukes of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk.*" It is always however underſtood by the *Sovereign* and *Companions*, that this qualification does not relate to *foreign* Princes, reſident in their own Countries, but only to the immediate Subjects of the *Sovereign* and his Crown." *Placuit* Supremo, *ut ſolos Majeſtati ſuæ Subditos Lex ea comprehenderet, non autem* Principes Exteros *ſuperiori Gradu ornatos.* Lib. Rub. *p.* 117.

So great reſpect has alſo been paid to *foreign Princes*, who have received the Enſigns of this Noble *Order* in Perſon, that the *Sovereign* moſt uſually has inveſted them himſelf; for we read, that *Philip* King of *Caſtille*, *Ann.* 21. *Henry* VII. received a perſonal Inveſtiture in the Chapter-houſe at *Windſor*, from the *Sovereign's* own Hands, who *receiving the Garter from the* Herald, *put it about the King's left Leg, and the Prince of* Wales *affixed or buckled it:* Supremus acceptum a Caduceatore ſubligar, ſiniſtræ ejus tibiæ induxit et Princeps affixit. *Lib. Nig.* p. 184. Queen *Elizabeth* alſo buckled the Garter about the Leg of *John*

Caſimire, Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, and put round his Neck the *Collar* and *George*; and the like Honour did King *James* I. to the Duke of *Holſtein*. Lib. Car.

Farther, as to the *Inveſtiture*, if the *Knight Elect* be remote from the King's Court, or beyond Sea, *Garter* is ſent with Letters of Notification of his Election, and frequently carries with him the Enſigns of the *Order*, to inveſt the *Elect Knight* by the *Sovereign's* Command therewith: *Garter* alſo is joined in commiſſion and accompanies the Ambaſſadors ſent to preſent the *Order* to *foreign Princes* elected *Companions*; and the whole Ceremonial relating to the *Inveſtiture* of *Elect Knights*, either Subjects or Foreigners, is moſt commonly committed to this Officer.

The Letter of Notification to an *Elect Knight* is drawn up by the *Chancellor*, ſigned with the *Sovereign's* Sign Manual, and the *Signet* of the *Order*, and is moſt commonly in the following Words, and only varied according to the quality, and particular merit of the *Knight Elect*, and as the place requires.

'We, with the *Companions* of the moſt Noble *Order* of the *Garter*, 'aſſembled in Chapter holden this preſent day at our Caſtle at '*Windſor*, conſidering the virtuous fidelity you have ſhown, and 'the honourable exploits you have done in our ſervice, by vindi-'cating and maintaining our juſt Right, *&c.* have elected and 'choſen you one of the *Companions* of our *Order*. Therefore we 'require you to make your ſpeedy repair unto us, to receive the 'Enſigns thereof, and be ready for your Inſtallation upon the ' day of this preſent *&c.*'

CHAPTER XVI.

Of the INSTALLATION of a KNIGHT of the GARTER.

BY the Statutes of the royal Founder, every *Knight Elect* is within a year after his Election to be ready to proceed to his Inſtallation, in St. GEORGE's Chapel at *Windſor*; and it is therein declared, that in caſe a Knight Elect *die before his Inſtallation, he ſhall not be named one of the Founders*, foraſmuch, *as he hath not had the full poſſeſſion of his State.* The ſame is confirmed by the Statutes of King *Henry* VIII. and it is alſo declared, that if he exceed the time allowed, his Election is to be *abſolutely null aud void*, unleſs he ſend or produce an excuſe for ſuch delay, ſufficient and accepted by the *Sovereign*, and the whole Society of *Knights*; or that the *Knight Elect* be a Foreigner, or the *Sovereign* himſelf thinks fit to put of the Ceremony of Inſtallation for a longer time.

At the time appointed by the *Sovereign*, and the ſeveral Commiſſions and Warrants neceſſary for the Inſtallation, being obtained under the King's Sign Manual, and the Seal of the *Order*, the *Knights* and Officers of the *Order* repair to *Windſor*, to the Chapel of St GEORGE, within whoſe Choir are erected the *Sovereign's* and *Knights-Companions* Stalls, and under its ſacred Roof their *Banners* and *Atchievements* are ſet up, as Monuments of their high deſervings and great honour; and it is the peculiar priviledge of this royal Chapel, that the *Feaſt of Inſtallation* is expreſsly appointed to be ſolemnized and held therein.

In former times the *Knights Elect* frequently went in a ſolemn and ſtately Cavalcade to *Windſor*, attended by their Friends, with exceeding great pomp and ſplendor, and the laſt of this kind was that of *Algernon*, Earl of *Northumberland*, *Ann.* 11. *Car.* I. Alſo the Proceſſion of the *Knights* from their Lodgings in the Caſtle, to the Chapel of St.

GEORGE has ſometimes been on Horſeback, but moſt frequently on Foot as is the preſent cuſtom, in ſolemn and ſtately Proceſſion.

The Inſtallation or Inauguration of a *Knight* of this moſt Noble *Order*, conſiſts in a conjunction of many Ceremonies, *the ſole ordering of which*, by a Decree in Chapter, *Apr.* 24, *Ann.* 1663. was declared by the *Sovereign* and *Companions*, to *belong only unto* Garter, *and accordingly it was ordered that he only ſhould have the care thereof for the future to direct and order the ſame.*

Mr. *Anſtis*, the late *Garter King of Arms*, in the year 1720, publiſhed the *Form of an Inſtallation of a* Knight *of the* Garter, which with the account of the Inſtallation of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, together with the Earl of *Cheſterfield*, and the Earl of *Burlington*, *June* 18, *Ann.* 3. of his preſent Majeſty, in the preſence of the *Sovereign*, will give the Reader a perfect Idea of this laſt moſt ſolemn Act of Inſtallation, without which the *Elect Knight* is not intituled to the full Honours of the *Order*. According to Mr. *Anſtis*, in the above *Formulary*

THE Commiſſioners appointed to Inſtall the Knights Elect being robed in the compleat Habit of the Order, meet in the great Chamber in the Dean of *Windſor*'s Lodgings, where the Officers of the Order attend in their Habits, and the Knights Elect come thither in their Under-habits, with their Caps and Feathers in their Hands.

When there is a *Proctor*, he comes in his ordinary Habit.

Such Knights as are not named in the Commiſſion, are firſt to be conducted in their full Habits to the Chapel, preceded by the Poor Knights and Prebends in their Habits, and the Officers of Arms in their Coats, who enter the Choir with the uſual Reverences; and when ſuch Knights have taken their reſpective Stalls, the Poor Knights and Prebends return and attend in the Cloiſter, and the Officers of Arms in the Dean's Hall.

Then the Proceſſion begins in the following order.

Poor Knights two and two:

Prebends two and two:

Officers of Arms two and two:

The Elect Knights two and two; having their Caps and Feathers in their Hands, the Junior going firſt; and if the number be odd, the Junior paſſeth alone.

The

The Officers of the Order in their Crimſon-ſattin Mantles, the Regiſterhaving on his Right-hand Garter King of Arms, carrying the Sovereign's Commiſſion and the Black Rod on the Left.

The Knights Commiſſioners two and two, covered with their black Caps and Feathers, the Juniors firſt;

And thus proceeding into the North Iſle of the Chapel, the Poor Knights make a ſtand at a diſtance beyond the Chapter-houſe Door;

The Prebends do the ſame nearer to the Chapter-houſe Door.

The Officers of Arms next to the Chapter-houſe Door.

The Knight Elect retires to a Chair placed for that purpoſe behind the Altar.

The *Proctors* (by a late decree) are not to go in the Proceſſion, but retire privately to their Chairs at the back of the Altar.

The three Officers of the Order enter into the Chapter-houſe; after them the Commiſſioners, who ſeat themſelves at the ſides of the Table, according to their ſeniority and form of the Stalls in the Chapel.

Garter, with reverence, preſents the Commiſſion to the ſenior Commiſſioner, who gives it to the Regiſter to read, which being done, he preſents the ſame to the Lords Commiſſioners, who re-deliver the ſame to the Regiſter to be entered.

Then Garter is ſent to conduct the ſenior Knight, by Election, from his Chair to the Chapter-houſe Door, where he is received by the Commiſſioners; Garter then proceeding before them to that part of the Table, where the Enſigns of the Knight Elect are placed.

Garter is then ſent to bring in all the other Knights Elect, or *Proxies*, according to their ſeniorities, who are all ſingly introduced and received in the ſame manner.

Garter then preſents the Lords Commiſſioners the Surcoat of the ſenior Knight Elect, who inveſt him therewith, the Regiſter reading the Admonition.

Take this Robe of Crimſon, to the increaſe of your Honour, and in token or ſign of the moſt Noble Order you have received, wherewith you being defended, may be bold, not only ſtrong to fight, but alſo to offer yourſelf to ſhed your Blood, for Chriſt's Faith, the Liberties of the Church, and the juſt and neceſſary defence of them that are oppreſſed and needy.

Then

Then Garter preſents the Crimſon Velvet Girdle to the Lords Commiſſioners, who buckle it on over the Surcoat.

Then the Hanger and Sword which they alſo gird on.

The ſame is repeated to all the Knights Elect in their Order, but the *Proxies* are not inveſted.

The Knights Elect continue in the Chapter-houſe while the Proceſſion is made to the Choir, and the Hatchments of the deceaſed Knights offered.

Proceedings to the Choir.

The Poor Knights enter firſt, make their Reverences altogether in the middle of the Choir, firſt to the Altar, then to the Sovereign's Stall, and proceed up as near as they can to the Rails of the Altar, placing themſelves below each other, on each ſide.

The Prebends follow making the like Reverences, and ſtand all below the Poor Knights, excepting two, who go to the Altar.

The Officers of Arms next enter, with the ſame Reverences, and ſtand below the Prebends on both ſides.

The Officers of the Order come next, in the ſame manner, and ſtand before their own Seat or Form.

The Commiſſioners enter together, if they are Companions, make their Reverences, and ſtand under their Banners, before their reſpective Stalls; but if not Companions, the junior enters firſt, and the other follows.

Offering Atchievements.

Garter goes into the middle of the Choir, where he makes his Reverences, and then repairs to the place where he before had ordered the Hatchments to be laid on a Stool, and takes up the Banner, which he holds almoſt roll'd up.

The Provincial Kings then meet, make their Reverences, and paſs down into the middle of the Choir, repairing to the Lords Commiſſioners, who thereon join, and receiving the Banner from Garter, make their Reverences towards the Altar, and then to the Sovereign's Stall; and being preceded by the two Kings of Arms, carry the ſame, the point forward a little declining, to the firſt Step of the Altar, where they make the like Reverences, and from thence go to the Rails, where they make their Reverences only to the Altar, then (kneeling) deliver it to the two Prebends, who place it upright at the South end of the Altar;

Altar; and then the Lords Commiſſioners, having made the ſame Reverences as they did in their coming up, return to their former place under their Banners, being waited on by the ſaid Kings of Arms, who return to their former ſtation.

Then the two eldeſt Heralds in like manner meet, make their Reverences, repairing to the Lords Commiſſioners, to whom Garter delivers the Sword, the Pomel or Hilt upwards, which is in like manner carried up and offered, and the Commiſſioners then return as before.

The two next Heralds then meet in the like manner, and repair to the Lords Commiſſioners, to whom Garter delivers the Helm and Creſt, which are offered in the ſame manner.

The Hatchments of each deceaſed Knight are to be offered one after the other in this form.

The Knights then ſtanding under their reſpective Banners.

Return to the Chapter-houſe.

The Poor Knights forthwith join, make their Reverences, and go out of the Choir two and two.

The Prebends the ſame.

Then the Officers of Arms in like manner.

The Officers of the Order the like.

The Commiſſioners, if Companions, together with the like Reverences, but if not Companions, the junior firſt goes out, and ſtays outſide the Choir Door, 'till the other Commiſſioner hath done the like; and then the proceſſion is through the Iſle towards the Chapter-houſe, where the Poor Knights make a ſtand, and divide themſelves on both ſides, at a diſtance from the Door.

The Prebends divide in like manner next them.

The Officers of Arms in like manner neareſt the Door.

The Officers of the Order enter the Chapter-houſe, before the Lords Commiſſioners.

Return, and Inſtallation.

Then the Poor Knights, Prebends, and Officers of Arms, having rang'd themſelves, the Proceſſion is again made into the Choir.

The Poor Knights paſs on into the Chapel, make their Reverences, and place themſelves on both ſides, as before, near the Altar.

The Prebends then enter with the ſame Reverences, and go to their reſpective Seats.

The

The Officers of Arms ſtand next below the Poor Knights.

The Officers of the Order follow, Garter in the middle, carrying on a Cuſhion the Mantle, Hood, Great Collar, George, and Book of Statutes, having the Regiſter on his Right-hand carrying the *New Teſtament*, and the Oath, fairly wrote on Parchment, and the Black Rod on his Left: They enter with the like Reverences, and proceed towards the Seat before, or below the Stall of the Elect Knight, where Garter places the Cuſhion with the Enſigns on the Deſk; and the Officers of the Order ſtand below in the Choir.

The Commiſſioners having between them the Knight Elect, carrying his Cap in his Hand, enter making the like Reverences together, and then theſe go into the Seat below, or under the Knight's Stall, the ſenior Commiſſioner entering firſt.

If three Commiſſioners, the two ſeniors conduct the Knight, and the junior goes before them.

Then one of the Officers of the Order holding the *New Teſtament* open, the Knight-Elect lays his Right-hand thereon, and the Regiſter having read the Oath to him, he kiſſes the Book.

About this time, two Prebends are to be conducted to the Altar by the Verger, to officiate.

The Commiſſioners and Knight Elect come out of that under Seat, and the ſenior Knight enters the appointed Stall of the Knight Elect, who follows him, and then the other Commiſſioner enters alſo.

Then the Regiſter and Garter enter into the under Seat, the Black Rod continuing in his former place, where Garter preſents to the Commiſſioners the Mantle, who inveſt the Knight therewith; the Regiſter, during that time, reading the Admonition.

Receive this Robe, &c.

Garter then preſents the Hood to the Commiſſioners, who put it over the Knight's right Shoulder, bringing the Tippets athwart his Breaſt, and tucking them under the Belt.

Then Garter preſents to them the Great Collar and George, which they faſten over the Mantle and Hood upon the Knight's Shoulders, whilſt the Regiſter reads the Admonition.

Wear this Collar about thy Neck, adorned with the Image of the bleſſed Martyr and Soldier of Chriſt St. GEORGE; *by whoſe imitation provoked, thou mayeſt ſo overpaſs both proſperous and adverſe encounters, that*

that having ſtoutly vanquiſhed thy Enemies, both of Body and Soul, thou mayeſt not only receive the praiſe of this tranſient combat, but be crowned with the Palm of eternal Victory.

Garter then preſents the Statute-Book, which the Commiſſioners deliver to the Knight, and the Commiſſioners then place the Cap and Feathers on his Head, and ſeat him in his Stall; whereon the Officers of the Order retire with the uſual Reverences and ſtand before their Seats.

The Knight being thus inſtalled, riſes up, makes his Reverences, firſt towards the Altar, then to the Sovereign's Stall; and then the Commiſſioners, embracing him, congratulate him, and deſcend.

The Commiſſioners being come down into the middle of the Choir, make their Reverences: And if no more are to be inſtalled, the junior Knight ſtands in the Choir before his Stall, 'till the ſenior aſcends his Stall, when the other alſo takes his Stall, and both make their Reverences as ſoon as they are in them.

The Officers of the Order then make their Reverences, and ſit in their Seats.

The Officers of Arms in a Body, do the like, and come down towards the Sovereign's Stall, placing themſelves on both ſides.

Laſtly, The Poor Knights do the ſame, and retire towards their Seats.

If any other Knight is to be inſtalled, the Commiſſioners deſcend in the former manner, and ſtand under their Banners; and then the Poor Knights join, make their Reverences, and go out two and two, [the Prebends continuing in their Seats] Then the Officers of Arms do the ſame; then the Officers of the Order in like manner; then the Commiſſioners (if Companions together) otherwiſe the junior firſt, and go to the Chapter-houſe as before, and from thence introduce the other Knight elect, and inſtall him in the former manner.

But in caſe the ſame be done by *Proxy*, he enters bear-headed between the Commiſſioners, and is conducted as above, to the Seat under the Stall of his Principal, where the Regiſter gives him the Oath; and then he is in the former method led into the Stall, where the Commiſſioners put the Mantle over his left Shoulder, or Arm, in ſuch manner as the Croſs, embroidered within the Garter, may be ſeen; and and then the Commiſſioners ſeat him in the Stall, who forthwith riſes up, makes his reverences to the Altar, and to the Sovereign's Stall; and

then the Commiſſioners embrace him, and congratulate him in the Name of his Principal; and then the Officers of the Order, and the Commiſſioners retire as is aboveſaid, and the *Proxy* afterwards ſtands up, or leans on the Cuſhion, holding the Mantle in the form above-mentioned.

Offering.

When theſe words in the Prayers are pronounced, *Let your Light ſo ſhine*, &c.

The Poor Knights forthwith come from their Seats, join, make their Reverencs, and paſs up near to the Altar where they place themſelves as before.

So the Officers of Arms, the Purſuivants firſt.

Garter then riſes from his Seat, repairs to the middle of the Choir, there makes his Reverences, and coming before the Stalls of the junior Knights, ſummons them, if they are Pairs, or Companions, to deſcend together, who having made their Reverences in their Stalls, come down into the Choir, where meeting, they again make their Reverences together, and go under their Banners, and then all the other Knights and *Proxies* are ſummoned, who deſcend in like manner; but if any Knight or *Proctor* wants his Companion, he deſcends ſingle.

The Knights and *Proxies* all thus ſtanding under their Banners, Garter making his Reverences, repairs to his Seat; and the Provincial Kings of Arms meet and make their Reverences, and repair to the Senior Knight, or Knights, if Pairs, who go from under their Banners, make their Reverences, and being preceded by theſe Kings of Arms, paſs up to the firſt Step of the Altar, where they again make their uſual Reverences; and coming to the Rails, make only Reverence towards the Altar, and, kneeling down, offer Gold and Silver into the Baſon held by two of the Prebends.

Then they make again their Reverences to the Altar only, and at their return on the loweſt Step, to the Altar and to the Sovereign's Stall; and thence are conducted into the Stalls of the junior Knights on their reſpective Sides, where, being aſcended, they again make their Reverences, and then paſs on thro' the Stalls to their own, where they do the ſame, and then ſet down.

The two eldeſt Heralds then go down in the like manner, and conduct the next Knight or Knights who offer, and return to their Stalls in

in like manner; and the ſame is repeated 'till all the Knights have offered: This Rule being conſtantly to be obſerved, That if any Knight hath not his Companion, he offers ſingly by himſelf.

After the Offering, the Officers of Arms make their Reverences in a Body, and ſtand in their former Places near the Sovereign's Stall.

The Poor Knights retire to their Seats.

Prayers ended.

The Prebends at the Altar continue on the Prayers, which being ended, they are conducted by the Verger to their Seats, having made their Reverences.

The Officers of the Order then move from their Seat, make their Reverences ſtanding before it.

Garter leaves them, and going into the middle of the Choir, makes his Obeiſances, goes up to the Stalls of the junior Knights, if Companions, ſummoning them to deſcend; who, having made their Reverences, come down, and meeting below, make their Reverences together, and then retire under their Banners.

The ſame is repeated to, and by all the Knights and *Proxies*: But ſo as Companions deſcend together, tho' otherwiſe ſingle.

Proceſſion to the Caſtle.

All the Knights and *Proxies* being thus under their Banners, the Poor Knights join, go down, and make their Reverences in the middle of the Choir, and go out of the ſame.

Then the Prebends do the like.

Then the Officers of Arms the ſame.

Then the Officers of the Order the like.

Then the junior Knights go firſt in like manner, and the reſt of the Knights in their Order, either ſingle, or with their Companions.

It is to be obſerved, that the *Proxy* goes in the place of the Principal, carrying the Mantle in the manner abovementioned, but at the Door of the Chapter, the Sexton receives the Mantle from him, and he goes no farther in the Proceſſion.

Theſe Proceſſions have been to different places, and in different ways and forms, according to the Weather, and the place where the Dinner is to be.

It hath of late been through the middle Isle down to the West Gate of the Chapel, and so up through the South Isle, and out of the South Door, and then on to the upper Castle, between the Castle-Wall and the *Keep*, and so into the Lodgings, the Drums and Trumpets going before; in which the Officers of the Order, after they come out of the Church, are to be covered, as at other times, when neither the Sovereign, or his Lieutenant, representing his Person, are present; in which cases they proceed in another place.

The Drums and Trumpets stay at the foot of the Stairs going up to the Guard-chamber, but the Poor Knights go into that Chamber, and there stand off on both Sides for the Procession to pass between them; the Prebends do the like: The Officers of Arms go into the Presence-chamber, and there place themselves in the like manner, the Pursuivants next the Door: In which place the Officers of the Order are uncovered.

Dinner.

If the Knights dine in their Robes or Surcoats, Garter, with the Officers of Arms following him, at the second Course, proceeds from the lower end of the Room, to the place where the then installed Knight sits, who stands up uncovered, when Garter pronounces *Largesse*, and then proclaims the Knight's Style, either in *French* or *English*, and then all the Officers of Arms cry *Largesse*, and making their Obeisances, retire.

The Oath mentioned in this Account to be taken by a Knight-Companion is in this manner;

'You being chosen to be one of the honourable Company of this 'most Noble Order of the Garter, shall promise and swear by the 'Holy Evangelists, by you here touched, that wittingly and willingly you shall not break any Statute of the said Order, or any 'Articles in them contained, the same being agreeable, and not 'repugnant to the Laws of Almighty God, and the Laws of this 'Realm, as far forth as to you belongeth and appertaineth: So 'help you God and his holy Word.'

The

The Ceremonies obſerved at the Inſtallation of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, *the Earl of* Cheſterfield, *and the Earl of* Burlington, *in preſence of the Sovereign and Knights-Companions of the moſt Noble Order of the* Garter, *at* Windſor, *on* Thurſday *the* 18*th of* June, 1730.

THERE were preſent at this Ceremony, the following Knights in the ſeveral Stalls belonging to them.

The Duke.	Sovereign.	Prince of *Wales.*
		Duke of *Somerſet.*
		Duke of *Argyll.*
Duke of *Kent.*		
Earl of *Strafford.*		Earl of *Peterborough.*
Duke of *Dorſet.*		Duke of *Montagu.*
Duke of *Newcaſtle.*		
Duke of *Grafton.*		Duke of *Bolton.*
Earl of *Scarborough.*		
Duke of *Richmond.*		Sir *Robert Walpole.*
Earl of *Cheſterfield.*		Earl of *Burlington.*

The following Perſons attended, and placed themſelves in this method.

The Poor Knights ſtood in the North Iſle of the Chapel of St. GEORGE in a body, habited in their Mantles, two and two, according to their Seniorities.

The Prebendaries of that Chapel alſo in their Mantles ſtood in the like manner, two and two, next to the Poor Knights, the ſeniors ſtanding neareſt to the Door of the Chapter-houſe.

Next to the Prebendaries, and nearer to the Chapter-houſe, all the Officers of Arms ſtood according to their reſpective degrees.

The Purſuivants in their Tabarts of the Sovereign's Arms.

The Heralds in their Tabarts, and with their Collars of SS.

The Provincial Kings of Arms in their Tabarts, and Collars and Badges; Lion King of Arms of *Scotland*, in his Tabart, with his Under-habits of Crimſon Velvet, wearing his Jewel, and Collar; all in their orders, next above the Prebendaries, and nearer to the Chapter-houſe.

In

In the Dean's Lodgings attended the five Officers of the Order in their different Habits, and with their reſpective Badges of the Order. The Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, carrying the Black Rod in his Hand, and with his Badge about his Neck; Garter Principal King of Arms, carrying his Rod or Scepter, with the Arms and Enſigns of the Order enamelled thereon upon Gold, and with his Badge; the Dean of *Windſor*, Regiſter of the Order; all three habited in their Crimſon Sattin Mantles.

Next to them, the Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of *Sarum*, Chancellor of the Order, and the Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, Prelate of the Order, apparell'd in their Mantles of Purple Velvet, and with their reſpective Jewels or Badges.

The Earls of *Burlington* and *Cheſterfield*, the Knights Elect, in their Under-habits appropriated to the Order, having their Caps with Feathers in their Hands.

The Duke in the like Under-habits, with his Cap in his Hand, and having the Badge of the Order of the Bath, at a Red Ribband.

The Knights Companions of the Order here above-mentioned, in their compleat Habits, with their great Collars and Georges.

The Sovereign apparell'd in the full Habits, and with the great Collar, was received upon his entry by all the Companions, who made their Reverences to him, and he ſaluted them. And from thence a Proceſſion was made into the Chapter-houſe, the junior Knights entering firſt, then the Officers of the Order, preceding the Sovereign.

The two Earls (the Knights elected) retired to Chairs placed for them near the entry of the Chapter-houſe Door.

The Duke retired to a Chair placed in the ſame manner, having waiting upon him his Herald Blanc Courſier inveſted with a Tabart of the Coat of Arms of his Royal Highneſs, and with his Jewel or Badge.

The Sovereign having ſeated himſelf in his Chair in the Chapter-houſe, his Majeſty commanded that *John Anſtis*, junior, ſhould be called in, and that the Oath of the Office of Garter King of Arms ſhould be adminiſtred unto him; who having taken it kneeling, his Majeſty was pleaſed to put the Enſign of that Office, hanging at a Gold Chain, about his Neck, and to permit him to kiſs his Royal Hand. Garter King of Arms was then commanded by the Sovereign to introduce his Royal Highneſs the Duke from the Chair, where he had placed

placed himſelf behind the Altar, who at the Door of the Chapter-houſe was received by the two ſenior Companions preſent, the Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Argyll*, who (with Reverences to the Sovereign) conducted him to the upper end of the Chapter-houſe, where Garter had before placed the Surcoat, Girdle and Sword.

Garter then preſented to theſe two Knights-Companions the Surcoat of his Royal Highneſs, who inveſted him therewith; during which time, the Chancellor read the proper Admonition, *Take this Robe*, &c.

Then Garter in the ſame manner preſented the Crimſon Velvet Girdle to theſe two Knights-Companions, with the Hanger and Sword, which they buckled and girded his Royal Highneſs withal.

Garter was then commanded to introduce the Earl of *Cheſterfield*, who was received at the Door by the two junior Knights preſent, Sir *Robert Walpole* and the Duke of *Richmond*, who conducted him with the like Ceremonies, and coming to the place where his Surcoat and other Enſigns had been placed, Garter then delivered to the above-mentioned two junior Knights the Surcoat wherewith he was inveſted, while the Regiſter read the Admonition, *Take this Robe*, &c.

And then Garter preſented the Crimſon Velvet Girdle with the Hanger and Sword, which were buckled and girded about the Knight Elect in the former method

Then Garter was commanded to introduce the Earl of *Burlington*, who was received, conducted, and inveſted with the ſame Ceremonies as the Earl of *Cheſterfield*.

The Duke, and theſe two Knights Elect continued in the Chapter-houſe, while the Proceſſion was made from thence into the Choir of the Chapel in this manner.

The Poor Knights moved from their ſtation in the North Iſle, going by pairs down to the Weſtern end of that Iſle, and then paſſing up through the middle Iſle, entered into the Choir, and in the middle thereof, they, in a joint Body, made their Reverences firſt to the Altar, and turning about in a Body, made their Obeiſances towards the Sovereign's Stall; and paſſing up to the Steps near to the Altar, there divided themſelves, and ſtood on each ſide one below the other, the juniors neareſt to the Rails.

The Prebendaries ſtay'd at the Door of the Choir until the Poor Knights had thus placed themſelves, and then entered by pairs, making the

the like double Revererences in a Body together, and entered into their Seats under the Stalls, wherein they all ſtood (except two that attended at the Altar) until all the Knights Companions had taken their Stalls, and the Officers of the Order were ſeated upon their Forms.

While the Prebendaries were thus entering into their Seats, the Officers of Arms, according to their degrees, entered into the Choir, made their double Reverences in a Body jointly, and paſſed up near to the Rails, next to the Poor Knights on each ſide.

Then the Knights Companions according to the ſituations of their Stalls, thoſe in the lower Stalls entering firſt, either by pairs, or ſingle, when the Companion in the oppoſite Stall was abſent, entered into the Choir, and being come a little way beyond the Sovereign's Stall, made double Reverences in the middle of the Choir, and being come up againſt their reſpective Stalls, repeated their Obeiſances, and retired under their Banners where they ſtood.

The junior Knight or Knights thus ſtanding under their Banners, the next junior Knight or Knights entered in like manner, made the like Reverences at their entries, jointly when they were Fellows, and oppoſite to their Banners, and retired under them, where they ſtood; which ſame Ceremonies were performed by all the Knights preſent, the juniors entering firſt, either by pairs, or ſingle, according to their Stalls.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales* entered with the like Reverences, and ſtood under his Banner.

The Black Rod, Garter, and Regiſter of the Order entered in breaſt, and made their Reverences, and retired to their places, ſtanding before their Forms.

The Chancellor and Prelate did the ſame.

The Duke of St. *Albans* carried the Sword of State, and held it erect before the Sovereign during the greateſt part of the Solemnity, his Majeſty being pleaſed to grant him leave ſometimes to reſt himſelf; the Vice-Chamberlain went upon the left Hand of this Duke, who carried the Sword; and they both ſtood on the Steps before or under the Sovereign's Stall, the Sword of State on the right ſide thereof.

The Sovereign at his entry into the Chapel, made his Reverence to the Altar only, his Train being born by the eldeſt Sons of the Dukes of *Grafton* and *Dorſet*, and the Maſter of the Robes, (who when his Majeſty had aſcended his Stall, and made his Reverence therein to the Altar)

Altar) placed themſelves upon the Steps going up to the Sovereign's Stall.

The Sovereign being thus placed, Garter went into the middle of the Choir, and after his double Reverences, having his Rod or Sceptre in his Hand, turn'd himſelf to the Prince of *Wales*, who thereupon came from under his Banner into the middle of the Choir, and there made his Reverence to the Altar, and to the Sovereign in his Stall, and then went up the neareſt way to his Stall, where he repeated the ſame Reverences, and then ſat down.

All the other Companions continued ſtanding under their Banners.

The Prelate was conducted by the Serjeant of the Veſtry to the Altar, who made the like Reverences, and two Prebendaries went likewiſe conducted thither in like manner by the Verger.

Garter then went into the middle of the Choir with the uſual Obeiſances, and repaired to the place under the Stall of the late Duke of *York*, where he had before laid his Hatchments upon a Stool, and took up the Banner, holding it in his Hand almoſt rolled up, whilſt Lion King of Arms, and the eldeſt Provincial King of Arms met, and came down from the Haut-pas near the Rails of the Altar, who having made their Reverences in the middle of the Choir jointly, came to the two ſenior Knights, the Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Argyll* ſtanding under their Banners and bowing to them; theſe Knights thereupon came out into the middle of the Choir oppoſite to their own Stalls, and made their Reverences, then joined and advanced towards the place where their Hatchments were laid, where Garter delivered to theſe two Knights, making a bow to them, the Banner, which theſe Knights received and carried with the point thereof forward a little declining, being preceded by theſe Officers of Arms; and being advanced to the degrees, or firſt Step towards the Altar, made their Reverences to the Altar and to the Sovereign, and at the Rails, to the Altar only, and then theſe Knights kneeling, delivered the Banner to the Prelate, who gave it to the Prebendaries aſſiſting, who placed the ſame upright at the South end of the Altar. Theſe Knights then deſcended, making the like Reverences, and attended by thoſe Officers of Arms, retired under their Banners, and theſe Officers of Arms, making their double Obeiſances in the middle of the Choir, retired to their former ſtations.

Then the two next Officers of Arms in ſeniority deſcended in like manner, and came to the next two ſenior Knights the Duke of *Kent* and the Earl of *Strafford*, who removed from under their Banners, to whom Garter delivered the Sword of the late Duke of *York*, the Pomel or Hilt held upwards, which was carried up to the Rails of the Altar with the ſame Ceremonies; and then theſe Knights deſcended as the former did, and retired, ſtanding under their Banners, and theſe Officers of Arms returned to their former ſtations.

The two next Officers of Arms in ſeniority, came to the next two ſenior Knights preſent, the Earl of *Peterborough* and the Duke of *Dorſet*, to whom Garter delivered the Helm and Creſt of the ſaid late Duke of *York*, which were carried in the ſame manner, and with the ſame Ceremonies; and theſe Knights returned under their Banners, and the Officers of Arms to their places.

Garter then went into the middle of the Choir, made his Obeiſances, and coming oppoſite to the place where he had laid the Hatchments of the late Duke of *Devonſhire*, took up the Banner, and then two Officers of Arms waited upon the above-mentioned two ſenior Knights, who offered it with the former Ceremonies, and retired under their own Banners.

Two other Officers of Arms waited upon the two next ſenior Knights above-mentioned, who offered the Sword in the former method.

Then two other Officers waited upon the two next Knights in ſeniority above-named, who carried up the Helm and Creſt with the former Ceremonies.

Garter then made his Reverence in the middle of the Choir, and coming oppoſite to the place where he had laid the Hatchments of the late Earl of *Lincoln*.

His Banner was likewiſe offered by the ſame two ſenior Knights preſent.

His Sword by the two next Knights in ſeniority.

His Helm and Creſt by the two Knights next to them in ſeniority, in the ſame manner as the other Hatchments were before carried.

The Knights-Companions ſtanding thus under their Banners, during all the time of theſe Offerings of theſe Atchievements, Garter then went into the middle of the Choir, and making his Reverences, turned himſelf

himſelf to the eldeſt Knight, pointing to him with his Rod, who thereon came from his ſtation under his Banner into the middle of the Choir oppoſite to his Stall, and there made his Reverences, and then went up by the neareſt way to his Stall, where he repeated his Reverences, and ſat down.

Garter repeated the ſame to the next ſenior Knight, and to all other the Companions preſent in like manner, according to the ſituation of their Stalls, which all of them, the ſeniors firſt, entered into, through the neareſt Paſſages, with the like Ceremonies; but where the Knights were Companions in oppoſite Stalls, they removed at the ſame time from under their Banners; and after making their joint Reverences in the middle of the Choir, at the ſame time entered into their Stalls.

All the Knights-Companions being thus ſeated in their Stalls, Garter, after the uſual Obeiſances, ſummoned down the two ſenior Knights preſent, the Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Argyll*, appointed by the Sovereign to inſtall his Royal Highneſs the Duke; who after making Reverences in their Stalls, deſcended, and in the middle of the Choir made their Obeiſances, and retired under their Banners.

The Poor Knights forthwith joined and came down into the middle of the Choir, and there made their Reverences in a Body, and proceeded two and two out of the Chapel, towards the Chapter-houſe.

The Officers of Arms did the ſame.

The Uſher of the Black Rod, Garter, and Regiſter in the ſame manner.

The Chancellor of the Order.

Then the ſaid Knights appointed to inſtall the Duke.

Theſe Officers of the Order, and theſe two Knights entered into the Chapter-houſe; the Poor Knights and Officers of Arms ſtaying on each ſide without the Door, in their uſual manner of placing themſelves.

The Poor Knights then began the Proceſſion into the Chapel.

The Officers of Arms followed them.

Garter King of Arms carrying upon a Velvet Cuſhion of Crimſon colour, the Mantle, Hood, great Collar of the Order, George, and Statute Book, having upon his right Hand the Regiſter of the Order, and upon his left the Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod.

The Chancellor of the Order.

These two Knights-Companions having his Royal Highness the Duke (invested in his Surcoat, and girt with his Sword, and holding his Cap in his Hand) between them.

The Procession was thus made from the Chapter-house to the West end of the Chapel, and thence up the middle Isle into the Choir.

The Poor Knights entered the Choir in the manner accustomed.

The Officers of Arms in the usual manner, and proceeded up through the Area of the Chapel, where they made a stand on each side, below the Poor Knights.

Then Garter thus carrying the Cushion, with the Ensigns between the Register and the Black Rod after the usual Obeysances, placed the same under the Duke's Stall, while the two Knights-Companions conducted the Duke directly up into his Stall (because the Sovereign had dispensed with the Duke's taking his Oath by reason of his tender years, which otherwise was to be administered to him before his Entry into it) and then Garter King of Arms, with the Chancellor, standing under the Stall, Garter, delivered the Mantle to these Knights, who invested the Duke therewith, the Chancellor at that time reading the usual Admonition, *Receive this Robe*, &c.

Next Garter presented to these Knights the Hood, who put it over the Duke's Right Shoulder, bringing the Tippet or Pendant overthwart, fastned under the Girdle.

Then Garter presented the great Collar, and George appending thereto, to these Knights, who fastened the same over the Mantle and Hood whilst the Chancellor read the Admonition, *Wear this Collar*, &c.

Garter then presented the Statute-Book to the Knights, who delivered it to the Duke, and then placed the Cap and Feather upon his Head, and seated him down in his Stall, who rising up, made his double Reverences; when the Knights, who install'd him, after embracing and congratulating him, descended into the middle of the Chapel, and there made their double Reverences, and then ascended into their own Stalls, and repeated the Obeysances therein and sate down, and the Officers of the Order returned to their places before their Forms.

Then Garter going into the middle of the Choir, summoned down the two Knights-Companions in Seniority the Duke of *Kent*, and the Earl

Earl of *Strafford*, who deſcended with the accuſtomed Reverences, and ſtood under their Banners.

The Poor Knights then join'd again, and proceeded out of the Chapel with the former Ceremonies.

The Officers of Arms in like manner.

Then the Uſher of the Black Rod, Garter, and Regiſter.

After them, theſe two Knights ſo ſummoned, who all proceeded in the former manner to the door of the Chapter-Houſe, which the Officers of the Order, and theſe two Knights entered; and theſe Knights from thence conducted the Earl of *Cheſterfield*, Knight elect, between them (being in the Surcoat of the Order, carrying his Cap in his hand) through the North Iſle turning below the Organs into the Choir, which they all enter'd in the uſual manner, and Garter King of Arms (having the Regiſter on his right Hand, carrying the New Teſtament, and the form of the Oath fairly wrote; and on his left, the Gentleman-Uſher of the Black Rod) laid down the Cuſhion, having thereon the Mantle, great Collar, with the George and Book of Statutes, upon the Deſk of the lower Seat under the 13th Stall on the Sovereign's ſide.

The eldeſt of theſe two Knights-Companions, who inſtall'd him, enter'd into that lower Seat, then the Earl of *Cheſterfield*, the Knight elect, and after him the other Knight-Companion alſo enter'd.

The Gentleman-Uſher of the Black Rod held the New Teſtament open, on which the Earl of *Cheſterfield* laid his right Hand while the Regiſter read the Oath, which done, the Knight elect kiſs'd the Book.

Then theſe Knights, and the Knight elect, came out of this under Seat, and the ſenior Knight enter'd into the 13th Stall, appointed for this Knight elect, who follow'd him into it, and the other Knight entered alſo.

The Regiſter of the Order, and Garter then enter'd into the under Seat, the Black Rod continuing in the Area, and from thence Garter preſented to theſe Knights the Mantle, who inveſted the Earl of *Cheſterfield* therewith; during which time the Regiſter read the Admonition, *Receive this Robe*, &c.

Then Garter preſented the Hood in like manner, which theſe Knights put on the Earl's right Shoulder, faſtening the Pendant overthwart under the Girdle.

Garter

Garter then preſented the great Collar and George in the ſame manner to theſe Knights, who put it over the Mantle and Hood upon the Earl's Shoulders, faſtening it whilſt the Regiſter read the Admonition, *Wear this Collar*, &c.

Then Garter preſented in like manner the Statute-Book, which was delivered by the Knights to the Earl; who likewiſe placed on his Head the Cap and Feathers, and ſeated him down in his Stall, and then the Officers of the Order retired with uſual Reverences, and ſtood before their Forms.

The Earl being thus Inſtall'd, roſe up, made his Reverences firſt towards the Altar, and then to the Sovereign in his Stall, and the Knights-Companions who performed the Ceremony, embraced and congratulated him, and then deſcended into the middle of the Choir, and having made their Obeiſances aſcended into their own Stalls, where repeating the ſame they ſeated themſelves.

Garter then went into the middle of the Choir, and ſummon'd down the two next ſenior Knights, the Earl of *Peterborough* and the Duke of *Dorſet*, appointed to inſtall the Earl of *Burlington*, Knight elect; and thereon the like Proceſſion was made, and the ſame Ceremonies were performed as in the caſe of the Earl of *Cheſterfield*, in every particular.

Theſe Inſtallations being finiſhed, and the Officers of the Order being returned to their Forms, and all the Companions in their Stalls.

The Officers of Arms came down in a Body, and making their joint Reverences, ſtood in the Area under the higher Stalls, or thoſe of the ſenior Knights, Blanc Courſier Herald ſtanding under the Stall of his Maſter the Duke.

The Poor Knights making Reverences in a joint Body, retired to their Seats.

Divine Service then began; and, after the Creed, the offertory Words being pronounced, *Let your Light ſo ſhine*, &c. the Organ then playing.

The Officers of the Wardrobe ſpread the Carpet over the Steps that lead up to the Rails of the Altar.

The Poor Knights remov'd from their Seats, made their double Reverences in a joint Body, and paſſed up near to the Rails of the Altar, where they divided and placed themſelves as before.

The Officers of Arms did the like, and placed themſelves as before.

The

The Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod making his Obeiſances, went up to the Rails of the Altar, and ſtanding upon the right ſide, received from the Yeomen of the Wardrobe a rich Carpet, which, with his aſſiſtance he ſpread upon the other Carpet; and then the Yeomen deliver'd to him two Cuſhions, of which they took the Aſſay, and then laid them down for the Sovereign to kneel on.

While this was doing, Garter aroſe; and, after his wanted Reverences, ſummoned all the Knights Companions to deſcend from their Stalls, and to come into the Area under their Banners, beginning with thoſe in the loweſt Stalls, ſummoning them either ſingle or by pairs, when they were Fellows in oppoſite Stalls, pointing to every one of them with his Rod or ſcepter, which he held in his right Hand.

Each Knight having made Reverences in his Stall, came down; and, in the middle of the Choir, before his Stall, repeated his Reverences, and retired under his Banner.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke did the ſame.

The Prince of *Wales*, with the like Ceremonies, came down and ſtood under his Banner.

The Prelate of the Order placed himſelf in the midſt before the Altar, holding a gilt Baſon, two Prebendaries aſſiſting him.

All the Companions ſtanding thus under their Banners, the Sovereign having made his Reverences towards the Altar in his Stall, deſcended from it; and, in the middle of the Choir, made another Reverence, and at the Steps of the Altar; and proceeding up to the Rails of the Altar, there repeated the ſame.

Which proceſſion of the Sovereign was in this manner.

Garter King of Arms, and the Regiſter of the Order, in Breaſt.

The Chancellor of the Order.

The Duke of St. Albans carrying the Sword of State, ſupported by the Vice-Chamberlain going on the left Hand.

The Sovereign; his Train born as before.

The Duke of *Somerſet* appointed to deliver the Offering to the Sovereign, came from under his Banner, making Reverence to the Altar, and to the Sovereign then in the proceſſion, and placed himſelf ſomewhat behind the Sovereign upon the right Side.

The Sovereign being come againſt the 9th Stall, the Duke of *Grafton*, he being Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold, in virtue of that Office, removed

removed from under his Banner, and waited upon the Sovereign, going ſomewhat behind on the left Hand of the Knight-Companion, who thus carried the Offering.

The Sovereign being at the Rails of the Altar, the Uſher of the Black Rod having taken Aſſay of the Offering, delivered it kneeling to the Duke of *Somerſet*, who, in like manner, delivered it to the Sovereign, who, taking off his Cap, and kneeling, put it into the Baſon held by the Prelate, aſſiſted by two Prebendaries.

The Sovereign riſing, made his Reverence at the Rails, at the bottom of the Steps of the Altar, and again in the middle of the Choir, and aſcended into his Stall, and making another Reverence therein (all of them towards the Altar only) then ſat down.

All the Attendants in this Proceſſion, turned as the Sovereign did, made their Reverences in the ſame manner, without any Obeiſances towards the Sovereign's Stall, his Majeſty being in the Proceſſion.

The Lord Chamberlain, in his return, being come oppoſite to his Stall, made his Obeiſances, and retired under his Banner.

The Knight who carried the Offering retired in like manner.

During this time, the Officers of the Wardrobe removed the upper rich Carpet and Cuſhions whereon the Sovereign kneeled, leaving the firſt Carpet laid over the Steps to remain, and placed two other Cuſhions near the Rails of the Altar for the Knights Companions to kneel upon.

In the mean time, the Uſher of the Black Rod returned with his accuſtomed Obeiſances, and ſtood before his Form.

All the Knights-Companions thus ſtanding under their Banners, Lion King of Arms, and the eldeſt Provincial King of Arms joined, came down from the places where they ſtood, and making their Reverences in the middle of the Choir, went towards his Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*, and bowing to him, he then removed from under his Banner into the middle of the Choir, made his double Reverences, and was conducted by theſe Officers to the firſt Step aſcending to the Altar, where the ſame Reverences were repeated; and at the Rails of the Altar, to the Altar only, where his Royal Highneſs taking off his Cap and Feather, kneeled down, and put his Offering of Gold and Silver into the Baſon held as before; and, riſing, made his Reverence to the Altar ſingly, and repeated his double Obeiſances at the loweſt Step, and was thence

thence conducted by thoſe Officers through the Area of the Chapel, where, after the accuſtomed Reverences, he aſcended into his own Stall, and there repeating his Reverences, ſat down therein.

Theſe Officers of Arms returned to their former ſtations.

Then Blanc Courſier, Herald to his Royal Highneſs the Duke, and after him the two ſenior Officers of Arms, next to thoſe who waited upon the Prince of *Wales*, in like manner went to the Duke, who made his Offering with the ſame Ceremonies, and returned to his own Stall in like manner.

The next two eldeſt Officers of Arms in like manner conducted all the other Knights, either by pairs when they were Fellows in oppoſite Stalls, or ſingle when their Fellows were abſent, with the like Solemnities; which Ceremonies were done to all the Knights preſent reſpectively, according to the ſeniority of their Stalls.

The Sovereign and Knights being all thus in their Stalls, and the Officers of the Order placed upon their Forms, Divine Service proceeded; and, being ended, the Prelate was conducted down to his Seat by the Serjeant of the Veſtry, and the two Prebendaries by the Verger.

The Poor Knights ſtanding at this time on both ſides, near the Rails of the Altar, and the Officers of Arms next to them.

Garter then went into the middle of the Choir, and in the former manner ſummoned down the Knights from their Stalls, either by pairs or ſingle, who all retired under their Banners, with this only diſtinction, That he began by ſummoning the Knights in the lower Stalls, and proceeded on according to the juniority of the Knights in a ſucceſſion, who all deſcended with the uſual Ceremonies, and ſtood under their Banners reſpectively.

The Officers of the Order ſtood before their Forms.

The Poor Knights came down by pairs, made their Reverences in a joint Body, and began the Proceſſion out of the Chapel, and being paſſed by the Sovereign's Stall,

The Prebendaries immediately came out of their Seats by pairs, and with the ſame Ceremonies followed the Poor Knights.

Then after the Prebendaries, all the Officers of Arms in like manner.

The Knights-Companions then removed from under their Banners, either by pairs, or ſingle, the juniors going firſt out of the Chapel,

obſerving this rule, that as ſoon as the junior Knight was come oppoſite to the Sovereign's Stall, the next junior or juniors removed in like manner from under their Banners.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*.

Then the Black Rod, Garter, and Regiſter of the Order in breaſt.

The Chancellor and Prelate in breaſt.

The Sword of State, and Vice-chamberlain, as before.

The Sovereign having made his Reverence to the Altar, deſcended from his Stall, repeated the ſame, and proceeded out of the Chapel, his Train born as before.

This Proceſſion was made through the middle Iſle, down to the Weſt Door of the Chapel, and then up the South Iſle, and out of the South Door to the upper Caſtle, between the Caſtle-Wall and the Keep, the Trumpets ſounding all the way to the Stairs foot, that leads up to the Chamber of Preſence, where the Drums and Fifes, placed at the foot of the Stairs did beat and ſound.

The Poor Knights and Prebendaries entering the Guard-chamber, filed off on each ſide, for the Proceſſion to be made between them.

The Officers of Arms proceeded into the Preſence-chamber, and there filed off on each ſide in like manner, the Purſuivant ſtanding next to the Door whereby they entered; and then the Knights-Companions filed off in like manner, ſtanding on each ſide according to the ſituation of their Stalls; thoſe Companions in the higheſt Stalls neareſt to the State. The Sovereign having the Officers of the Order before him, paſſed through, while the Companions made their Reverences to him, and the Officers of the Order having diſpoſed themſelves on the outſide of the Knights near the State; the Sovereign ſtanding under the State, ſaluted the Companions by putting of his Cap and Feather, and then retired into the Privy-Lodgings untill Dinner time.

The Lord Chamberlain, or Vice-Chamberlain, gave order to the Gentlemen Uſhers, to give warning to the ſeverall Officers concern'd to prepare Dinner according to their reſpective Duties.

When the firſt Service had been placed both on the Sovereign's Table, and on the Tables of the Knights, the Sovereign, having the Officers of the Order going before him (who waited at the Door coming from the Privy-Lodgings for that purpoſe) entered again the Preſence-chamber, where

where the Knights having ranked themſelves in the former manner, according to their Stalls, his Majeſty ſaluted them, and a Proceſſion was thence made into St. *George*'s Hall in this manner.

Officers of Arms, two and two.

The Knights ſingle, or by pairs, according to their Stalls, the juniors going firſt, all in their full Robes and Enſigns.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Wales*.

The Black Rod and Garter a-breaſt.

The Prelate alone, the Sovereign having diſpenſed with the abſence of the Chancellor.

The Sovereign.

The Officers of Arms, who ſtood at the lower end of the Hall upon their entrance into it, the ſeniors neareſt to the State.

The Knights-Companions paſſed up beyond them, and ſtood each above the other, according to their ſeniority (the ſeniors neareſt to the State) and continued all in a line or row on the right Hand ſide of the Hall.

The Officers of the Order coming up before the Sovereign at the Haut-pas, retired on the right Hand at the top of the Hall, ſtanding behind the Knights.

The Duke and the Prince of *Wales* ſtopped at the Haut-pas until the Sovereign had aſcended, and placed himſelf under the State, and then the Prince of *Wales* and the Duke aſcended the Haut-pas, and ſtood at the right and left end of the Sovereign's Table.

As the Sovereign paſſed through to the Haut-pas, all the Knights-Companions took off their Caps and Feathers, bowing to him as he paſſed, who being under the State, there ſtanding, ſaluted the Knights; and Grace being then ſaid by the Prelate, the Sovereign ſat down in his Chair, placed in the middle of the Table, and then the Prince of *Wales* on the right, and the Duke on the left end thereof.

Then all the Knights put on their Caps, who, according to their Seniorities, were conducted from the places where they ſtood, by the Officers of Arms, to the inſide of the Table, where they all ſat in a row or line, one below the other according to their ſeniorities in this Order.

Towards the latter end of this firſt Courſe, a large gilt Cup with Wine was brought to the Sovereign by the Nobleman who waites as Cupbearer, with the uſual Ceremonies.

The Sovereign then was pleaſed to drink to the Companions, while the Prince of *Wales*, the Duke, and all the Companions ſtood uncovered; and a Glaſs of Wine being brought to every Companion, they altogether thus ſtanding up uncovered, pledged the Sovereign, and then ſat down and put on their Caps.

The ſecond Courſe was then brought in the following manner to the Sovereign's Table.

Four Serjeants at Arms, with their Maces going two and two.

Comptroller and Treaſurer of the Houſhold a-breaſt with their white Staves.

The Sewer.

Gentlemen Penſioners bearing the Diſhes.

Two Clerks of the Green-Cloth.

Two Clerks Comptrollers.

A Clerk of the Kitchen.

The ſecond Courſe was then ſerved to the Table of the Knights-Companions by the Yeomen of the Guard.

Garter in his Mantle bearing his Rod, and attended by all the Officers of Arms following him in their degrees, made his Obeiſance at the lower end of the Hall, and again in the middle thereof, and laſtly, at the foot of the Haut-pas, and then aſcended the loweſt Step thereof, and having there thrice cry'd *Largeſſe*, proclaimed the Sovereign's ſtile in *Latin*.

Then he, with the Officers of Arms, (who continued under the Haut-pas) making another Reverence, proclaimed the Stile in *French*.

And again, after the like Reverence, proclaimed the ſtile in *Engliſh*.

Then Garter and all the other Officers cry'd *Largeſſe* thrice.

Garter then bowed to his Royal Highneſs the Duke, and crying *Largeſſe* twice, the Duke ſtood up, taking off his Cap and Feathers, while Garter proclaimed his ſtile in *Engliſh*.

Then all the Officers of Arms cry'd *Largeſſe* twice; which done, Garter and all the Officers of Arms retir'd keeping ſtill their faces towards the Sovereign, and having made their Reverences, repeated the ſame in the middle of the Hall, and at the lower end thereof.

Garter

Garter then making his Reverences, with all the other Officers of Arms, came oppoſite to that part of the Table where the Earl of *Cheſterfield* the new-inſtall'd Companion ſat, where they again made their Obeiſances towards the Sovereign; and Garter then turning his face towards the Earl of *Cheſterfield*, and bowing to him, the Earl ſtood up uncover'd, while Garter cry'd *Largeſſe* once, and then proclaimed his ſtile and titles in *Engliſh*.

Garter and the other Officers of Arms having cryed *Largeſſe* once, the Earl of *Cheſterfield* then ſat down covered.

Garter then bowed to the Earl of *Burlington*, who likewiſe ſtood up uncovered, and Garter crying *Largeſſe* once, proclaimed his ſtile.

Garter and the other Officers of Arms having cry'd *Largeſſe* once, and retired.

The Banquet was afterwards brought up to the Sovereign's Table with the ſame Ceremonies; ſave only that in place of the Clerks of the Kitchen, the chief Clerk of the Spicery waited in that place; and the Banquet of the Knights-Companions was alſo brought up by the Yeomen of the Guard.

Dinner being ended, the Knights-Companions aroſe from their Tables, and the Juniors went off firſt, being followed by all in that Order, who placed themſelves again on the right ſide of the Hall one below another; and Grace being ſaid by the Prelate, having waſhed, the Knights altogether made their Reverences to the Sovereign, who put off his Cap, and re-ſaluted them.

Then all the Knights and the Officers of the Order preſent, proceeded before the Sovereign back again to the Preſence-Chamber, in the former method; where the Sovereign having ſaluted them, they all departed to their Lodgings.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER XVII.

Of the KNIGHTS of the moſt Noble Order of the GARTER, from the firſt Inſtitution to the preſent Time.

AT the firſt Inſtitution, the Stalls of the Sovereign and Knights-Companions were ranged in this manner;

1 The Sovereign K. *Edward* III.	2 *Edward* Prince of *Wales.*
3 *Henry* Duke of *Lancaſter.*	4 *Thomas Beauchamp,* Earl of *Warwick.*
5 *Piers* Capitow *de la Bouch.*	6 *Ralph Stafford,* Earl of *Staſford.*
7 *William Montacute,* Earl of *Salisbury.*	8 *Roger Mortimer,* Earl of *March.*
9 Sir *John Liſle.*	10 Sir *Bartholomew Burgherſh.*
11 Sir *John Beauchamp.*	12 Sir *John Mohun.*
13 Sir *Hugh Courtenay.*	14 Sir *John Holland.*
15 Sir *John Grey.*	16 Sir *Richard Fitz-Simon.*
17 Sir *Miles Stapleton.*	18 Sir *Thomas Wale.*
19 Sir *Hugh Wroteſley.*	20 Sir *Nele Lorin.*
21 Sir *John Chandos.*	22 Sir *James Audley.*
23 Sir *Otho Holland.*	24 Sir *Henry Eam.*
25 Sir *Sanchet Daubrichcourt.*	26 Sir *Walter Pavely.*

Mr. *Aſhmole*, in his Hiſtory, has given a particular Account of the Sovereign, and this illuſtrious Society of Knights, his Companions and Aſſociates in honour, and of their reſpective Families, which is not to our preſent purpoſe; however, for the Reader's farther ſatisfaction, we ſhall make brief mention of theſe Knights uſually ſtiled the *Firſt Founders* of this moſt Noble *Order.*

1. *Edward*

1. *Edward* III. was the eldeſt Son of King *Edward* II. and *Iſabella*, Daughter to *Philip* the Fair, King of *France*, and after the Death of her Brother, *Charles* IV. without Iſſue, King *Edward* laid claim to the Crown of *France* as next Heir Male, and the glorious Conqueſts in aſſertion of his right to that Kingdom, by the Battles of *Sluce*, *Creſſy*, and *Poictiers*, fill the Annals of *Europe*: His many Victories over the *Scots* and other Enemies, are ſo many Monuments of his Glory, and make the brighteſt part of the *Engliſh* Hiſtory, and have conſtantly been the ſubject of the ſeveral Hiſtorians of *Europe*; we ſhall here therefore not enter into this Prince's Hiſtory, but give his Character, as drawn by Mr. *Barnes*, in his Hiſtory of this Prince, according to whom, 'He was 'the ſooneſt a Man, and the longeſt that held ſo of any we meet with; 'his Sature not exceeding the uſual bigneſs of Men, but of the middle 'ſort, that is, juſt ſix feet or two yards high, his Limbs neat and well 'made, his Body ſtrong, his Shape exact, his Viſage ſomething long, 'but exceeding comely, graceful, and angelical; his Noſe long, ſtraight, 'and manly, his Eyes ſparkling and majeſtick, but with ſo much ſweet-'neſs, that it was reckoned of good omen to behold his Face, tho' only 'in a Dream. Fortunate he was beyond meaſure, eſpecially till the ſix 'latter years of his reign; wiſe and provident in Counſel, well learned 'in the Laws, in Hiſtory, Humanity, and Divinity. He underſtood '*Latin*, *French*, *Spaniſh*, *Italian High* and *Low-Dutch*, beſides his 'native Language; he was of quick Apprehenſion, judicious, and 'ſkilful in Nature, elegant in Speech, ſweet, familiar, and affable in 'Behaviour; ſtern to the Obſtinate, but calm and meek to the Humble. 'Magnanimous and courageous above all the Princes of his days; apt 'for War, but a lover of Peace; never puffed up with Proſperity, nor 'diſmayed at Adverſity. He was of an exalted, glorious, and truly 'royal Spirit, which never entertained any thing vulgar or trivial; as 'may appear by the moſt excellent Laws, which he made; by thoſe 'two famous Jubilees he kept, and by the moſt honourable Order of 'the Garter, which he firſt deviſed and founded. His Recreations were 'Hawking, Hunting, and Fiſhing, but chiefly he loved the martial 'Exerciſe of Juſts and Tourneaments. In his Buildings he was curious, 'ſplendid, and magnificent, in beſtowing of Graces and Donations, 'free and frequent; and to the ingenious and deſerving always kind and 'liberal: devout to God, bountiful to the Clergy, gracious to his Peo-

'ple,

'ple, merciful to the Poor, true to his Word, loving to his Friends, 'terrible to his Enemies. And becauſe he was ſo ſtrictly obſervant of 'his Faith and Honour, and withal ſo valiant, politick, and fortunate; 'his Subjects imagined, that to live under him was to reign in triumphs; 'and his renown ran abroad even to barbarous and foreign Nations; 'and all thought themſelves happy and ſecure, if they were either 'under his Protection, or any way confederate with him. The *Turks* 'and *Saracens* feared him; the oppreſſed *Chriſtian* Princes humbly im-'plored his Aſſiſtance; the *Germans* he had at his Command, during 'the time of his Lieutenancy under *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, and might have 'had them entirely, had he accepted their proffer of the Empire. The '*Flemings* were his Confederates, the *Italians* he obliged unto him by 'the Bond of Affinity; the *French*, *Spaniards*, and *Scots* he ſubdued by 'Force of Arms; he won *Calais*, recovered *Aquitaine*, *Normandy*, and '*Ponthieu*, and had *John* King of *France*, and *David* King of *Scots* 'his Priſoners; being the firſt of *Engliſh* Kings, that bore the Arms and 'Title of *France*. In ſhort, he had the moſt Virtues and the feweſt 'Vices of any Prince that ever I read of; he was valiant, juſt, merciful, 'temperate, and wiſe; the beſt King, the beſt Captain, the beſt Law-'giver, the beſt Friend, the beſt Father, and the beſt Huſband in his 'Days.'

This great and heroick Prince, after a reign of fifty years in great glory, died at *Shene* (now *Richmond)* in *Surry*, in the ſixty-fifth year of his age, and was buried in *Weſtminſter* Abbey, under a Monument of Grey Marble, upon the Superficies whereof lies his Portraiture of Copper gilt, and on the Verge of the Monument are the following Verſes in rude *Latin*, according to the cuſtom of that age;

Hic Decus Anglorum, Flos Regum Preteritorum.
Forma Futurorum, Rex Clemens, Par Populorum,
Tertius Edvardus, Regni complens Jubileum,
Indictus Pardus, Bellis pollens Pachabeum.
Proſpere dum vixit, Regnum Pietate revixit:
Armipotens Rexit: Jam Coelo (Coelice Rex) ſit!
Tertius Edvardus *Famâ ſuper æthera Notus.*

PUGNA PRO PATRIA.
MCCCLXXVII.

2. *Ed-*

2. *Edward* Prince of *Wales* and Duke of *Cornwall*, uſually named the *Black Prince*, was the worthy Son of his royal Father. At ſixteen years of age, this Prince entered upon the ſtage of War, and being knighted by his royal Father, led the van of the King's Army at the battle of *Creſſy*, *An.* 1346. and it is worthy of notice, that being hard preſſed by the Enemy and word ſent to the King, that the Prince ſtood in need of his Aſſiſtance, after enquiry if he was either dead or wounded, his heroick Father bid the Meſſenger *return, and ſend to him no more, ſo long as his Son lived, for,* ſays he, *he ſhall this day win his Spurs, and I deſign him the honour of this Expedition*; and the Prince gaining a complete Victory, his royal Father embraced and kiſſed him, ſaying, *Fair Son, God give you reſolution to purſue Honour; you are my dear Son, and have acquitted yourſelf nobly; you are worthy to govern a Kingdom.* At the battle of *Poictiers* alſo, *Sept.* 19, *Anno* 1356. Prince *Edward* gained a ſecond compleat Victory over the *French* Army, and took *John* King of *France* and his Son *Philip* priſoners, whom he brought into *England* to his royal Father: By him alſo was *Peter* King of *Caſtile* reſtored to his Throne; and by a conſtant purſuit of great and heroick Deeds, this Prince became the flower of Chivalry, and delight of the *Engliſh* Nation. He died, to the great grief of his royal Father and the whole Nation, *June* 8, *Anno* 1371. in the forty-ſix year of his age; and according to his appointment, was buried in the Cathedral Church of *Canterbury* with great Solemnity, and over his Grave was erected a ſtately Monument.

3. *Henry*, Earl and afterwards Duke of *Lancaſter*.

4. *Thomas Beauchampe*, the thrice noble Earl of *Warwick*.

5. *Piers* (or *John de Greilly*) Captal of *Buch*, which is a great Lordſhip in *Aquitain*, the Governor whereof is ſtiled *Captal*, and the Country itſelf is called *le Captalat de Buch*, or *Buſch*; the chief Town whereof, called *la Teſte de Buch*, is about ſeven Leagues Weſtward of *Bourdeaux*: This Gentleman was a mighty Man of valour, and moſt firm of all others to the *Engliſh* ſide; ſo that after many renowned Exploits, whereof Hiſtory is not ſilent, being at laſt taken Priſoner by the *French*, he choſe rather to die in Priſon, than to ſwear never more to bear Arms for *England*.

6. The next Knight in order was *Ralph* Lord *Stafford*, Earl of *Stafford*.

7. *William Montagu*, the hopeful young Earl of *Salisbury*.

8. *Roger* Lord *Mortimer*, Grandſon to *Roger* Earl of *March*, who five years after obtained a Revocation of the Judgment againſt his Grandfather, and thereupon was reſtored in Blood, and to the Earldom of *March*, and to all his ſaid Grandfather's Lands, Honours, and Poſſeſſions: Being for his Valour and Worth highly meriting to be inſerted into this moſt Noble Order.

9. After him was inveſted the courageous Knight *John* Lord *Liſle*.

10. Then *Bartholomew* Lord *Burgherſh*, alias *Burwaſh*, junior, at that time but twenty years old; but every way worthy of this Honour.

11. *John* Lord *Beauchamp*, younger Brother to *Thomas* Earl of *Warwick*; a noble Martialiſt of that age.

12. *John* Lord *Mohun* of *Dunſtor*, a conſtant attendant on the *Black Prince* in all his Wars.

13. *Hugh* Lord *Courtney*, Son to *Hugh Courtney*, Earl of *Devonſhire*.

14. *Thomas* Lord *Holland*, of *Holland* in *Lancaſhire*, who about the time of this his Creation, or the 23d of King *Edward*, was married to the Beauty of *England*, *Joan* Siſter to the Earl of *Kent*.

15. *John* Lord *Grey* of *Codonore* in *Derbyſhire*.

16. Sir *Richard Fitz-Simon*, whoſe Services in War raiſed him to this honourable Title.

17. Sir *Miles Stapleton*, a Man of great Nobility and Integrity, and expert in martial Affairs.

18. Sir *Thomas Wale*, a Knight of great Virtue and Worthineſs; but one, who tho' by his early Valour he merited ſo high a Rank, yet by his too early Death, which happened within three years after the Inſtitution, left his Stall void the firſt of all theſe Founders.

19. Sir *Hugh Wrotteſley*, of *Wrotteſley*, in the County of *Stafford*.

20. Sir *Nele Loring*, a Knight of great Valour and Nobility; and who was firſt Knighted for his ſignal Courage in the naval Fight at *Sluce*.

21. The Lord *John Chandos*, a moſt illuſtrious Hero, of whoſe Generoſity and Valour to write ſufficiently, would require a large Volume.

22. The Lord *James Audley*, a moſt adventurous and fortunate Commander, and Couſin to *Nicolas Audley*, Earl of *Glouceſter*.

23. Sir *Otho Holland*, Brother to the Lord *Thomas Holland* aforeſaid.

24. Sir *Henry Eam* of *Brabant*, commonly by Hiſtorians called Sir *Henry*

Henry of *Flanders*; a valiant and loyal Servant to King *Edward*.

25. Sir *Sanchet Daubrichcourt*, a valiant Knight of *Heinalt*.

26. Sir *Walter Pavely*, who was famous for his Exploits in ſeveral warlike Expeditions.

Mr. *Barnes*, in his Hiſtory of this Prince *Edward* III. ſpeaking of of this illuſtrious Society of Knights, the *Firſt Founders* of this moſt Noble *Order*, ſays, they were "all Men of approved Valour and Conduct, of high Birth and untainted Loyalty, ſo Heroick that they all ſeemed worthy to be Kings, and their perſeverance in Virtue to the laſt, as it partly declares the ſharp judgment the King uſed in their Election, ſo it ſhews of what Power and Efficacy that honourable Tye was, and what obligations to virtuous Behaviour it laid upon them."

Their Succeſſors, or the Knights afterwards elected, were as follows.

In the Reign of King *Edward* III.

27. *Richard* of *Bourdeaux*, (Son to the *Black Prince*) afterwards King *Richard* II.

28. *Lionel* of *Antwerp*, Earl of *Ulſter*, and Duke of *Clarence*.

29. *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter*, afterwards created Duke of *Aquitain*.

30. *Edmund* of *Langley*, Earl of *Cambridge*, afterwards Duke of *York*.

31. *John de Montford*, Duke of *Bretagne*, and Earl of *Richmond*.

32. *William de Bohun*, Earl of *Hereford*.

33. *William de Bohun*, Earl of *Northampton*.

34. *John Haſtings*, Earl of *Pembroke*.

35. *Thomas Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*.

36. *Richard Fitz-Alan*, Earl of *Arundel* and *Surry*.

37. *Robert Ufford*, Earl of *Suffolk*.

38. *Hugh Strafford*, Earl of *Strafford*.

39. *Ingelram de Coucy*, Earl of *Bedford*.

40. *Guiſcard de Angouleſme*, Earl of *Huntingdon*.

41. *Edward Spencer*, Lord *Spencer*.

42. *William Latimer*, Lord *Latimer*.

43. *Reynold Cobham*, Lord *Cobham* of *Sterborough*.

44. *John Nevil*, Lord *Nevil* of *Raby*.
45. *Ralph Baſſet*, Lord *Baſſet* of *Drayton*.
46. Sir *Walter Manny*, Banneret.
47. Sir *William Fitz-Warrin*, Knight.
48. Sir *Thomas Ufford*, Knight.
49. Sir *Thomas Felton*, Knight.
50. Sir *Francis Van Hall*, Knight.
51. Sir *Fulk Fitz-Warrin*, Knight.
52. Sir *Allen Boxhull*, Knight.
53. Sir *Richard Pembruge*, Knight.
54. Sir *Thomas Wright*, Knight.
55. Sir *Thomas Baneſter*, Knight.
56. Sir *Richard de la Vache*, Knight.
57. Sir *Guy de Bryan*, Knight.

Knights of the Garter elected in the reign of King *Richard* II.

58. *Thomas* of *Woodſtock*, Earl of *Buckingham*, afterwards Duke of *Glouceſter*.
59. *Henry* of *Lancaſter* (or *Bolingbroke*) Earl of *Derby*, afterwards King of *England*; of that Name the 4th.
60. *William*, Duke of *Gelderland*.
61. *William* of *Bavaria*, Earl of *Oſtrevant*, afterwards Earl of *olland*, *Hainault*, and *Zealand*.
62. *Thomas Holland*, Earl of *Kent*, afterwards Duke of *Surry*.
63. *John Holland*, Earl of *Huntingdon*, afterwards Duke of *Exeter*.
64. *Thomas Mowbray*, Earl of *Northampton*, afterwards Duke of *Norfolk*.
65. *Edward*, Earl of *Rutland*, afterwards Duke of *Albemarle*,
66. *Michael de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*.
67. *William Scroop*, Lord *Scroop*, afterwards Earl of *Wiltſhire*, and Lord Treaſurer of *England*.
68. *William Beauchamp*, Lord *Bergavenny*.
69. *John Beaumont*, Lord *Beaumont*.
70. *William Willoughby*, Lord *Willoughby*.
71. *Richard Grey*, Lord *Grey*.
72. Sir *Nicholas Sarnsfield*, Kt.
73. Sir *Philip de la Vache*, Kt.
74. Sir *Robert Knolls*, Kt.

75. Sir

75. Sir *John Sulby*, Kt.
76. Sir *Lewis Clifford*, Kt.
77. Sir *Simon Burley*, Kt.
78. Sir *John de Evereux*, Kt.
79. Sir *Richard Burley*, Kt.
80. Sir *Bryan Stapleton*, Kt.
81. Sir *Peter Courtney*, Kt.
82. Sir *John Burley*, Kt.
83. Sir *John Bourchier*, Kt.
84. Sir *Thomas Granſton*, Kt.
85. Sir *Robert Dunſtavil*, Kt.
86. Sir *Robert de Namur*, Kt.
87. Sir *Sandich de Frane*, Kt. alias *Sanchet la Tour.*

Knights elected in the Reign of King *Henry* IV.

88. *Henry* Prince of *Wales*, afterwards King of *England*; of that Name the Vth.
89. *Thomas* of *Lancaſter*, Earl of *Albemarle*, and Duke of *Clarence*, Brother to Prince *Henry.*
90. *John* Earl of *Kendal*, and Duke of *Bedford*, afterwards Regent of *France*; another Brother to Prince *Henry.*
91. *Humphry* Earl of *Pembroke*, and afterwards Duke of *Exeter.*
92. *Thomas Beaufort*, Earl of *Dorſet*, and afterwards Duke of *Exeter.*
93. *Robert*, Count Palatine, Duke of *Bavaria*, afterwards Emperor of *Germany.*
94. *John Beaufort*, Earl of *Somerſet*, and Marqueſs of *Dorſet.*
95. *Thomas Fitz-Alan*, Earl of *Arundel.*
96. *Edmund Strafford*, Earl of *Strafford.*
97. *Edmund Holland*, Earl of *Kent.*
98. *Ralph Nevil*, Earl of *Weſtmoreland.*
99. *Gilbert Roos*, Lord *Roos.*
100. *Gilbert Talbot*, Lord *Talbot.*
101. *John Lovel*, Lord *Lovel.*
102. *Hugh Burnell*, Lord *Burnell.*
103. *Thomas Morley*, Lord *Morley.*
104. *Edward Charlton*, Lord *Powis.*

105. Sir *John Cornwall*, Knight, afterwards Lord *Stanhope*.
Sir *Thomas Piercy*, Knight. *vid.* Aſhmole, *p.* 213. tho' omitted in his Catalogue.
106. Sir *William Arundel*, Knight of the Houſe of *Fitz-Alan*.
107. Sir *John Stanley*, Knight.
108. Sir *Robert de Umfreville*, Knight.
109. Sir *Thomas Ramſton*, Knight.
110. Sir *Thomas Erpingham*, Knight.

Knights elected in the Reign of King *Henry* V.

111. Sir *John Daubrichcourt*, Knight.
112. *Richard Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*.
113. *Thomas Camois*, Lord *Camois*.
114. Sir *Simon Felbryge*, Knight.
115. Sir *William Harmington*, Knight.
116. *John Holland*, Earl of *Huntingdon*.
117. *Sigiſmund*, Emperor of *Germany*.
118. The Duke of *Holland*.
119. The Duke of *Briga*.
120. Sir *John Blount*, Knight.
121. Sir *John Robbeſſart*, Knight.
122. Sir *William Phelip*, afterwards Lord *Bardolph*.
123. *John*, King of *Portugal*.
124. *Eric*, King of *Denmark*.
125. *Richard Beauchamp*, Earl of *Warwick*, afterwards Lieutenant-General, and Governor in *France* and *Normandy*.
126. *Thomas Montacute*, Earl of *Salisbury*.
127. *Robert Willoughby*, Lord *Willoughby*.
128. *Henry Fitz-Hugh*, Lord *Fitz-Hugh*.
129. Sir *John Grey*, Knight, Earl of *Tankerville*.
130. *Hugh Strafford*, Lord *Bourchier*.
131. *John Moubray*, Earl-Marſhal.
132. *William de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk*, afterwards Marquiſs and Duke of *Suffolk*.
133. *John Clifford*, Lord *Clifford*.
134. Sir *Lewis Robbeſſart*, Knight, afterwards Lord *Bourchier*.
135. The *Heer*, or Sir *Henry Van Clux*, a *German* Lord, Captain of *Creuilly* in *Normandy*.

136.

136. Sir *Walter Hungerford*, afterwards Lord *Hungerford*, and Lord Treaſurer of *England*.

137. *Philip le Bon*, Duke of *Burgundy*.

Knights elected in the Reign of King *Henry* VI.

138. *John Talbot*, Lord *Talbot*, afterwards Earl of *Shrewsbury*.

139. *Thomas Scales*, Lord *Scales*.

140. Sir *John Falſtaffe*, Kt.

141. *Peter* Duke of *Conimbra*, third Son of *John* I. King of *Portugal*.

142. *Humphry Strafford*, Earl of *Strafford*, afterwards Duke of *Bucks*.

143. Sir *John Ratcliffe*, Kt.

144. *John Fitz-Alan*, Earl of *Arundel*, and Lord *Maltravers*.

145. *Richard*, Duke of *York*, the King's Lieutenant in *France* and *Normandy*.

146. *Edward*, King of *Portugal*.

147. *Edmund Beaufort*, Earl of *Moriton*, afterwards Earl of *Dorſet*, and Duke of *Somerſet*.

148. Sir *John Grey*, Kt.

149. *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Salisbury*, afterwards Lord Chancellor of *England*.

150. *William Nevil*, Lord *Falconbergh*, afterwards Earl of *Kent*.

151. *Albert* Duke of *Auſtria*, afterwards Emperor.

152. *John Beaufort*, Earl of *Somerſet*, afterwards Duke of *Somerſet*, and Earl of *Kendal*.

153. *Ralph Butler*, Lord *Sudley*, afterwards Lord Treaſurer of *England*.

154. *Henry*, Duke of *Viſco*, 4th Son of *John* I. King of *Portugal*, afterwards King of *Portugal*.

155. *John Beaumont*, Viſcount *Beaumont*.

156. *Gaſton* de *Foix*, Earl of *Longueville* and *Benanges*, Captain de *Beuch*.

157. *John* de *Foix*, Earl of *Kendal*.

158. *John Beauchamp*, Lord *Beauchamp* of *Powick*, and afterwards Lord Treaſurer of *England*.

159. *Alphonſus*, King of *Portugal*.

160.

160. *Albo Vaſques* d' *Almada*, Earl of *Avranches* in *Normandy*.
161. *Thomas Hoo*, Lord *Hoo*.
162. Sir *Francis Surien*, Kt.
163. *Alphonſus*, King of *Arragon*.
164. *Caſimir* IV. King of *Poland*.
165. *William*, Duke of *Brunſwick*.
166. *Richard Widvile*, Lord *Rivers*, afterwards created Earl *Rivers*.
167. *John Mowbray*, Duke of *Norfolk*.
168. *Henry* of *Bourchier*, Viſcount *Bourchier*, afterwards Lord Treaſurer of *England*, and Earl of *Eſſex*.
169. Sir *Philip Wentworth*, Kt.
170. Sir *Edward Hall*, Kt.
171. *Frederick* III. Emperor of *Germany*.
172. *John Talbot*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*.
173. *Lionel Wells*, Lord *Wells*.
174. *Thomas Stanley*, Lord *Stanley*.
175. *Edward*, Prince of *Wales*.
176. *Jaſper*, Earl of *Pembroke*, afterwards Duke of *Bedford*.
177. *James Butler*, Earl of *Wiltſhire*.
178. *John Sutton*, Lord *Dudley*.
179. *John Bourchier*, Lord *Berners*.
180. *Richard Nevil*, Earl of *Warwick*.
181. *William Bonvill*, Lord *Bonvill*.
182. *John Wenlock*, Lord *Wenlock*.
183. Sir *Thomas Kyriell*, Kt.

Knights elected in the Reign of King *Edward* IV.

184. *George*, Duke of *Clarence*.
185. Sir *William Chamberlayne*, Kt.
186. *John Tiptoft*, Earl of *Worceſter*, afterwards High Conſtable of *England*.
187. *John Nevil*, Lord *Montague*, afterwards Earl of *Northumberland*, and Marqueſs of *Montague*.
188. *William Herbert*, Lord *Herbert*, afterwards Earl of *Pembroke*.
189. *William Haſtings*, Lord *Haſtings*.
190. *John Scrope*, Lord *Scrope* of *Bolton*.
191. Sir *John Aſtley*, Kt.

192.

192. *Ferdinand*, King of *Naples*, Son of *Alphonſus* King of *Arragon*.
193. *Francis Sfortia*, Duke of *Milan*.
194 *James*, Earl of *Douglas*.
195 *Galliard de Duras*, Lord of *Duras*.
196. Sir *Robert Harcourt*, Kt.
197. *Anthony Widvile*, Lord *Scales* and *Nucells*, afterwards Earl *Rivers*.
198. *Richard*, Duke of *Glouceſter*, afterwards King of *England*, of that Name the third.
199. ——— Lord *Mountgryſon* in *Apulia*.
200. *John Mowbray*, Duke of *Norfolk*.
201. *John de la Pole*, Duke of *Suffolk*.
202. *William Fitz-Alan*, Earl of *Arundel*.
203. *John Strafford*, Earl of *Wiltſhire*.
204. *John Howard*, Lord *Howard*, afterwards Duke of *Norfolk*.
205. *Walter Devereux*, Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*.
206. *Walter Blount*, Lord *Mountjoy*.
207. *Charles*, Duke of *Burgundy*.
208. *Henry Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*.
209. *Thomas Fitz-Alan*, Lord *Maltravers*, afterwards Earl of *Arundel*.
210. Sir *William Parr*, of *Kendal*, Kt.
211. *Frederick*, Duke of *Urbino*.
212. *Henry Piercy*, Earl of *Northumberland*.
213. *Edward*, Prince of *Wales*.
214. *Richard*, Duke of *York*, ſecond Son to King *Edward* IV.
215. *Thomas Grey*, Marqueſs of *Dorſet*, and Earl of *Huntingdon*.
216. Sir *Thomas Montgomery*, Kt.
217. *Ferdinand*, King of *Caſtile* and *Leon*.
218. *Hercules d'Eſte*, Duke of *Ferrara*.
219. *John*, King of *Portugal*, Son to *Alphonſus* V.

Knights elected in the Reign of King *Richard* III.

220. Sir *John Conyers*, Kt.
221. *Thomas Howard*, Earl of *Surry*, afterwards Lord Treaſurer of *England*, and Duke of *Norfolk*.
222. *Francis Lovel*, Viſcount *Lovel*.

223. Sir *Richard Ratcliff*, Kt.
224. Sir *Thomas Burgh*, Kt. afterwards Lord *Burgh*.
225. *Thomas Stanley*, Lord *Stanley*, afterwards Earl of *Derby*.
226. Sir *Richard Tunſtall*, Kt.

Knights elected in the Reign of King *Henry* VII.

227. *John Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*.
228. Sir *Giles d'Aubeney*, afterwards Lord *d'Aubeney*, (or *d'Aubigny*.)
229. *Thomas Fitz-Alan*, Earl of *Arundel*.
230. *George Talbot*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*.
231. *John Wells*, Viſcount *Wells*.
232. *George Stanley*, Lord *Strange*.
233. Sir *Edward Wydevil*, Knight Banneret.
234. *John Dynham* (or *Dinant*) Lord *Dynham*, Lord Treaſurer of *England*.
235. *Maximilian*, King of the *Romans*, afterwards Emperor of *Germany*.
236. Sir *John Savage*, Kt.
237. Sir *William Stanley*, Kt. Lord Chamberlain.
238. Sir *John Cheney*, Knight Banneret.
239. *Alphonſus*, Duke of *Calabria* and *Naples*, King of *Sicily* and *Jeruſalem*.
240. *Arthur*, Prince of *Wales*.
241. *Thomas Grey*, Marqueſs of *Dorſet*.
242. *Henry Piercy*, Earl of *Northumberland*.
243. *Henry Bourchier*, Earl of *Eſſex*.
244. Sir *Charles Somerſet*, Knight Banneret, afterwards Earl of *Worceſter*, and Lord *Herbert*.
245. *Robert Willoughby*, Lord *Brook*.
246. Sir *Edward Poynings*, Kt.
247. Sir *Gilbert Talbot* of *Grafton*, Knight Banneret.
248. Sir *Richard Poole*.
249. *Edward Strafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*.
250. *Henry*, Duke of *York*, afterwards King of *England*; of that Name the Eighth.
251. *Edward Courtney*, Earl of *Devonſhire*.
252. Sir *Richard Guildford*, Knight Banneret.

253. *Edmund de la Pole*, Earl of *Suffolk.*
254. Sir *Thomas Lovell*, Knight Banneret.
255. Sir *Reginald Bray*, Knight Banneret.
256. *John*, King of *Denmark.*
257. *Guido Ubaldo*, Duke of *Urbino.*
258. *Gerald Fitz-Gerald*, Earl of *Kildare.*
259. *Henry Strafford*, Lord *Strafford*, afterwards Earl of *Wiltſhire.*
260. *Richard Grey*, Earl of *Kent.*
261. Sir *Rys ap Thomas*, Knight Banneret.
262. *Philip*, King of *Caſtile.*
263. Sir *Thomas Brandon*, Knight Banneret.
264. *Charles*, Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, Prince of *Spain*, afterwards Emperor of *Germany.*

Knights elected in the reign of King *Henry* VIII.

265. *Thomas Darcy*, Lord *Darcy.*
266. *Edward Sutton*, Lord *Dudley.*
267. *Emanuel*, King of *Portugal.*
268. *Thomas Howard*, Lord *Howard*, eldeſt Son to *Thomas*, Duke of *Norfolk*, afterwards Earl of *Surry*, and ſecond Duke of *Norfolk.*
269. *Thomas Weſt*, Lord *La Ware.*
270. Sir *Henry Marney*, Kt. afterwards Lord *Marney.*
271. *George Nevil.* Lord *Abergavenny.*
272. Sir *Edward Howard* Kt. ſecond Son to *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, ſecond Duke of that family.
273. Sir *Charles Brandon*, afterwards Duke of *Suffolk.*
274 *Julian de Medicis*, Brother to Pope *Leo* X.
275. *Edward Stanley*, Lord *Monteagle*, ſecond Son to the Earl of *Derby.*
276. *Thomas Dacres*, Lord *Dacres* of *Gilleſland.*
277. Sir *William Sandys*, afterwards Lord *Sandys.*
278. *Henry Courtney*, Earl of *Devonſhire.*
279. *Ferdinand*, Prince and Infant of *Spain*, Archduke of *Auſtria*, afterwards Emperor of *Germany.*
280. Sir *Richard Wingfield*, Kt.
281. Sir *Thomas Bullen*, Kt. afterwards Viſcount *Rochford*, and Earl of *Wiltſhire* and *Ormond.*

282.

282. *Walter d'Evereux*, Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*, afterwards Viſcount *Hereford.*

283. *Arthur Plantagenet*, Viſcount *Liſle.*

284. *Robert Ratcliff*, Viſcount *Fitz-Walter*, afterwards Earl of *Suſſex.*

285. *William Fitz-Allan*, Earl of *Arundel.*

286. *Thomas Manners*, Lord *Roos*, afterwards Earl of *Rutland.*

287. *Henry Fitz-Roy*, afterwards Earl of *Nottingham*, and Duke of *Richmond* and *Somerſet.*

288. *Ralph Nevil*, Earl of *Weſtmoreland.*

289. *William Blount*, Lord *Mountjoy.*

290. Sir *William Fitz-William*, Kt. afterwards Earl of *Southampton.*

291. Sir *Henry Gilford*, Kt.

292. *Francis* I. King of *France.*

293. *John Vere*, Earl of *Oxford.*

294. *Henry Piercy*, Earl of *Northumberland.*

295. *Anthony Montmorency*, Duke of *Montmorency.*

296. *Philip Chabot*, Earl of *Newblanch.*

297. *James* V. King of *Scotland.*

298. Sir *Nicholas Carew*, Kt.

299. *Henry Clifford*, Earl of *Cumberland.*

300. *Thomas Cromwell*, Lord *Cromwell*, afterwards Earl of *Eſſex.*

301. *John Ruſſel*, Lord *Ruſſel*, afterwards Earl of *Bedford.*

302. Sir *Thomas Cheney*, Kt.

303. Sir *William Kingſton*, Kt.

304. *Thomas Audley*, Lord *Audley* of *Walden*, and Lord Chancellor of *England.*

305. Sir *Anthony Brown*, Kt.

306. *Edward Seymour*, Earl of *Hertford*, afterwards Duke of *Somerſet.*

307. *Henry Howard*, Earl of *Surry.*

308. Sir *John Gage*, Kt.

309. Sir *Anthony Wingfield*, Kt.

310. *John Sutton*, (alias *Dudley*) Viſcount *Liſle*, afterwards Earl of *Warwick*, and Duke of *Northumberland.*

311. *William Paulet*, Lord St. *John* of *Baſing*, afterwards Earl of *Wiltſhire*, and Marqueſs of *Winchеſter.*

312. *William Parr*, Lord *Parr* of *Kendal*, afterwards Earl of *Eſſex*, and Marqueſs of *Northampton.*

313.

313. Sir *John Wallop*, Kt.
314. *Henry Fitz-Alan*, Earl of *Arundel.*
315. Sir *Anthony St. Leger*, Kt.
316. *Francis Talbot*, Earl of *Shrewsbury.*
317. *Thomas Wriotheſly*, Lord *Wriotheſly*, afterwards Earl of *Southampton.*

Knights elected in the Reign of King *Edward* VI.

318. *Henry Grey*, Marqueſs of *Dorſet*, afterwards Duke of *Suffolk.*
319. *Edward Stanley*, Earl of *Derby.*
320. *Thomas Seymour*, Lord *Seymour* of *Sudley.*
321. Sir *William Paget*, Kt. afterwards Lord *Paget.*
322. *Francis Haſtings*, Earl of *Huntingdon.*
323. *George Brooke*, Lord *Cobham.*
324. *Thomas Weſt*, Lord *La Ware.*
325. Sir *William Herbert*, Kt. afterwards Lord *Herbert* of *Cardiff*, and Earl of *Pembroke.*
326. *Henry* II. King of *France.*
327. *Edward Clinton*, (alias *Fines*) Lord *Clinton*, afterwards Earl of *Lincoln.*
328. *Thomas Darcy*, Lord *Darcy* of *Chiche.*
329. *Henry Nevil*, Earl of *Weſtmoreland.*
330. Sir *Andrew Dudley*, Kt.

Knights elected in the Reign of Queen *Mary.*

331. *Philip*, King of *Spain*; of that Name the Second, afterwards King of *England.*
332. *Henry Ratcliffe*, Earl of *Suſſex.*
333. *Emanuel Philibert*, Duke of *Savoy.*
334. *William Howard*, Lord *Howard* of *Effingham.*
335. *Anthony Brown*, Viſcount *Montacute.*
336. Sir *Edward Haſtings*, Kt. afterwards Lord *Haſtings* of *Loughborough.*
337. *Thomas Ratcliff*, Earl of *Suſſex.*
338. *William Grey*, Lord *Grey* of *Wilton.*
339. Sir *Robert Rocheſter.*

Knights elected in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth.*

340. *Thomas Howard*, Duke of *Norfolk.*
341. *Henry Manners*, Earl of *Rutland.*
342. Sir *Robert Dudley*, Kt. afterwards Earl of *Leiceſter.*
343. *Adolphus*, Duke of *Holſtein.*
344. *George Talbot*, Earl of *Shrewsbury.*
345. *Henry Carey*, Lord *Hunſdon.*
346. *Thomas Piercy*, Earl of *Northumberland.*
347. *Ambroſe Dudley*, Earl of *Warwick.*
348. *Charles* IX. King of *France.*
349. *Francis Ruſſel*, Earl of *Bedford.*
350. Sir *Henry Sidney*, Kt.
351. *Maximilian* II. Emperor of *Germany.*
352. *Henry Haſtings*, Earl of *Huntingdon.*
353. *William Somerſet*, Earl of *Worceſter.*
354. *Francis Montmorency*, Duke of *Montmorency.*
355. *Walter d'Evereux*, Viſcount *Hereford*, afterwards Earl of *Eſſex.*
356. *William Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, afterwards Lord Treaſurer of *England.*
357. *Arthur Grey*, Lord *Grey* of *Wilton.*
358. *Edmund Bruges*, Lord *Chandos.*
359. *Henry Stanley*, Earl of *Derby.*
360. *Henry Herbert*, Earl of *Pembroke.*
361. *Henry* III. King of *France.*
362. *Charles Howard*, Lord *Howard* of *Effingham*, afterwards Earl of *Nottingham.*
363. *Rodolph*, Emperor of *Germany.*
364. *Frederick* II. King of *Denmark.*
365. *John Caſimir*, Count Palatine of the *Rhine.*
366. *Edward Manners*, Earl of *Rutland.*
367. *William Brook*, Lord *Cobham.*
368. *Henry Scrope*, Lord *Scrope* of *Bolton.*
369. *Robert d'Evereux*, Earl of *Eſſex.*
370. *Thomas Butler*, Earl of *Ormond* and *Oſſory.*
371. Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, Kt. afterwards Lord Chancellor of *England.*
372. *Henry Ratcliffe*, Earl of *Suſſex.*

573.

373. *Thomas Sackville*, Lord *Buckhurſt*, afterwards Lord Treaſurer of *England*, and Earl of *Dorſet*.
374. *Henry* IV. King of *France*.
375. *James* VI. King of *Scotland*, afterwards King of *England*.
376. *Gilbert Talbot*, Earl of *Shrewsbury*.
377. *George Clifford*, Earl of *Cumberland*.
378. *Henry Piercy*, Earl of *Northumberland*.
379. *Edward Somerſet*, Earl of *Worceſter*.
380. *Thomas Burough*, Lord *Burough*.
381. *Edmund Sheffield*, Lord *Sheffield*, afterwards Earl of *Mulgrave*.
382. Sir *Francis Knolles*, Kt.
383. *Frederick*, Duke of *Wirtembergh*.
384. *Thomas Howard*, Lord *Howard* of *Walden*, afterwards Earl of *Suffolk*, and Lord Treaſurer of *England*.
385. *George Carey*, Lord *Hunſdon*.
386. *Charles Blount*, Lord *Mountjoy*, afterwards Earl of *Devonſhire*.
387. Sir *Henry Lea*, Kt.
388. *Robert Ratcliff*, Earl of *Suſſex*.
389. *Henry Brook*, Lord *Cobham*.
390. *Thomas Scrope*, Lord *Scrope* of *Bolton*.
391. *William Stanley*, Earl of *Derby*.
392. *Thomas Cecil*, Lord *Burleigh*, afterwards Earl of *Exeter*.

Knights elected in the Reign of King *James* I.

393. *Henry*, Prince of *Wales*.
394. *Chriſtian* IV. King of *Denmark*.
395. *Lodowick Stewart*, Duke of *Lenox*, and afterwards Duke of *Richmond*.
396. *Henry Wriotheſley*, Earl of *Southampton*.
397. *John Erskine*, Earl of *Marr*.
398. *William Herbert*, Earl of *Pembroke*.
399. *Ulrick*, Duke of *Holſtein*.
400. *Henry Howard*, Earl of *Northampton*.
401. *Robert Cecil*, Earl of *Salisbury*.
402. *Thomas Howard*, Viſcount *Bindon*.
403. *George Hume*, Earl of *Dunbar*.
404. *Philip Herbert*, Earl of *Montgomery*, afterwards Earl of *Pembroke*.

405.

405. *Charles Stuart*, Duke of *York*, Prince of *Wales*, and afterwards King of *England*; the firſt of that Name.

406 *Thomas Howard*, Earl of *Arundel*, afterwards Earl of *Norfolk*.

407. *Robert Carr*, Viſcount *Rocheſter*, afterwards Earl of *Somerſet*.

408. *Frederick*, Count Palatine of the *Rhine*, Prince Elector of the Empire, and afterwards King of *Bohemia*.

409. *Maurice de Naſſau*, Prince of *Orange*.

410. *Thomas Erskine*, Viſcount *Fenton*, afterwards Earl of *Kelly*.

411. *William Knolles*, Lord *Knolles*, afterwards Viſcount *Wallingford*, and Earl of *Banbury*.

412. *Francis Manners*, Earl of *Rutland*.

413. Sir *George Villers*, Kt. afterwards Baron of *Whaddon*, then Earl and Marqueſs of *Buckingham*, and laſtly, Earl of *Coventry*, and Duke of *Buckingham*.

414. *Robert Sidney*, Viſcount *Liſle*, afterwards Earl of *Leiceſter*.

415. *James Hamilton*, Marqueſs *Hamilton*, and Earl of *Cambridge*.

416. *Eſme Stuart*, Duke of *Lennox*, and Earl of *March*.

417. *Chriſtian*, Duke of *Brunſwick*.

418. *William Cecil*, Earl of *Salisbury*.

419. *James Hay*, Earl of *Carliſle*.

420. *Edward Sackville*, Earl of *Dorſet*.

421. *Henry Rich*, Earl of *Holland*.

422. *Thomas Howard*, Viſcount *Andover*, afterwards Earl of *Berkſhire*.

Knights elected in the reign of King *Charles* I.

423. *Claude de Lorrain*, Duke of *Chevreuſe*.

424. *Guſtavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*.

425. *Henry Frederic de Naſſau*, Prince of *Orange*.

426. *Theophilus Howard*, Earl of *Suffolk*.

427. *William Compton*, Earl of *Northampton*.

428. *Richard Weſton*, Lord *Weſton*, Lord Treaſurer of *England*, and afterwards Earl of *Portland*.

429. *Robert Bertie*, Earl of *Lindſey*.

430. *William Cecil*, Earl of *Exeter*.

431. *James Hamilton*, Marqueſs of *Hamilton*, Earl of *Cambridge* and *Arran*.

432. *Charles Lodowick*, Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, Prince Elector of the Empire, and Duke of *Bavaria*.

433. *James Steuart*, Duke of *Lenox*, and Earl of *March*, afterwards Duke of *Richmond*.

434. *Henry Danvers*, Earl of *Danby*.

435. *William Douglaſs*, Earl of *Morton*.

436. *Algernon Piercy*, Earl of *Northumberland*.

437. *Charles*, Prince of *Wales*, afterwards King of *England*, of that Name the ſecond.

438. *Thomas Wentworth*, Earl of *Strafford*.

439. *James* Duke of *York*, afterwards King *James*, of that Name the ſecond.

440. *Rupert*, Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, and Duke of *Bavaria*, afterwards Earl of *Holderneſs*, and Duke of *Cumberland*, ſecond Son of the King of *Bohemia*.

441. *William de Naſſau*, Prince of *Orange*.

442. *Bernard de Nogaret de Foix*, Duke *d'Eſpernon* and *de la Valette*.

Knights elected in the reign of King *Charles* II.

443. *Maurice*, Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, and Duke of *Bavaria*, third Son to the King of *Bohemia*.

444. *James Butler*, Marquiſs of *Ormond*, afterwards Earl of *Brecknock*, and Duke of *Ormond* in *Ireland* and *England*.

445. *Edward*, Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, and Duke of *Bavaria*, fifth Son of the King of *Bohemia*.

446. *George Villers*, Duke of *Buckingham*.

447. *William-Hamilton Douglaſs*, Duke of *Hamilton*.

448. *Thomas Wriotheſly*, Earl of *Southampton*.

449. *William Cavendiſh*, Marqueſs of *Newcaſtle*, afterwards Duke of *Newcaſtle*.

450. *James Graham*, Marqueſs of *Montroſe*.

451. *James Stanley*, Earl of *Derby*.

452. *George Digby*, Earl of *Briſtol*.

453. *Henry*, Duke of *Glouceſter*, third Son of King *Charles* I.

454. *Henry Charles de la Tremouill*, Prince *de Tarente*.

455. *William de Naſſau*, Prince of *Orange*, afterwards King of *England*; of that Name the Third.

456. *Frederick-William*, Prince Elector of the Empire, Marquiſs of *Brandenburgh*.

457. *John-Gaſpar Ferdinand de Marchin*, Count *de Graville*.

458. Sir *George Monk*, Kt afterwards Duke of *Albemarle*.

459. Sir *Edward Mountague*, Kt. afterwards Earl of *Sandwich*.

460. *William Seymour*, Marquiſs of *Hertford*, afterwards Duke of *Somerſet*.

461. *Aubrey de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*.

462. *Charles Steuart*, Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*.

463. *Montague Bertie*, Earl of *Lindſey*.

464. *Edward Mountague*, Earl of *Manchester*.

465. *William Wentworth*, Earl of *Strafford*.

466. *Chriſtian*, Prince of *Denmark*, afterwards King of *Denmark*.

467. *James Scot*, Duke of *Monmouth* and *Buccleugh*.

468. *James Steuart*, Duke of *Cambridge*, Son of *James*, Duke of *York*.

469. *Charles* IX. King of *Sweden*, *Goths*, and *Vandals*.

470. *John George* II. Duke of *Saxony*, *Juliers*, *Cleves*, and *Mentz*, Prince Elector of the Empire.

471. *Chriſtopher Monk*, Duke of *Albemarle*.

472. *John Maitland*, Duke of *Lauderdale*.

473. *Henry Somerſet*, Marqueſs of *Worceſter*, afterwards Duke of *Beaufort*.

474. *Henry Jermyn*, Earl of St *Albans*.

475. *William Ruſſel*, Earl of *Bedford*, afterwards Duke of *Bedford*.

476. *Henry Bennet*, Earl of *Arlington*.

477. *Thomas Butler*, Earl of *Oſſory*.

478. *Charles Fitzroy*, Earl of *Southampton*, afterwards Duke of *Southampton* and *Cleveland*.

479. *John*, Earl of *Mulgrave*, afterwards Duke of *Buckingham* and *Normanby*.

480. *William Cavendiſh*, Duke of *Newcaſtle*.

481. *Thomas Osborne*, Earl of *Danby*, afterwards Duke of *Leeds*.

482. *Henry Fitzroy*, Duke of *Grafton*.

483. *William Cecil*, Earl of *Salisbury*.

484. *Charles*, Count Palatine of the *Rhine*.

485. *Charles*, Duke of *Richmond* and *Lennox*.

486. *George*, Prince of *Denmark.*
487. *Charles Seymour*, Duke of *Somerſet.*
488. *George Fitzroy*, Duke of *Northumberland.*

Knights elected in the reign of King *James* II.

489 *Henry Howard*, Duke of *Norfolk.*
490. *Henry Mordaunt*, Earl of *Peterborough.*
491. *Laurence Hyde*, Earl of *Rocheſter.*
492. *Louis de Duras*, Earl of *Feverſham.*
493. *Robert Spencer*, Earl of *Sunderland.*

Knights elected in the reign of King *William* and Queen *Mary.*

494. *James Butler*, Duke of *Ormond.*
495. *Frederick Schonberg*, Duke of *Schonberg.*
496 *William Cavendiſh*, Earl of *Devonſhire*, afterwards Duke of *Devonſhire.*
497. *Charles Sackville*, Earl of *Dorſet* and *Middleſex.*
498. *Frederick* III. Marqueſs of *Brandenburgh*, Prince Elector and Great Chamberlain of the Holy *Roman* Empire, afterwards K. of *Pruſſia.*
499. *George-William*, Duke of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenburgh-Zell*, Prince of the Holy *Roman* Empire.
500. *Charles Talbot*, Duke of *Shrewsbury.*
501. Prince *William*, Duke of *Glouceſter.*
502. *John Holles*, Duke of *Newcaſtle.*
503. *William Bentinck*, Earl of *Portland.*
504. *Thomas Herbert*, Earl of *Pembroke* and *Montgomery.*
505. *Arnold Jooſt van Keppel*, Earl of *Albemarle.*
506. *James Douglaſs*, Duke of *Queensborough* and *Dover.*
507. *George Lewis*, Elector of *Brunſwick-Lunenburgh*, &c. afterwards King of *England.*

Knights elected in the reign of Queen *Anne.*

508. *Wriotheſley Ruſſel*, Duke of *Bedford.*
509. *John Churchill*, Duke of *Marlborough.*
510. *Mynhardt Schonberg*, Duke of *Schonberg.*
511. *Sidney Godolphin*, Earl of *Godolphin.*
512. *George-Auguſtus*, Prince Electoral of *Hanover*, now King of *Great-Britain.*

513.

513. *William Cavendiſh*, Duke of *Devonſhire*.
514. *John Campbell*, Duke of *Argyll*.
515. *James Hamilton*, Duke of *Hamilton* and *Brandon*.
516. *Henry Somerſet*, Duke of *Beaufort*.
517. *Henry de Grey*, Duke of *Kent*.
518. *John Poulet*, Earl *Poulet*.
519. *Robert Harley*, Earl of *Oxford* and Earl *Mortimer*.
520. *Thomas Wentworth*, Earl of *Strafford*.
521. *Charles Mordaunt*, Earl of *Peterborough* and *Monmouth*.

Knights elected in the reign of King *George* I.

522. *Charles Pawlett*, Duke of *Bolton*.
523. *John Manners*, Duke of *Rutland*.
524. *Lionel Cranfield Sackville*, Earl (afterwards Duke) of *Dorſet*.
525. *Charles Montagu*, Earl of *Halifax*.
526. *Frederick-Lewis*, Prince of *Brunſwick-Lunenburgh*, afterwards Duke of *Glouceſter*, now Prince of *Wales*.
527. *Erneſt-Auguſtus*, Prince of *Brunſwick-Lunenburgh*, Biſhop of *Oſnabrug*, and Duke of *York*.
528. *Charles Beauclerk*, Duke of St. *Albans*.
529. *John Montagu*, Duke of *Montagu*.
530. *Thomas Holles Pelham*, Duke of *Newcaſtle*.
531. *James Berkeley*, Earl of *Berkeley*.
532. *Evelyn Pierpoint*, Duke of *Kingſton*.
533. *Charles Spencer*, Earl of *Sunderland*.
534. *Charles Fitzroy*, Duke of *Grafton*.
535. *Henry Clinton*, Earl of *Lincoln*.
536. *Charles Paulet*, Duke of *Bolton*.
537. *John Manners*, Duke of *Rutland*.
538. *John Kerr*, Duke of *Roxborough*.
539. *Richard Lumley*, Earl of *Scarborough*.
540. *Charles Townſhend*, Viſcount *Townſhend*.
541. *Charles Lennox*, Duke of *Richmond*.
542. Sir *Robert Walpole*, afterwards Earl of *Orford*.

Knights elected in the reign of King *George* II.

543. *William-Auguſtus*, Duke of *Cumberland*, 2d Son of King *George* II.

544.

544. *Philip-Dormer Stanhope*, Earl of *Cheſterfield.*
545. *Richard Boyle*, Earl of *Burlington.*
546. *William-Charles-Henry Friſo*, Prince of Orange.
547. *William Cavendiſh*, Duke of *Devonſhire*,
548. *Spencer Compton*, Earl of *Wilmington.*
549. *William Capell*, Earl of *Eſſex.*
550. *James Waldgrave*, Earl *Waldgrave.*
551. *Charles Beauclerck*, Duke of St. *Albans.*
552. *Charles Spencer*, Duke of *Marlborough.*
553. *Evelyn Pierpoint*, Duke of *Kingſton.*
554. *William Bentinck*, Duke of *Portland.*

The Stalls *of the* Knights-Companions *of the moſt Noble Order of the* Garter *in St.* George's *Chapel*, Sept 1, 1748.

On the Sovereign's Side.		On the Prince's Side.	
2. His R. High. *William*, D. of *Cumberland.*	1 His Majeſty King *George* II. Sovereign.	1. His R. High. *Frederick*, Prince of *Wales.*	2. His Ser. High. *William*, Prince of *Orange.*
3. The Duke of *Somerſet.*		3. The Duke of *Argyle.* dead.	
4. Void.		4. The Earl *Paulet.* dead.	
5. The Duke of *Dorſet.*		5. The Duke of *Montagu.*	
6. The Duke of *Newcaſtle.*		6. The Duke of *Grafton.*	
7. The Duke of *Bolton.*		7. The Duke of *Rutland.*	
8. The Duke of *Richmond.*		8. Sir *R. Walpole*, E. of *Orford.* dead.	
9. The Earl of *Cheſterfield.*		9. The Earl of *Burlington.*	
10. The Duke of *Devonſhire.*		10. The Earl of *Wilmington.* dead.	
11. The Earl of *Eſſex.* dead.		11. Void.	
12. The Duke of St. *Albans.*		12. The Duke of *Marlborough.*	
13. The Duke of *Kingſton.*		13. The Duke of *Portland.*	

It is to be noticed here, that the Duke of *Saxe-Gotha*, and Prince *Frederick* of *Heſſe*, were elected Knight-Companions of this moſt Noble *Order*, Anno 1741. the 14th of his preſent Majeſty, and were inveſted at their reſpective Courts by ſpecial Commiſſion from the *Sovereign*, but as no Inſtallation of *Knights* has ſince been made at *Windſor*, the Banners and Atchievements of Honour of thoſe Princes, are not yet ſet up in St. *George's* Chapel; and the ſeveral Stalls at preſent are according to the above Plan, for no Stalls are deemed *Void* till the Banner, Sword and Helmet of the deceaſed Knight has been taken down, and ſolemnly offered up at the Altar, agreeable to the Laws and Statutes of the *Order*.

Farther let it be obſerved, that beſides the ſeveral *Sovereigns*, and the chief Nobility of the Nation, there have been of this moſt Noble and Illuſtrious *Order* of the *Garter*, eight Emperors of *Germany*, five Kings of *France*, three Kings of *Spain*, ſeven Kings of *Portugal*, one King of *Poland*, two Kings of *Sweden*, ſix Kings of *Denmark*, two Kings of *Scotland*, one King of *Pruſſia*, one King of *Arragon*, two Kings of *Naples*, one King of *Sicily* and *Jeruſalem*, and one King of *Bohemia*, five Princes of *Orange*, ſeven Counts *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, one Duke of *Savoy*, one Elector of *Bavaria*, one Elector of *Saxony*, three Electors of *Brandenburgh*, four Dukes of *Brunſwick-Lunenburgh*, two Dukes of *Holſtein*, two Dukes of *Burgundy*, two Dukes of *Urbino*, one Duke of *Guelderland*, one Duke of *Holland*, one Duke of *Milan*, one Duke of *Wirtembergh*, one Duke of *Ferrara*, and other *Free Princes* of the firſt States of *Europe*. And to conclude, in the Words of our learned *Selden*, [*Notes on* Poly Albion.] as *The* Order *of the* Garter *hath precedency of Antiquity before the eldeſt rank of Honour of that kind any where eſtabliſhed*; ſo according to the ſame Author alſo, *it exceeds in Majeſty, Honour, and Fame, all Chivalrous Orders in the World*; having at all times been honoured with the Companionſhip of divers Emperors, Kings, and Sovereign Princes of *Europe*, who, according to *Du Cheſne*, have reputed it among their greateſt Honours to be of this illuſtrious Society: *Cet Ordre eſt la ſupreme marque d'Honneur de la Nobleſſe Angloiſe, et tres rare, et que les plus grands et puiſſantes Princes de la Chreſtienté tiennent meſme a quelque gloire d'y eſtre receus et aſſociez.* [Hiſt. d'*Angleterre*, &c. *p.* 671.] To the ſame purpoſe alſo *Polydor Virgil*, *Rex inſtituit Garterium Ordinem, cui tantus deinde acceſſit Honor, ut maximos quoſque*

que Reges, non pæniterit in id venire Collegium. [Hiſt. Angl.] Our learned *Camden* alſo, on this occaſion ſays, *In hanc Societatem potentiſſimi quique orbis Chriſtiani Principes cooptari, inſtar maximi honoris duxêrunt.* [Britan. in Attr.] And indeed there is no royal or princely Family in *Europe*, but has been of the Company of this moſt illuſtrious Society, which, as has been before obſerved, has now flouriſhed four hundred years compleat, with great ſplendor and glory, and been the moſt diſtinguiſhed mark of Honour and Nobility among the Princes of *Europe*, the reward of Merit, and great and heroick Deeds.

CHAPTER XVIII.

An Account of the PLATES of ARMS of the KNIGHTS of the GARTER in St. *GEORGE*'s Chapel.

IT was appointed by the Statutes of Inſtitution, *Art.* 23. *that when any one of the* Firſt Founders *ſhould die, there ſhould be made in Metal an Eſcutcheon of his Arms, with his Helm or Creſt, and fixed to the back of his Stall, for a continued mark of Honour to the deceaſed* Knight; and the like to be continued by their Succeſſors. However this Injunction might at firſt be regularly obſerved, there is good room to conjecture, that in tract of time, by neglect, or other intervening Cauſes, this Law of the *Order* was not duly obſerved, and that the Plates were not always ſet up, agreeable to the firſt Purpoſe of the royal Founder; and for this reaſon probably it was, that upon a review and declaration of the Statutes, *Anno* 14. *Henry* VIII. *Art.* 25. it was appointed, *that every Knight*, within the firſt year, *after his Inſtallation ſhall affix, or ſet up a Plate of his Arms cut in Metal of what kind the* Knight *pleaſes, only that in Size they ſhould not exceed thoſe of the Firſt Founders*, excepting only the Plates of *Knights Strangers, which may be made of any Quality or Size at their pleaſure.*

The Plates of the *First Founders* were for the moſt part of *Copper* with their Arms blazoned thereon, and frequently without any Name or Inſcription. In the reign of King *Henry* VIII. the Arms and Titles of the *Knights-Companions* began to be enlarged and more expreſſive, as may be obſerved by the following Catalogue: Shortly after it became the Cuſtom, and now continues, to gild the Plates, and richly blazon thereon the Arms of the *Knight*, and underneath, to engrave their ſeveral Titles and Dignities at full length; and indeed this Metal ſeems the beſt Preſervative againſt the Temptation which one more rich might occaſion, as is evident in the caſe of *Frederick*, Duke of *Wirtemberg*, elected *Knight-Companion* in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, whoſe Plate being of Silver and large withal, became the Prey of ſacrilegious Hands in the time of the late Civil Wars.

Whether by the like fate of Avarice and Rapine, or the length of Time, is uncertain, but many of theſe noble Memorials of this illuſtrious Society of *Knights*, it appears, have been loſt or imbezzled; and in ſome meaſure to provide againſt ſo great a Miſchief for the future, it was decreed in Chapter, *Anno* 1628, *Ann.* 3. *Car.* I. *That all the Stiles of the remaining Plates ſhould be deſcribed in a Book by the Dean of* Windſor, *Regiſter of the Order*; which was accordingly performed and laid up in the College, but afterwards could no where be found by the diligent Enquiry of Mr. *Aſhmole*; and no doubt this Repoſitory was loſt in the following Times of Diſturbance and Civil War, when all Honour was laid in the duſt, and the Memorial of all that is great and noble, was no ſooner found but deſtroyed.

However therefore it was not at firſt intended; in the proſecution of this Work it is judged a neceſſary piece of Juſtice, due to this moſt Noble *Order*, to preſerve from the like future Diſaſters, theſe Monuments of Honour of its illuſtrious Members; and accordingly, with all poſſible care and exactneſs, the following Account of the Plates of the *Knights-Companions*, as they now ſtand in their ſeveral Stalls is here ſet down; and the Reader is deſired firſt to obſerve, that it never was uſual to affix any Plate to the Sovereign's Stall; alſo, that to thoſe Names in this Liſt whereto an Aſterick is ſet, there is no Inſcription on the Plate, and that the Sovereign's name, where printed at the end, denotes the

the Prince in whoſe Reign the *Knight* was inſtalled, there being no date of the year on the Plate to point it out.

THE SOVEREIGN'S STALL.

NO PLATE.

THE PRINCE'S STALL.

1. SIR John Daubrichcourt. * *Henry* V.

2. Edward, prince of Wales. * *Henry* VI.

3. Maximilianus romanorum rex ſemper Auguſtus. *Henry* VII.

4. Carles par la grace de dieu archiduc d'Auſtrice, prince des Eſpaignes et des deux Ceciles, de Jhrlm, &c. duc de Bourgoigne, de Lothrick, de Brabant, de Stier, de Karinte, de Carniole, de Lembourg, de Luxembourg, & de Geldres; Conte de Habſburg, de Flandres, de Tirol, d'Artois, de Bourgoigne; Palentin de Haynvav; Lantgrave Delſatte, Marqs de Burgaw & du ſaint Empire, de Hollande, de Zeellande, de Ferrette, de Kibourg, de Namur, de Zuytphen; conte ſeigneur de Frize, et Marches de Slavonie, de Portenaw, de Salinis, et de Malines. *Hen.* VII.

5. Du tres hault, et tres puiſſant prince, Chriſtian IV. par la grace de dieu roy de Danemarche, Norvegue, des Vandals, et Gothes; duc de Sleſvic, Holſtein, Stormar, et Ditzmars; comte en Oldenburg, et Delmenhurſt; chlr du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enſtallé a Windeſor 8 jour de Septembre, An. Dom. 1605.

6. Du tres hault puiſſant et tres excellent prince, Charles onzieme, par la grace de dieu des Suedois, Gothes, et Vandales roy et prince heriditaire, grand prince de Finland, duc de Schanie, Eſthonie, Livonie, Cavelie, Breme, Verde, Stetin, Pomeranie, Caſſoabie, et Vandalie; prince de Rugie, ſeigneur d'Ingrie, et Wiſmar; comte palatin du Rhyn, duc de Baviere, de Juliers, Cleves, et Monts, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere. *Charles* II.

7. Du

7. Du tres hault tres puiſſant et tres illuſtre prince, Frederic troiſieme, par la grace de dieu Marggrave de Brandebourg; archi-chambellan et prince electeur du ſaint Empire, duc de Pruſſe, Magdebourgh, Juliers, Cleves, Berguen, Stettin, Pomeranie, Caſſubes et Vandales; en Sileſie Croſen et Suibus; burggrave de Nuremburg, prince de Halberſtadt, Minden et Camine; comte de Hohenzollern, de la Marche et Ravenſberg; ſeigneur en Ravenſtein, Lawenburg, et Butau; chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au chateau de Windeſor le 5 jour de Juin, en l'an 1694.

THIRD STALL.

1. MOnſ. Wyliam Arondelle. *Henry* IV.

2. Johan roy d'Portingal, chlr. *Henry* V.

3. Henry II. par la grace de dieu roy de France qui feuſt chlr de la jarretiere, le 21 jour de Iung *(ſic orig.)* 1551.

4. Du tres hault excellent et tres puiſſant prince, Charles le neufieſme, de ce nom par le grace de dieu tres chriſtien roy de France, chlr du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, Jan. 1564.

5. De tres hault et tres puiſſant prince, Henry filz-aiſné du roy nre ſeigneur, prince de Gaules, duc de Cornvaile et Rothſay, comte de Cheſtre, chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartierre, enſtallé le 2 de Juliet 1603.

6. De tres hault, tres puiſſant, et tres excellent prince, GuſtaveAdolphe par la grace de dieu roy de Sueve, des Gothes, et Vandalz; grand prince de Fynland, duc de Eſtove, et Carelia; ſeigneur d'Engre, chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartierre, enſtallé le 23 de Septem. 1628.

7. Du tres hault, tres puiſſant et excellent prince, Charles filz-aiſné, de noſtre ſovverain ſeigneur le roy, prince de la grande Bretagne, duc de Cornwaille et Rothſay, chevalier de tres noble ordre de la jarretierre, enſtallé a Windeſore le 21 Maij 1638.

8. Du

8. Du tres haut, tres puiſant et illuſtre prince, George prince hereditaire de Denemarc, frere unique du tres haut tres puiſant, et tres excellent prince Chriſtien cinquieme du nom par la grace de dieu roy de Denemarc, Norvegue, &c. et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartierre, enſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſore le 8 jour de Avril 1684.

9. Du tres haut, tres puiſſant et tres illuſtre prince, George Louis par la grace de dieu duc de Brunſwic et Lunebourg, prince electeur du ſaint Empire, et chevallier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au chateau de Windeſore le 13 Mars l'an. 1702.

10. Du tres haut, tres puiſſant et tres illuſtre prince, Frederick Louis de Brunſwick Lunebourg, fils de ſon Alteſſe royale prince de Galles, petit fils de ſa majeſté George roy de la Grande Bretagne, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au chateau de Windeſore le 30 jour de Aurill An. 1718.

11. Du tres haut, tres puiſſant et illuſtre prince, Guilliaume Auguſt duc de Cumberland, et duc de Brunſwick Lunebourg, marquiſs de Berkhamſtead, comte de Kennington, viſcount de Trematon, baron de l'Iſle d'Aldenny, fils ſecond de ſa majeſté, premier et principal compaignon du tres honorable ordre du bain, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au chateau de Windſor le 18 jour de Juin 1730.

FOURTH STALL.

1. DUX de Clarence. *Edward* IV.

2. Alfonſe roy de la Grande Cecile, Jhrlm, &c. *Henry* VII.

3. Ferdinandus dei gratia princeps, et infans Hiſpaniarum, archidux Auſtrie, dux Burgundie, Brabantie, Stirie, Carinthie, Carniole, &c. princeps Svevie, et comes Habſpurgi, Tirolis, Goritie, &c. Landtgravius Alſatie, marchio ſacri romani imperii ſuper et Burgovie dominus, marchio Sclavonice, Portuſnaonis, et Salinarum, &c. *Hen.* VIII.

4. Du tres hault, puiſſant et excellent prince, Frederick par la grace de dieu comte palatin du Rhin, archediapifer et prince electeur du ſaint Empeir,

Empeir, duc en Baviere, chlr du tres noble ordre de la jartierre, enſtallé a Windeſore 7 Febr. 1612.

5 Du tres hault, et tres puiſſan t prince, Chriſtian duc de Brunſwick et Luneburg, generall de la chevalerie francoiſe a preſent au ſervice des ſeigneurs les Eſtats generaulx du pays bas, chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretierre, enſtallé a Windeſor le 13 jour de Decembre 1625.

6. Du tres hault, tres puiſſant et illuſtre prince, Jaques frere unique du roy noſtre ſeigneur, duc d'York et Albanie, comte de Ulſter, grand admiral d'Angleterre, et d'Irland, coneſtable du chaſteu de Douure, guardien et admiral des cinque ports, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, eſleu a York le vigtieſme jour d'Auril 1642. Et a cauſe de la rebellion ſuivante ne fut pas enſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſor juſq'au quinzieſme jour d'Auril 1661.

7. Du tres haut puiſſant, et tres illuſtre prince, George Guillaume, par la grace de dieu duc de Brunſwic et Lunebourg, &c. et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſor le 5 jour de Juin en l'an 1694.

8. Du tres haut puiſſant, et tres illuſtre prince, George Auguſte prince electoral de Brunſwick et Lunenburgh, duc et marquis de Cambridge, comte de Milford-Haven, viſcomte North-Allerton, baron de Tewxbury, fils unique du tres haut, tres puiſſant, et tres illuſtre Prince, George Louis, par la grace du Dieu, duc de Brunſwick, et Lunenburgh, prince electeur du ſaint Empire, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au chateau de Windſor le 22 jour de Decembre l'an 1710.

9. Du tres haut, tres puiſſant, et tres illuſtre prince, Erneſte Auguſte de Brunſwick Lunebourg, duc d'Yorke, et d'Albanie, evêque d'Oſnabrug, frere de ſa majeſté George roy de la Grande Bretagne, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſor, le 30 jour de Aurill, l'an 1718.

10. Du tres haut puiſſant et tres illuſtre prince, Guilleaume-Charles-Henri Friſo, par la grace de Dieu, prince de Orange et de Naſſau, comte de

de Catzenellebogen Viandan, Dietz, Spiegelberg, Buuxen, Leer-dam, marquis de Ter-Veer et Vliſſingen, baron de Breda, de Beylſtien, de la Ville de Grave et du Paiis de Cüyk, de Dieſt, d'Yſſelſtan, de Cranendonk, d'Eindhoven et de Leisfeldt, Seigneur de Bredenvoort, de Turnhout, de Geertruydenburgh, de Willemſtad, de Klunderd, de St. Maartenſdyk, de Seevenbergen, de Steenbergen, de la haute et baſſe Swaluwe, de Naaltwyk, de Grimbergen, de Horſtal, d'Arlay, Noſeroy, St. Vith, Butgenbag, Daasburg et Warneton, ſeigneur independent de l'ile d'Ameland, burgrave hereditaire d'Anvers et de Beſancon, marechal hereditaire de Holland, ſtadhouder et capitaine et admiral-general de Gueldre et de la comté de Zulphen, ſtadhouder hereditaire et capitanie general de la Friſe, ſtadhouder et capitaine general de Groeningen et des Ommeſlandes, et du Paiis de Drenthe, &c. et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au cheateau de Windeſor, le 22 jour de Aouſt le an 1733.

FIFTH STALL.

1. LE Capitow de la Bouch, Monſ. Piers, foundeur. *Edw.* III.

2. Monſ. Phillipe la Vache. *Richard* II.

3. Le S. Talbot, Gilbert. *Henry* IV.

4. Monſ. John Grey. *Henry* V.

5. Le count Marchall, John. *Henry* V.

6 John de la Pole, duk de Suffolk. *Edward* IV.

7. Charles duke of Burgundy. * *Edward* IV.

8. Le duc de Yorke, Henry. *Henry* VII.

9. James, by the grace of God, kyng of Scotland, the fyfte of that name, inſtallyd in the yere of oure Lord God, 1535. and of hys rayng the 22d, the 31 daye of Auguſt.

10. Du tres hault puiſſant et tres noble prince, Emanuell Phillibert, duc de Savoy, Chablayes et Auguſe, prince et vicare perpetvel du ſant Empire, marquiſs en Italie, prince de Piemont, count de Genevee, Gennevois, Bangiac, Rondemont, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jaritiare, fuſt inſtallé 31 Jenari, prim. et ſecond Philip et Marie. an. 1555.

11. Fridericus ſecundus dei gratia, Daniæ Norvvagiæ, Wandalorum, Gothorumq. rex, dux Sleſvici, Holſatiæ, Stormariæ, ac Diteſmarſiæ, comes in Oldenburg et Delmenhorſt, 1578.

12. Du tres hault puiſſant et tres noble prince, Jean Caſimir, comte Palatin du Rhine, duc de Baviere, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jaretierre 1578.

13. Du tres hault puiſſant et tres noble prince, Vlric heretier de Norvegue, adminſtrateur del'eveché du Schverin, duc de Sleſvic, Holſt-Stomar et Ditmars, comte en Oldenburg et del Menhurſt, chlr. du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enſtallé a Windeſor le 16 jour de May, 1605.

14. Du tres haut tres puiſſant et tres illuſtre prince, Henry par la grace de dieu prince d'Orange, comte de Naſſau, Catzenellebogen, Vianden, Dietz, Linghen, &c. marquis de Vere, et Flizengue, baron de Breda, &c. burghgrave d'Anvers, et Biſancon, mareſhal de Holande, gouuerneur de Gueldres, Holande, Zelande, Weſtfreize, Zutphen, Utrecht, Overyſſell, cap. general et admiral des Provinces uniées du pais bas, chlr du tres noble ordre de la jartier, enſtallé le 23 de Septem. An. Dom. 1628.

15. Du tres haut tres puiſſant et tres illuſtre prince, Charles Lovys par la grace de dieu comte palatin du Rhin, Archidiapifer, et prince electur du ſant Empire, duc en Baviere, chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enſtallé a Windeſor le 6 jour de Novembre An. Dom. 1633.

16. Du tres haut puiſſant et ſereniſſime prince, Rupert par la grace de Dieu, comte Palitin du Rhin, duc des deux Bavieres, prince du S. Empire, &c. duc de Cumberland, comte de Holderneſſe, vice-admi-

ral

ral de toute l'Angleterre, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, eleu a York, le 20 jour d Avril, 1642. et inſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſor le 15 jour d'Avril, 1661. ne l'ayant pu eſtre auparavant a cauſe de la rebellion.

17. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur Charles, comte de Southampton, heritier en ſucceſſion an duché de Cleveland, &c. et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſor le primier jour d'Auril, 1673.

18. Du tres haut puiſſant et tres noble prince, Charles duc de Somerſet, comte de Hertford, vicomte Beauchamp de Hache, baron Seymour de Troubridge, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enſtallé au chaſteau d' Windeſor le huitieme jour d'Auril l'an 1684.

SIXTH STALL.

1. EDward King of Portugal. * *Henry* VI.

2. Sir Charles Somerſet. * *Henry* VII.

3. Guidus Ubaldus dux Urbini, Montis feretri ac durantis comes, S. R. E. capetanes *(ſic orig.)* generalis. *Henry* VII.

4. Du tres hault puiſſant et tres noble prince, Thomas duc de Norfolk, counte mairſhall d'Angleterire, et chlr du tres noble ordre de la jarritier, et fuſt enſtallé le 10 an. de nre ſoverain Henry le VIII.

5. Anne duc Montmorency, per et couneſtable de France, qui feuſt chlr de l'ordre de la jarreterie le 18 jour de May 1533.

6. Du tres hault puiſſant et tres noble prince, Adolphe hoyr de Norwey, duc de Sleſwik, Holſt, Stormarik, Ditmars, conte en Oldenburg, et du Delmenhorſt, chlr du tres noble ordre de la jarritiere, fuſt enſtallé le 15 jour de Decemb. troiſieme an de la roine nre ſoverien Elizabety *(ſic orig.)* ann. 1560.

7. Tres illuſtre haut et puiſſant prince, Meſſyre Claude de Lorraine, duc de Chevreuſe, pair, grand chambellan, et grand fauconnier de France, gouverneur et lievtenant general pour le tres chriſtien roy de France et de Navarre, Lovis XIII. au haut et bas Auvergne, et pais de Coambrailles, conſeiller d' eſtat, cappitaine de cent hommes d'armes des ordinances, chevallier de ſes ordres, ambaſſadeur extraordinaire vers le ſereniſſime et Auguſte prince, Charles I. roy de la Grand Bretaigne, pour la conduite de la ſereniſſime princeſſe Henriette Marie de France ſon eſpouſe, chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartierre 1625.

8. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Jean comte de mulgrave, baron Sheffeilde, gentilhome de la chambre de ſa majeſté, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé a chaſteau de Windeſor le 28 jour de May 1674.

9. Du tres haut puiſſant et tres noble prince, Charles duc de Richmond et de Lenox, comte de la Marche et Darnley, baron de Settrington et Methuen, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartierre, enſtallé au chaſteau de Windſor le vingtieme jour d'Auril l'an 1681.

10. Du tres haut tres puiſſant et tres illuſtre prince, Guillaume fils de la princeſſe Anne par le prince George de Danemark, chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au chateau de Windeſore le 24 jour de Juillet l'an 1696.

11. Du tres haut puiſſant et tres noble prince, Jean duc d'Argyll, et comte de Greenwich, marquiſs de Kintyre et Lorne, comte de Campbelle, et Cowel, vicomte de Lochow et Glen-Ilay, baron de Chatham, Inverarey, Mull, Morvern et Terry, juſticier general hereditaire du comté d'Argyll, les iſles, &c. ſeigneur lieutenant et grand ſheriff hereditaire du dit comté, grand maitre d'Hotel hereditaire en Ecoſſe, capitaine d'une compagnie de garde du corps de ſa majeſté, colonel d'infanterie, lientenant general des armees de la Reine, conſeiller d'etat et privé, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au chateau de Windeſor le 22 jour de Decembre l'an 1710.

SEVENTH

SEVENTH STALL.

1. WIlliam de Montagu, conte de Salisbury, per la grace de dieux ſeignieur de Man. primeur fondeur.

2. William de Montagu, conte de Salisbury, ſeignieur de Man et de l'Iſle de Wight.

N. B. *Theſe two Plates were put up by his preſent Grace,* John *Duke of* Montagu, *one of the Knights of this Noble Order, as appears by this Inſcription at the top of each.*

Teſſeram jamdiu deperditam redintegrari juſſit Johannes duc de Montagu.

3. John, duke of Norfolk, * (Mombray) *Hen.* VI. alias *Edw.* IV.

4. John earl of Worceſter. * *Edward* IV.

5. John Vere earl of Oxford. * *Henry* VII.

6. Du tres noble ſeigneur, Anthoni Browne, viſcont Montague, chlr du tres noble ordre de la jaritiere fuſt allé *(ſic orig.)* le mois d'Octobre l'an de grace 1555.

7. De tres noble et puiſſant, Henry Fitz-alein conte de Arrondell, ſeigneur Matravers et de Clun, fuſt enſtallé le 17 jour de May, l'an du reygne de ntre ſovverain le roy Henry le VIII. 36.

8. Du tres noble ſeigneur, Guillame Cecille baron de Bourghley, chlr du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, maiſtre de l'office des gardiens, et grand threſorier d'Angleterre, fut inſtallé a Windſor le 17 jour de juin 1572.

9. Du tres noble ſeigneur, Henry Cary baron de Hunſdon, chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jaritiere, fuſt inſtallé le 16 jour de May, le troiſeſme an de la roine noſtre ſovereine An. 1561. et apres chamberlain pour ſa. maj. 1586.

10. Du

10. Du tres noble et puiſant ſeigneur, Henry comit *(ſic orig.)* de Pembroke, baron Herbert de Cardiff, ſeigneur Marmion, et ſaint Quintin, chlr du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, inſtallé au chaſteau royal de Windſor le 20 jour de May l'an 1574. et apres preſedent du counſeil en Walles 1587.

11. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Charles baron Howard de Effingham, chlr du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, l'an. 1575. grand admyrall d'Angleterre, Irlande, la principaulté de Wales, les ſeigneuries, yſles et provinces de ſa majeſte l'an 1587. governeur et lieutenant general dez navires royaulz, et armez ſur la mer, en confuſion de la grande flotte d'Eſpaigne l'an 1588. coneſtable du chaſteau royal de Windeſor, et touz les chaſteaulz et fortreſſes maritimez d'Angleterre l'an 1590. compaignon et general dez armez par mer et par terre en la conqueſte de Cadiz en Eſpaigne l'an 1595. juſticier dez foreſtz et chaſſes par de-ca la riviere de Trent, et comte de Notingham l'an 1597.

12. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Henry comte de Northumberland, baron Percy, ſeigneur de Lucy, Poyninges, Fitz-Paine, et Bryan, chlr du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere le 26 jour de Juine l'an 1593.

13. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Edward comte de Worceſter, baron Herbert, ſeigneur de Ragland, Chepſtow, et de Gowers, chlr du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere le 26 jour de Juine l'an 1593.

14. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Edmond Sheffeild comte de Mulgrave, et baron de Boterwlek, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretierre, enſtallé a Windeſor le 26 jour de Juin An. 1593.

15. Du tres hault, puiſſant, et tres noble prince, Jaques duc, marquiſs, et comte d'Ormond, comte de Brecknoek et Offery, viſcomte Thurles, baron de Lanthony et Arclo, premier boutelier d'Irlande, ſeigneur des royautes et franchiſes du comté de Typperary, grand maiſtre de l'hoſteill du roy, gentilſhomme de la chambre de ſa majeſté, chancellier de la academie de Dublin, conſeiller d'eſtat en Angleterre, Eſcoſſe, et Irlande, et chlr du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſor le quinzieſme jour 'Auril 1661.

16. Du

16. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Aubrie comte d'Oxford, baron Bulbec, Samford, et Baldiſmere, primier juſticier d'oyer en toutes les foreſts, parkues, et chaſſeés royaulx au deſa la riviere de Trente, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſor le quinzieſme jour d'Auril 1661.

17. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Thomas comte de Danby, viſcomte Latimer, baron Oſborne de Kiveton, grand theſorier d'Angleterre, conſeiller d'eſtat et privé, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſor le dix neufieme jour d'Auril 1677.

18. Du tres haut, puiſſant et illuſtre prince, Charles par la grace de dieu comte palatin de Rhyn, archthreſorier et prince electeur du ſ. Empire, duc de Baviere, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, enſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſor le 22 jour de Janivier l'an 1680.

19. Du tres haut, tres puiſſant et tres illuſtre prince, Jean George le quatrieme par la grace de dieu duc de Saxe, de Juliers, de Cleve, et de Mons, d'Angrie, et de Weſtfalie, archi-mareſchal et prince electeur du ſaint Empire, Landgrave de Thuringe, margrave de Miſnie, et de la haute et baſſe Luface, bourgrave de Magdebourg, comte et prince de Henneberg, comte de la Marche, Ravenſberg, et Barby, ſeigneur en Ravenſtein, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, declaré d'etre inſtallé au chateau de Windeſor 15 jour de Juin en l'an 1694 par diſpenſation.

20. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Thomas comte de Pembroke et Montgomery, &c. preſident du conſeil du roy, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jaretiere, inſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſor le 5 jour de Juin l'an 1700.

21. Du tres haut puiſſant et tres noble prince, Henri duc, marquiſe, et comte de Kent, comte de Harfold, viſcomte de Goderich, baron Lucas de Crudwell, &c. ſeigneur leiutenant des provinces de Hereford, et de Bedford, et garde des rolles dans la meme province de Bedford, conſeiller d'etat et privé, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, inſtallé au cheateau de Windeſor le 4 jour d'Aout l'an 1713.

EIGHTH

EIGHTH STALL.

1. MOnſ. William Phylyppe. *Henry* V.

2. John Lord Beauchamp. *Henry* VI.

3. Le duc de York, Richard. *Edward* IV.

4. Henricus Algernon Piercy, comes Northumbrie, hujus nominis quintus, dns honoris de Cockermonthe, atque Petvrthe ag. dominus de Ponings, Fitſpain et Brian. *Henry* VII.

5. Arma Karoli Brandon, militis ordinis gartery, maiſter of the horſis. *Henry* VIII.

6 De tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Fravnces *(ſic orig.)* conte de Shrewſbery, ſeigneur de Talbot, de Furnivall, Verdon, et de Strange, de Blakemer, fuſt inſtallé le 16. jure de May, lan du reigne du roy Henry le VIII. 37.

7. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, George conte de Shruſbery, ſeigneur Talbot de Furnivall, Verdon, et Strainge, de Blakmer; chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarritierre, juſticier des foretz et chaſes dv dela riviere du Trent, envers le north, fut enſtallé 17 de May, an de la royne Elizabeth, an. 1561.

8. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Henry conte de Huntington, ſeigneur Haſtings du Hongerford, Butroys, et de Molleins; chlr du tres noble ordre de la jarritiere, fuſt enſtallé 19 jour de June, 1570.

9. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Thomas conte de Ormond et Oſſerey, viſconte de Thurles, baron de Artlo, ſeigneur de libertez et regalitiz de Typperarie, grand threſavrier en Ireland, et chlr du tres noble ordre de la jarrtiere, enſtallé au chateau royal de Windſor, le 23 de May, l'an 1588.

10. Du

10. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Gilbert comte de Shrewſbvry, baron Talbot, ſeigneur Strange de Blackmere, de Fvrnival, Verdon, et Lovetot; chlr. du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, inſtallé au chaſteau royal de Windſore le 20 June l'an 1592.

11. Du tres noble & puiſſant ſeigneur, Guilliame comte de Derby, baron Stanley, ſeigneur Strainge de Knokinge & Mahun, ſeigneur de l'yſle de Man, chlr du tres noble ordre de jartiere, au chaſteau royal de Windſore le 26 jour de May l'an 1601.

12. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, John comte de Marr, baron Erſkyn et de Brichen, chlr du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enſtallé le 2 jour de Julyet 1603.

13. Du tres hault puiſſant et tres noble prince, George duc, marquiſs et comte de Buckingham, comte de Coventry, viſcomte Villers, baron de Whaddon, ſeigneur Rooſe de Hamlake, et chlr du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enſtallé au chaſteau de Windſor le ouinzeisme jour de Auril 1661.

14. Du tres noble et puiſſant prince, Henry marquis et comte de Worceſter, baron Herbert, ſeigneur de Ragland, Chepſtow, et de Gower, preſident du conſeil en la principauté de Galles, conſeiller d'eſtat et privé, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enſtallé au chaſteau de Windſor le troſiſieme jour de Juin 1672.

15. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Gvillavme comte de Bedford, baron Ruſſel, et baron Ruſſel de Thornebaugh, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſor le troſiſieme jour de Juin, 1672.

16. Du tres haut puiſſant et tres noble prince, Guillaume duc de Devon, marquis de Hartington, count de Devon, baron Cavendiſh de Hardwick, ſeigneur lieutenant de la province de Derby, et garde de rolles dans la meme province de Derby, conſeiller de eſtat et privé, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſor 22 jour de December, l'an 1710.

17. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Jean comte Poulett, vicomte d' Hinton St. George, baron Poulet de Hinton St. George, grand maitre de la maiſon de la Reine, garde des rolles dans la province de Somerſet, et lieutenant et garde des rolles de la province de Devon, conſeiller d' etat et privé, et chevalier du tres noble order de la jartiere, inſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſor le 4 jour d' Aout l'an 1713.

NINTH STALL.

1. MOnſ. John Lyle, prim. founder. *Edward* III.

2. Monſ. C. Richard le Vache. *Edward* III.

3. Le C. de Powes, Edwarde. *Henry* IV.

4. Monſ. Heer tanke Clux. *Henry* V.

5. Le comte de Oxynford, John. *Henry* VII.

6. Richard duke of Glouceſter. * *Edward* IV.

7. Du tres noble et tres puiſſant prince, Guillm marquis de Wincheſter, conte de Wiltſhire, baron de Seint John, chlr de l'ordre de la jarritirere, et gran theſavrer d'Angleterre, fuſt enſtallé le 5 jour de May l'an du reygne nre ſoverayne ſeigneur le roy Henry le VIII. 35.

8. Le tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Edwarde conte de Derbi, ſeigneur Stanley, et de Man. 20 Maii A. D. 1547. et An. r. R. *Edward* VI. 1.

9. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Edoard conte de Lincolne, baron de Clinton et Say, chlr du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, et grand admiral d' Angliterre et d' Irelande, &c. qvi fut enſtallé le 30 jour de Juin l'an de nre ſeigneur 1551.

10. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Thomas comte de Suffolk, baron de Walden, grand treſorier d'Angleterre, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartierre, enſtallé de 24 jour de May 1597.

11. Du

11. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Robert comte de Suſſex, vicomte Fitzwalter, ſeigneur de Egremont, Burnel, et Butcort, chlr du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, enſtallé le 6 jour de Juin l'an 1599.

12. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Phillip comte de Montgomery, baron Harbert de Shurland, gentilhome de la chambre du lict de ſa majeſté, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretierre, enſtallé a Windeſor 18 du Maii Anno 1608.

13. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Guillaume Cecill comte de Saliſbury, vicomte Cramborn, et baron d'Eſſenden, chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartierre, enſtallé a Windeſor, le 13 jour de Decembre 1625.

14. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Edward Sacvill, comte de Dorſett, baron de Buchurſt, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, enſtallé a Windeſore le 13 jour de Decembre 1625.

15. Du tres haut puiſſant et ſereniſſime prince, Edward par la grace de dieu, comte palatin du Rhine, duc des deux Bavieres, prince du ſ. Empire, &c. chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, declaré inſtallé au chaſteau de Windſor le quinzieſme jour d'Avril 1661.

16. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Guillaume comte de Strafford, viſcomte Wentworth, baron Wentworth de Wentworth Woodhouſe, Newmarch, Overſley, et Rabie, chlr du tres noble Ordre de la jartiere, enſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſor le quinzieſme jour d'Auril 1661.

17. Du tres hault tres puiſſant et tres illuſtre prince, Jean George par la grace de dieu, duc de Saxe, de Juliers, Cleves et des Monts, archimareſhall et prince electeur du ſaint Empire, landgrave de Thuringe, marggrave de Miſnie, de la haute et baſſe Luſace, burggrave de Magdeburg, comte de la Marche et Ravenſberg, ſeigneur in Ravenſten, chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere. *Charles* II.

18. Du tres haut puiſſant et tres noble prince, George Fitz-Roy duc et comte de Northumberland, vicomte Falmouth, et baron de Pont-

fract, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enſtallé au chaſteau du Windeſor le 8 jour de Auril l'an 1684.

19. Du tres haut puiſſant et tres noble prince, Jean duc et comte de Marlborough, marquiſs de Blanford, baron Churchill de Sandridge et Aymouth, grand maitre de l'artillerie, captain general des armées de la Reine, conſeiller de ſa majeſté en ſon conſeil privé, et ſon ambaſſadeur extraordinaire et plenipotentiaire aupres des Etats Generaux des Provinces Unies, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſor le 13 jour de Mars l'an 1702.

20. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Thomas comte de Strafford, vicomte Wentworth de Wentworth de Woodhouſe, et de Stainburgh, baron de Raby, ambaſſadeur extraordinaire et plenipotentiaire de ſa majeſté aupres des Etats Generaux des Provinces Unies, et pour le traité de la paix general au congres aſſemblé a Utrecht, colonel du premier regiment royal de dragons de ſa majeſté, lieutenant general de ſes armées, premier ſeigneur de l'Amirauté de la Grand Bretagne et d'Irlande, conſeiller d'etat et privé, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au chateau de Windeſor le 4 jour d'Aouſt l'an 1713.

21. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Lionel comte de Dorſet et de Middleſex, baron de Buckhurſt, ſeigneur Cranfield de Cranfield, conneſtable du chateau de Douvre, et gardien et admiral des Cinq. Ports, gentilhomme de la chambre du roy, un des ſeigneurs du conſeil d'etat et privé de ſa majeſte, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au chateau de Windeſor le neufiéme jour de Decembre l'an 1714.

TENTH STALL.

1. SIR Hugh Courtney. prim. found. *alias*, Sir Peter Courtney. * *Richard* II.

2. Henry lord Fitz Hvgh. * *Henry* V.

3. William lord Haſtings. * *Edward* IV.

4. Thomas lorde Stanley. *Richard* III.

5. Lord

5. Lord William Erle of Arundell. *Henry* VIII.

6. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Thomas comte de Suſſex, viſcont Fitzwater, ſeigneur d'Aigremont et Dubournes, chlr de tres noble ordre de la jaritiere, juſticer des foreſtz et chaſez de-ca la rivere du Trent envers le North, capitaine de Gentilhommes pencionaires de la maiſon de la royne noſtre ſovereyne, et deputie pour le roy et la royne au royaulme d'Irlande, fuit inſtallé 9 jure de Jenvare An. 1557.

7. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Robert conte de Leceſtre, baron de Denbighe, chlr du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, et grande ſqvier de la royne nre ſoveraigne 1559.

8. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Ambroiſe conte de Warwyke, baron de Lyſle, chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jaretirre, mtre de l'artillerie de la royne nre ſovveraine, et lievtenant pour la majeſte au pays de Normandie, et defendeur de la ville Francois de Grace, fuit enſtallé le 22 jure de May, An. 1563.

9. Du tres noble ſeigneur, Arthur Grey, baron de Wilton, chlr du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, fut inſtallé a Windeſor le 17. jour de juin l'an 1572.

10. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Thomas Howard, comte d'Arundell et Surrey, ſeigneur Howard, Fitzallen, Mavtravers, Mowbray, Segrave, Bruſe et Clun, chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartierre, enſtallé le 13 jour de May 1611, en la preſence du roy et du prince du Gaules.

11. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Thomas Howard, viſcomte d'Andover, baron de Charleton, chevalier du tres noble order de la jarretierre, enſtallé a Windeſor, le 13 jour de Decembre 1625.

12. Du tres haut puiſſant et tres noble prince, Chriſtofle duc d'Albemarle, comte de Torrington, baron Monck de Poutheridge, Beauchamp et Teyes, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſor le vingt neufiesme jour de May 1671.

13. Du

13. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Arnold Juſte de Keppel, comte d'Albemarle, vicomte de Bury, baron Aſhford de Aſhford, capitaine de la premiere compagnie des gardes du corps du roy, et maitre de ſes robes, collonel general de Suiſſes et Griſons au ſervice des Provinces Unies du Pays-Bas, chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au chateau de Windeſor le 5 Juin l'an 1700.

14. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Charles comte de Peterborow et de Monmouth, viſcount d'Avilon, baron Mordaunt de Turvey, et de Rigate, general des marines, colonel du premier regiment royal des gardes à cheval de ſa majeſté, ſeigneur lieutenant de la province de Northamton, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au chateau de Windſor le quatrieme jour d'Aouſt l'an 1713.

15. Du tres haut puiſſant et tres noble prince, Jean duc de Montagu, marquis de Monthermer, comte de Montagu, viſcomte Monthermer, et baron Montagu de Boughton, grand maitre de la garderobe, capitaine de la premiere compagnie des gardes du corps de ſa majeſté, ſeigneur lieutenant des provinces de Northampton et Warwick, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au chateau de Windeſor le 30 jour de Avril l'an 1718.

ELEVENTH STALL.

1. SIR Hugh Wrotesley, prim. found. *alias*, Ralp lord Baſſet. * *Ed.* III.

2. Richard earl of Saliſbury. * *Henry* VI.

3. Le C. de Montagu. *Edward* IV.

4. De le conte de Kent, Richard. *Henry* VII.

5. Du tres noble et tres puiſſant, Guilliame conte de Pembroke, baron de Cardyf, chlr de la jarritiere, preſident du conſeil en Gaules, et grant eſcvyer du roy nre ſovereign-ſyre, fuſt enſtallé le 14 jour de Decembre l'an du reygne de nre ſoverain ſeygneur le roy Edward le VI. 3.

6. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Gvilim Fitz-William conte de Sowthampton, grand admyrall d'Angleterre, capitayne des Pencioniers, mayſon

mayſon du roy nre ſovveraign-ſir, et chancellier de la dutchie de Lancacaſtre, frere et compaignon dv reſplendiſſant ordre dv gartier, fuſt enſtallé le 8 jour de May, en l'an dv regne du noſtre ſovaig. ſeigneur Henry le VIII. 18.

7. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Francoys covnte de Huntington, ſegineur Haſtings de Hungerford, Butroys et de Mollens, chlr du tres noble ordre de la jarritiere, et fuſt enſtallé le 3. an du regne du noſtre ſoveraine ſeigneur Edward le VI.

8. Du tres noble ſeigneur, Guilliame Howard baron d'Effingham, chlr du tres noble ordre de la jaretiere, admiral d'Angleterre et d'Irelande en lan 1554 du vivant de la roine Mariie, et maintenant chambellan de la maiſon de la royne Elizabeth, et fuſt inſtallé au mois de Decembre, av dict An. 1554.

9. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Robert comte de Somerſet, viſcomte de Rocheſter, baron de Branſpith, chambellan de la maiſon du roy, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé le 13 jour de May 1611.

10. Du tres noble et puiſſant prince, Jaques marquiſs de Hamilton, comte de Cambridge et Arran, baron Ennerdale, Even et Auendale, grand eſcurier du roy, gentilhome de la chambre du lict de ſa majeſté, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartierre, inſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſor le cinquieſme jour d'Octobre 1630.

11. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Algernon Percy comte de Northumberland, baron Percy, Lucy, Poynings, Fitz-pain, Brian et Latimer, chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, enſtallé a Windeſor le 13 de May 1635.

12. Du tres haut puiſſant et tres noble prince, Henry duc, marquiſs et comte de Newcaſtle, comte d'Ogle, viſcomte Mansfield, baron Ogle, Bertram et Bolſover, gentilhome de la chambre du roy, conſeiller d'eſtate et privé, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſor de dixneufieme jour d'Auril 1677.

13. Du

13. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Lavrens comte de Rocheſter, vicomte Hyde de Kenelworth, et baron de Wotton-Baſſet, grand theſorier d'Angleterre, conſeiller d'eſtat et privé, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſor le 22 jour de Juillet l'an 1685.

14. Du tres haut puiſſant et tres noble prince, Charles duc de Shrewſbury, marquis d'Alton, comte de Shrewſbury, Weysford et Waterford, baron Talbot, Strange de Blackmere, Gifford de Brimſfield, &c. conſeiller d'eſtat et privé, primier ſecretaire d'eſtat, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſor le 15 jour de Juin l'an 1694.

15. Du tres haut puiſſant et tres noble prince, Meinhardt duc de Schonberg et Leinſter, marquiſs de Harwich, comte de Brentford et Bangor, baron de Teyes et Tarragh, comte du ſaint Empire Romain et de Mertola, grandée de Portugal, capitaine general des armées de ſa majeſté et de ſes alliez pour agir en conjonction avec l'armée du roy de Portugal, conſeiller d'eſtat et privé, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſor le 2 jour de Septembre l'an 1703.

16. Du tres haut puiſſant et tres noble prince, Thomas Holles duc de Newcaſtle, marquis et comte de Clare, vicomte Haughton, baron Pelham de Laughton, chambellan de la maiſon du roy, ſeigneur lieutenant des provinces de Middleſex et de Nottingham, la ville de Nottingham et province de la dite ville, et gardes des rolles dans les dites provincees, guardien de la foret de Sherwood dans la dite province de Nottingham, un des ſeigneurs du conſeil d'eſtat et privé de ſa majeſte, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, inſtallé au chateau de Windeſor le trentieme jour de Avril l'an 1718.

TWELFTH STALL.

1. SIR John Mohun. Foundeur. * *Edward* III.

2. Edmond earl of Moriton, after earl of Dorſet and duke of Somerſet. * *Henry* VI.

3. Mons.

3. Monſ. John Bourgchier ſeigneur de Berners. *Henry* VI.

4. Edward duke of Buckingham. * *Henry* VII.

5. Humble et loyal Henry of Stafford, ſone unto Henry late duk of Bukyngham, the yere of our Lord A. 1555.

6. Thomas Lord Stanley. * *Richard.* III.

7. Rayff Nevell, erll of Weſtmerlande. *Henry* VIII.

8. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Johan conte de Bedford, baron Ruſſell, chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, et gardven du privé ſeau, fuſt inſtallé a Windſore le 18 jure de Maye l'an du roy Henry VIII. de ſon reigne 31. l'an 1539.

9. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, George comte de Comberland, baron Clyffort et de Skypton, ſeigneur de Weſtmerland, Vipont, Bromflet et Veſey, chlr du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, &c. inſtallé au chaſteau royal de Windſore, le 20 June l'an 1592.

10. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Guillaume comte de Penbroke, baron Harbert de Cardiff, ſeigneur Parr et Roſs de Cardall, Marmion et St. Quintin, chambellan de la maiſon du roy, guardien de l'eſtannery, gouuerneur et captain pour ſa majeſté en la ville et chaſteau de Porteſmouth, chlr du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, enſtallé a Windeſore 2 jour de July 1603.

11. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Thomas Erſkin, comte de Kelly, viſcomte Fenton, baron de Dirleton, premier gentilhome de la chambre du lict du roy, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enſtallé a Windeſore, June An. Dom. 1615.

12. Du tres noble et puiſſant prince, Guilliaume marquis et comte de Newcaſtle, viſcomte Mansfield, baron Ogle, Bertram et Boſſover,

chlr du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſor le quinzieſme jour d'Aurill 1661.

13. Du tres hault puiſſant et tres noble prince, Charles Fitz-Roy duc de Graſton, comte de Euſton, viſcomte de Ipſwich, baron de Sudbury, et en ſurvivance de ſa mere comte de Arlington, viſcomte de Thetford, et baron de Arlington, lieutenant general pour ſa majeſté et general gouverneur de royalme d'Irlande, ſeigneur lieutenant et garde des rolles dans la province de Suffolk, conſeiller du roy en ſon counſeil privé, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, inſtallé au chateau de Windeſor le 25 jour d'Avril 1721.

THIRTEENTH STALL.

1. MOnſ. Hugh de Courtenay, prim. fondeur. *Edward* III.

2. Le duc de York, Edmond. *Edward* III.

3. John Filz de roy, duc de Bedford. *Henry* IV.

4. Monſ. John Grey, de Ruthyn. *Henry* VI.

5. John Earl of Somerſet. *Henry* VI.

6. Monſ. Henry Bourghchier, le counte de Eſſex. *Henry* VI.

7. Syr Waltier Deveroux, knight, lorde Ferrers, and of Charteley *Henry* VIII.

8. Le tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Robert counte de Suſſex, viſcounte Fitz-Water, ſeigneur d'Aigramont et de Burnell, in the yer of our lorde 1539.

9. Du tres noble et tres puiſſant, Henry conte de Weſtmerland, ſeigneur Nevell, baron de Raby, et du Bramſpathe, chlr du tres noble ordre de la jaritiere, fyſt enſtallé le 14 jour de May, le ſeptieſme an du regne de noſtre ſovereigne ſeigneur, le roy Edward le VI. 1553.

10. Du

10. Du tres noble et puiſant ſeigneur, Henry comte de Darbye, ſeigneur Stravnge, Stanley, eu du Man, chlr du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, fuiſt inſtallé a Windeſor le 20 jour de May in l'an 1574.

11. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Thomas Sakeville, comte de Dorſet, baron Buckhurſt, grand treſorier d'Angleterre, chlr du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enſtallé a Windeſor 18 jour de Decembre 1589.

12. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Jaques Hay, comte de Carlliel, viſcomte Dancaſtre, baron de Sauley, gentilhome de la chambre du lict du roy, concellier d'eſtat, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartierre, enſtallé a Windeſor, le 13 jour de December, Anno 1625.

13. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, George comte de Briſtol, baron Digby de Sherborne, chlr. du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enſtallé au chaſteau de Windſor le quinzieſme jour de Auril 1661.

14. Du tres haut puiſſant et tres noble prince, Henry Fitz-Roy duc de Grafton, comte de Euſton, viſcomte de Ipſwich, et baron de Sudbury, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſor le trentieſme jour de Septembre l'an 1680.

15. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Lovis de Durasfort comte de Feverſham, vicomte de Sonds, baron de Holdenby et de Throwley, capitaine de la premiere compagnie des gardes du corps du roy, gentilholme de la chambre du roy, chambellan de la reine douairriere, lieutenant general des armées du roy, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, inſtallé au chateau de Windeſor le 25 de Aouſt l'an 1685.

16. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Robert comte de Oxford et comte Mortimer, baron Harley de Wigmore, grand treſorier de la Grande Bretagne, conſeiller d'etat et privé, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, inſtallé au chateau de Windeſor le 4 jour d'Aout l'an 1713.

17. Du tres haut puiſſant et tres noble prince, Charles duc de Bolton, marquis de Wincheſter, comte de Wiltſhire, baron Saint John de

Basing, et baron Bouley de Basing, seigneur lieutenant et garde des rolles dans les provinces de Southampton, Dorset, Caermarthen, et aussi des villes et provinces de Southampton et Poole, seigneur lieutenant des provinces de Glamorgan et Cardigan, gardien de la Foret nouvelle, gouverneur de Milford Haven, vice admiral de South Wales, de l'isle d'Wight, et de Southampton, colonel du regiment royal des gardes a cheval, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, installé au chateau de Windesor le 13 jour Nov. 1722.

FOURTEENTH STALL.

1. GUilliam de la Pole cont de Suffolk. *Hen.* V.

2. Le seig. de Dynham John. *Hen.* VII.

3. Syr Thomas Lovell, banneret. *Hen.* VII.

4. Arthur viscount Lisle. *Hen.* VIII.

5. Thomas lord Roose erle of Rotteland. *Hen.* VIII.

6. Du tres noble hault et tres puissant prince, Guillm. marqvys de Northampton, conte d'Essex, baron de Kendall, seigneur de Marmion, Saint Quintyn et du Parre, chlr du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, fvst installé 3 joyr de June, 1559.

7. Dv tres noble et puissant seigneur, Francois conte de Bedforde, baron de Russell, chlr du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, seigneur gardien des Marchis orientalls, et governiur de la viele et chasteau de Barwic, l'an dv 1564, le 14 dv May.

8. Dv tres noble et puissant seigneur, Gvilliavme conte de Worcester, baron de Herbert, chlr dv tres noble ordre de la jarritiere, fvst enstallé 19 jour de Juin 1570.

9. Du tres hault et tres puissant prince, Lodouic duc de Richmond et Lenox, comte de Newcastle, et de Darnley, baron de Setrington, Terboulton, de Methuen, et St. André, seneschal de la maison du roy, grand chambellan, et admiral d'Escosse, gentilhome de la chambre du

lieſt de ſa majeſté, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enſtallé a Windeſor, Anno Dom. 1603.

10. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Henry comte de Southampton, baron Wryotheſley de Tycheſield, chlr du tres noble ordre de la jartier, inſtallé au chaſteau royal de Windſor le deuxieſme de Juliet, l'an 1603.

11. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Henry Riche, comte de Holland, baron de Kenſington, capitaine de la guarde du roy, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretierre, enſtallé a Windeſor, de 13 de Decembre 1625.

12. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Thomas comte de Southampton, baron Wriotheſley de Teichfield, grand threſorier d'Angleterre, conſeilleur d'eſtat, et chlr du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſor le quinzieſme jour d'Auril 1661.

13. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Henry comte de Arlington, vicomte Thetford, baron Arlington, conſeiller du roy en ſon conſeil privé, primier ſecretaire d' eſtat, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au chaſteau de Windſor le vingtdeuxieme jour de Juin 1672.

14. Du tres haut puiſſant et tres noble prince, Jean duc de Newcaſtle, marquis et comte de Clare, et baron Haughton de Haughton, lieutenant de la province de Nottingham, la ville de Nottingham, et province de la dite ville, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au chateau de Windeſor le 7 jour de Juillet l'an 1698.

15. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Jaques comte de Berkeley, vicomte de Durſley, baron Berkeley de Berkeley caſtle, vice admiral de la Grande Bretagne, et premier commiſſaire pour l'execution de l'office de grand admiral de la Grande Bretagne, ſeigneur lieutenant de la province de Gloceſter, les villes de Gloceſter et de Briſtol, et provinces des memes villes, et garde des rolles dans la dite province de Gloceſter, et auſſi dans la province de Surrey, guardien de la foret de Dean dans la meme province de Gloceſter, et conetable du chateau de Saint Briavel

dans

dans la dit foret du Dean, gentilhomme de la chambre de ſa majeſté, conſeilleur d'etat et privé, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretierre, inſtallé au chateau de Windeſor le 30 jour de Avril l'an 1718.

16. Du tres haut puiſſant et tres noble prince, Jean duc de Rutland, marquis de Granby, comte de Rutland, baron Roos de Hamlake, Truſbut, et de Belvoir, baron Manners de Haddon, ſeigneur lieutenant de la province de Leiceſter, et garde des rolles dans la meme province, gentilhomme de la chambre du lit de ſa majeſté, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, enſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſor le 13 jour de Nov. 1722.

FIFTEENTH STALL.

1. SCutum Thomæ comitis Wyltſhyre et Ormond, ac vicomes *(ſic orig.)* Rocheford, a. r. R. Henry VIII. 15.

2. Le no: ſeigneur Thomas Avdeley, ſeigneur de Walden, et grande chancellier d'Angleterre, fuiſt enſtallé 8 joure de May in l'an du reigne nre ſoveraygne le roy Henry le VIII. 32.

3. Le noble ſeigneur, Thomas Wryotheſley, ſeigneur Wryotheſley, grand chauncellur d'Angleterre, fuſt inſtallé le 16 joure de May l'an du reigne du roy Henry le huictieſme 37. Anno Dom. 1545.

4. Du tres noble ſeigneur, Guilem Paget baron de Beau Deſert, chlr du tres noble ordre de la jarritiere, et fuſt inſtallé le primer an du regne du noſtre ſoveraine ſeigneur, Edward le VI.

5. Du tres valiaunt chlr, meſſier Hendry Sydney, chlr du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, deputé pour la royne noſtre ſoverraine en ſon royalme de Irelande, et preſident du counsel en Galles 1564.

6. Du tres noble ſeigneur, George Carey baron de Hunſdon, chamberlan pour la royne, captain dez gentilzhomes penſionaires, governeur de l'yſle de Wight, faict chlr du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, le 24 jour de May l'an 1597.

7. Du

7. Du tres honorable chlr, Henry Lea, chlr du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, le 24 de May l'an 1597.

8. Dv tres noble seigneur, Thomas Scrope, baron Scrope de Bolton, seigneur de Vpsal, gardien dez marchez occidentalz vers le roialme d'Ecosse, chlr dv tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, enstallé le 6 jour de Jvin l'an 1599.

9. Du tres noble seigneur, Gvillavme baron Knollis de Grayes, tresorier de la maison dv roy nostre seigneur, et maistre des gvardez-nobles d'Angletierre, chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, enstallé 23 de May 1615.

10. Du tres haut puissant et tres noble prince, Jean duc de Lauderderdale, marquis de Marche, comte de Lauderdale, vicomte Maitland, baron de Thirlestane, Musselburg et Bolton, haut commissaire du roy, president du conseil, seul secretarie d'estat du royaume d'Escosse, et conseiller d'estat et privé au royaume d'Angleterre, gentilhome de la chambre du roy, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enstallé au chasteau de Windesor le troisieme jour de Juin 1672.

11. Du tres hault puissant et tres noble prince, Henry duc de Norfolc, et conte maresçal d'Angleterre, conte d'Arundel, Surrey, Norfolc et Norwich, baron Mowbray, Howard, Segrave, Brvse (de Gower) Fitz-Allen, Warren, Clvn, Oswaldestre, Maltravers Graystock, Fvrnival, Verdon, Lovetot, Strange (de Blackmere) et Howard (de Castle Rysing), primier duc, comte, et baron d'Angleterre, conestable et governeur du chasteau, et honeur, et gaurdian de la forest de Windesor, lieutenant des provinces de Norfolc, Surry, et Berkshire, citté de Norwich et province de la ditte citté, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enstallé au chasteau de Windesor le 22 jour de Juliet l'an 1685.

12. Du tres noble et puissant seigneur, Guillaume comte de Devonshire, baron Cavendish de Hardwick, grand maistre d'hostel du roy, conseillet d'estat et privé, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enstallé au chasteau de Windsor le 14 jour de May l'an 1689.

13. Du

13. Du tres haut puiſſant et tres noble prince, Charles duc de Saint Alban, comte de Burford, baron de Heddington, grand fauconnier d'Angleterre, ſeigneur lieutenant de la province de Berks, et garde des rolles dans la dite province, capitaine de la bande des gentilshommes penſionaires de ſa majeſté, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, inſtallé au chateau de Windeſor, le trentieme jour d'Avril l'an 1718.

14. Du tres haut puiſſant et tres noble prince, Charles Lenox duc de Richmond et Lenox, comte de March et Darnley, baron de Settrington et Torbolton, ci devant chevalier du tres honorable ordre du bain, chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au chateau de Windeſor le 16 jour de Juin 1726.

SIXTEENTH STALL.

1. LE Syre de Bourgcher, John. *Richard* II.

2. Le Syre de Burnell, Hugh. *Henry* IV.

3. S. Lowes Robeſſart, le S. Bourgchier. *Henry* V.

4. Le Vyſcovnt de Wellys. *Henry* VI.

5. Henry earl of Northumberland. * *Henry* VII.

6. Meſſe Richard Guilford, baneret. *Henry* VII.

7. Gerad comes Kildarie. *Henry* VII.

8. The lord of Bergevenny, George. *Henry* VIII.

9. Le tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Henry conte de Comberland, ſeigneur de Clifford, Skypton, Weſtmerland, et de Veſce. Anno Dom. 1537. 17 die Maye.

10. Anno Dom. 1539, and of kyng Henry the 8th. 31. the 18th day of May was inſtalled Syr Thomas Cheynye, treſaror of the kyng's howſhold, brother of the noble ordre of the gartier.

11. Du

11. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Henry conte de Rvtland, baron de Roos, Hamlake, Tuſbote, et de Beauvoyre, chlr du tres noble ordre de la jarritiere, fvſt enſtallé 3 joyr de June 1559.

12. Du tres noble ſeigneur, Henry Scroop, baron Scroop de Bolton, chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, gardien des marches occidentavlz vers Eſcoſſe, et capitaine de la ville et chaſteau de Carliſle. Q. *Elizabeth.*

13. Dv tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Charles comte de Devon, baron Montjoy, lieutenant general et governeur d'Irlande, et grand mr. del'artiglerye d'Angleterre, capt. de Porteſmovthe, chlr du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enſtallé a Windeſor 24 de May, Anno 1597.

14. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Theophilus Howard, comte de Suffolke, baron de Walden, ſeigneur guardien, chancellier, et admiral de les Cinqz Portz, et les membres d'iceux, coneſtable du chaſteau de Douure, capt. de l'honorable bande des pencionaires, conſeiller d'eſtat, et chlr du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enſtallé a Windeſore le 24 jour de Septembre, Anno 1628.

15. Du tres hault puiſſant et tres noble prince, Charles duc de Richmond et Lenox, comte de March, Lichfield et Darnley, baron de Leighton, Bromſwold, Newbery, Terbolton, et Methven; grand chamberlain et admiral hereditaire d'Eſcoſſe, et chlr du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſor le quinzieſme jour d'Auril 1661.

16. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Edward comte de Sandwich, viſcomte Montague de Hinchingbrook, et baron Montague de St. Neotes, chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſor le 15 jour d'Auril 1661.

17. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Henry comte de Saint Alban, baron Jermin de Saint Edmond-Bury, chambellan del'hoſtel de ſa majeſté, conſeiller d'eſtat et privé, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſor le troiſieme jour de Juin 1672.

18. Du tres haut tres puiſſant et tres noble prince, Guillaum duc de Hamilton, marquis de Clideſdale, comte de Aran, Lanerick et Selkrike, baron de Aven, Machanſhire, Pomont et Daire, conſeiller d'eſtat et privé au royaume d'Eſcoſſe, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſor le 21 jour de November l'an 1682.

19. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Henry comte de Peterborow, pair d'Angleterre, ſeigneur Mordavnt, ſeigneur baron de Turvey, primier gentilhome de la chambre du roy, ſeigneur lieutenant de la compté de Northampton, un des ſeigneurs du conſeill d'eſtat, et privé du roy, et chevaller du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſor le 22 jovr de July l'an 1685.

20. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Robert comte de Sunderland, baron Spencer de Wormleighton, preſident du conſeil du roy, premier ſecretaire d'eſtat, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſore le 23. jour d'May 1687.

21. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Charles comte de Dorſet et de Midleſex, baron Buckhurſt, chambellan de l'hoſtel de ſa majeſté, conſeiller d'eſtat et privé, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſore le 24 jour de Fevrier l'an 1691.

22. Du tres haut puiſſant et tres noble prince, Jean duc de Roxburghe, marquis de Bowmont et Ceſsfoord, comte de Roxburghe et Kelſo, vicomte Broxmouth, baron Roxburghe, Ker, Ceſsfoord et Caverton, ſeigneur lieutenant des provinces de Roxburghe et Selkirk, conſeiller du roy en ſon conſeil privé, premier ſecretaire d'eſtat, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, inſtallé au chateau de Windeſore le 13 jour de Novr. 1722.

23. Du noble et tres honorable chevalier, Robert Walpole, premier commiſſaire pour l'execution de la charge du treſorier de l'exchequier, chancelier et ſous treſorier de l'exchequier, conſeiller du roy en ſon conſeil privé, (ci devant chevalier du tres honorable ordre du bain) chevalier

valier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au chateau de Windeſor le 16 jour de Juin 1726.

SEVENTEENTH STALL.

1. S. Milez de Stapulton, prm. fond.

2. Le S. de Warwick, Thomas. *Edward* III.

3. Le counte de Hereford, Umfrey. *Edward* III.

4. Monſ. Thomas Erpyngham. *Henry* IV.

5. Le counte de Stafford. *Henry* VI.

6. Henry earl of Eſſex. * *Henry* VII.

7. John lord Scrope. * *Edward* IV.

8. Thomas lord Dacre, and of Gylleſland. *Henry* VIII.

9. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Henry conte de Suſſex, viconte Fitzwalter, ſeigneur de Egremont et Burnel, capitaine du chaſteau, ville et fortreſſes de Portzmouth, et chlr du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, enſtallé au chaſteau royal de Windeſore le 18 jour de Decembre l'an 1589.

10. Du tres noble ſeigneur, Thomas Bvrogh baron de Gaineſbovrgh, chlr du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, le 26 jour de Juine l'an 1593.

11. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Robert Barty, comte de Lindeſey, baron Willougby de Eriſby, grand chambellan d'Angleterre, conſeiller d'eſtat, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartierre, enſtallé a Windeſor, le 5 d'October 1630.

12. Du tres haut puiſſant et tres noble prince, Jaques duc de Queenſberry, marquis de Dumfries-ſhire, comte de Drumlangrig et Sanquhar, vicomte de Nith, Torthorald et Roſs, ſeigneur et baron Dow-

glaſs de Kilmount, Midlebie et Dornoek &c. ſeigneur garde du ſeau privé du roiaume d'Ecoſſe, conſeiller d'eſtat et privé, et de la treſorerie de l'exchiquier, ſeigneur extraordinarie de la ſeſſion, gentilhomme de la chambre du roy, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au chateau de Windſor le 10 jour de Juillet l'an 1701.

13. Du tres haut puiſſant et tres noble prince, Charles duc de Bolton, marquis de Wincheſter, comte de Wiltſhire, baron St. John de Baſing, lieutenant des provinces de Southampton et de Dorſet, et auſſi de la ville et province de Southampton, et garde des rolles dans les dites provinces, gardien de la Forret nouvelle, un des ſeigneurs de conſeil d'etât et privé de ſa majeſté, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, inſtallé au chateau de Windeſor, le neuvieéme jour de Decembre l'an 1714.

14. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Richard Lumley comte de Scarborough, viſcomte Lumley de Lumley caſtle en comté Palatin de Durham, vicomte Lumley de Waterford en Irelande, baron Lumley de Lumley, ſeigneur lieutenant de la province de Northumberland, et de la ville et comté de Newcaſtle ſur Tyne, et garde des rolles dans la meme province, ville et comté, colonel d'un regiment des gardes a pied de ſa majeſté dit le Goldſtream, grand eſcuyer de ſon alteſſe royal le prince de Gales, vice admiral de le comté Palatin de Durham, chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, inſtallé au chateau de Windeſor le 28. jour de Juillet l'an 1724.

15. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Philip-Dormer Stanhope, comte de Cheſterfield, baron Stanhope de Shelford, ambaſſadeur extraordinaire et plenipotentiaire aux Etats generaux des Provinces Unies, gentilhomme de la chambre de lit de ſa majeſté, conſeiller du roy en ſon conſeil privé, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, inſtallé au chateau de Windſor le 18. jour de Juin l'an 1730.

EIGHTEENTH STALL.

SYR Reynalde Cobeham. *Edward* III.

2. Sir John Sulby. *Henry* IV.

3. Le

3. Le conte de Warrewyk. *Henry* V.

4. William Lord Fauconbridge. *Hen.* VI.

5. Monſ. Jamis, le count de Dowglas. *Edw.* IV.

6. Lord Wodfyld, Scheveller. *Edw.* IV.

7. Franſeis viſcont Lovell Sr. de Holand, Burnell, Deyncort et Grey. *Richard* III.

8. Le Sr. de Broke, Roberte Wyllougby. *Henry* VII.

9. Edwarde Lord Mountagle. *Henry* VIII.

10. Le noble ſeigneur George Broke, Snr. de Cobham, lieutennant du Calays, et gouernour de la Marches envyron. *Edw.* VI.

11. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Guillaume Cecill, comte de Exceſtre, baron Cecill de Bourghley, conſeiller d'eſtat, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enſtallé a Windeſor le 5 d'October 1630.

12. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Guillaume comte de Portland viſcomte Woodſtock, et baron de Cirenceſter, premier gentillhomme de la chambre de ſa majeſté, conſeiller d'etat et privé, lieutenant general des armées du roy, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au chateau de Windeſore le 25. jour de Mars l'an 1697.

13. Du tres haut puiſſant et tres noble prince, Wriotheſley duc de Bedford, marquis de Taviſtock, comte de Bedford, baron Ruſſel, et baron Ruſſel de Thornhaugh, et baron Howland de Streatham, ſeigneur lieutenant des provinces de Bedford, Cambridge et Middleſex, et garde des rolles dans la méme province de Middleſex, et de la libertié de la citté de Weſtminſter, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au chateau de Windeſor, le 13. jour de Mars l'an 1702.

14. Du tres hault puiſſant et tres noble prince, Henry duc de Beaufort, marquiſs et comte de Worceſter, comte de Glamorgan, baron

Herbert t

Herbert de Chepſtow, Ragland et Gower, et baron Beaufort de Caldecot Caſtle, ſeigneur lieutenant des provinces de Southampton, et Glouceſter, et garde des rolles dans les meſmes provinces, guardian de la Foreſt nouvelle dans la ſus-ditte province de Southampton, capitaine de la bande des gentilſhommes pentionnaires de ſa majeſté, conſeiller d'eſtat et privé, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au cheateau de Windſor le quatrieme jour d'Aovſt l'an 1713.

15. Du tres noble ſeigneur, Charles vicomte Townſhend de Rainham, conſeiller du roy en ſon conſeil privé, principal ſecretaire d'eſtat, ſeigneur lieutenant de la province de Norfolk, et de la cité et comté de Norwich, et garde des rolles dans la meme province, cité et comté, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au château de Windeſor le 28. jour de Juillet l'an 1724.

16. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Richard Boyle, comte de Burlington, et auſſi de Cork, visconte de Dungarvon et Kynalmeaky en Ireland, baron Clifford de Londesburgh, et auſſi baron Boyle de Youghal, et baron de Bandon en Ireland, grand treſorier d'Ireland, ſeigneur lieutenant et garde des rolles de l'occidental riding de Yorkſhire, ſeigneur lieutenant de la cité, province ou aynſty de York, vice admiral d'Yorkſhire, gardes des rolles du ſeptentrional riding de Yorkſhire, governeur en chéf de la province de Corke, et de la cité et province de la cité de Cork, conneſtable et ſenêchal du chateau, ſeigneurie, et de l'honneur de Knareſburg, conſeiller du roy en ſon conſêil privé, chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretierre, inſtallé au chateau de Windeſor le 18. jour de Juin 1730.

NINETEENTH STALL.

1. MOnſ. Thomas de Felton. *Edw.* III.

2. Le Sr. de Wylogby, William. *Rich.* II.

3. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Henry conte de Suſſex, viſconte Filz-Water, ſeigneur d'Aigremont, et de Burnell, et chlr du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, et fvſt enſtallé le 2 an. du regne du noſtre ſoveraine Marie par la grace de Dieu royne.

4. Du

4. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Richard Weſton comte de Portland, baron de Nayland, grand treſaurier d'Angleterre, conſeillier de eſtat, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartierre, enſtallé a Windeſor le cinquieſme jour d'October 1630.

5. Du tres haut puiſſant et tres noble prince, George duc d'Albemarle, comte de Torrington, baron Monk de Poutheridge, Beauchamp et Teys, capetaine general et comandeur en chef de toutes les armées de ſa majeſté par terre, grand eſcuier de ſa majeſté, et gentilhomme de la chambre de ſa majeſté, conſeillier d'eſtat, et chlr. du tres noble ordre de la jartierre, enſtallé au chaſteau de Windſor le quinzieſme jour d'Auril 1661.

6. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Edward comte de Mancheſter, viſcomte Mandeville, baron de Kimbolton, chamberlain de l'hoſtel de ſa majeſté, chancellier de l'academie de Cambridge, conſeiller d'eſtat, et chlr du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſor le quinzieſme jour de Auril 1661.

7. Du tres haut puiſſant et tres noble prince, Jean duc de Rutland, marquis de Granby, comte de Rutland, baron Roos de Hamlake, Truſbut et de Belvoir, baron Manners de Haddon, ſeigneur lieutenant de la province de Leiceſter, et garde des rolles dans la meme province, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartierre, inſtallé au chateau de Windeſor le 9. jour de Decembre l'an 1714.

8. Du tres haut puiſſant et tres noble prince, Evelyn duc de Kingſton upon Hull, marquis de Dorcheſter, comte de Kingſton upon Hull, viſcomte de Newark, baron Pierepont de Holme-Pierepont, preſident du conſeill d'etat et privé de ſa majeſté, garde des rolles en la province de Wilts, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, inſtallé au chateau d'Windeſor le 23. jour de Juin l'an 1719.

9. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Henry Fienes Clinton, comte de Lincoln, gentilhomme de la chambre du lit de ſa majeſté, conſeiller du roy en ſon conſeil privé, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, inſtallé au chateau de Windeſor le 25. jour d'Avril 1721.

10. Du

10. Du tres haut puiſſant et tres noble prince, Guillaume duc de Devon, marquis de Hartington, comte de Devon, baron Cavendiſh de Hardwick, ſeneſchal de l'hotel du roy, ſeigneur lieutenant de la province de Derby, et garde des rolles dans la meme province, conſeiller d'etat et privé, chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, inſtallé au chateau de Windeſor le 22. jour d'Août, l'an 1733.

TWENTIETH STALL.

1. MOnſ. Neell Loryng, prim. fund. *Edw.* III.

2. Le Sr. de Grey, Richard. *Rich.* II.

3. Le Sr. de Bourc: Hugh de Stafford. *Hen.* V.

4. Le lirrde Hungerforde, Waulter. *Hen.* V.

5. Richard Widvile lord Rivers. * *Hen.* VI.

6. Monſ. Thomas Burgh, chlr. *Rich.* III.

7. Dv noble et vailant chevalier, Meſier Antonye Sentleger, deputie pour le roye en ſon royalme d'Ierlond, et un de la eſtroiet chamber du roy nre ſovveraign, Shr frere et compaignon de la tres noble ordre de la jarretiere. *Henry* VIII.

8. Le noble ſeigneur, Thomas Weſte Snr. la Warr, et compaignon de la tres noble ordre de la jartiere, Anno 1549.

9. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Gvaltier conte de Eſſex, viceconte Hereford, baron Ferrers de Chartley, Bovrghcher, et de Lovaine, chlr du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, fut enſtallé a Windſor le 17. jour de Juin, l'an 1572.

10. Du tres hault et tres puiſſant prince, George Villiers, duc, marquès, et comte de Buckingham et Coventry, vicomte Villiers, baron de Whaddon, grand admiral d'Angleterre, d'Irlande, et de la principaulté de Guales, et gouuerneur de toutz les chaſteaus et forteresſes maritimes, et des navieres royaulz, grand eſcuier du roy, gentilhomme de

ſa

ſa chambre du lict, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enſtallé a Windeſore, Anno Dom. 1616.

Du tres haut tres puiſſant et tres noble prince, Jacques Stewart duc de Lenox, comte de Marche et Darnley, baron de Leyghton Bromſwould, Torboltonn et Methuen, grand chambellan et admiral d'Eſcoſe, gentilhome de la chambre du lict de ſa majeſté, du conſiel privé de la Grand Bretagne, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartier, enſtallé a Windeſore le 6. jour de Novembre Anno Dom. 1633.

12. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Spencer Compton comte de Wilmington, viſcomte de Pevenſey, baron de Wilmington, preſident dv conſeil d'etat, et privé de ſa majeſté, (ci devant chevalier du tres honourable ordre du bain) chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, enſtallé au château de Windeſor le 22. jour d'Août, 1733.

TWENTY-FIRST STALL.

1. MOnſ. John Shandos, primer. fondeur. *Edw.* III.

2. Monſ. Gwy de Bryen. *Edw.* III.

3. Monſ. Gaſton de Foix, conte de Longueville et de Benanges, captain de Buch. *Hen.* VI.

4. George count de Shreuſbrye Sr. de Talbot. *Hen.* VII.

5. Dv vaillant chevalier, Antony Browne, grand eſqvier du roy nre ſovveraingе-ſire, ferre et compaignon du reſplendiſſant ordre du gertier, fuſt enſtallé a Windeſovre le 8. jour de May, en l'an du regne du noſtr. ſoveraigne Henry le 8. par la grace de Dieu, roy d'Angleterre et de France, ſeignr. d'Irland, defenſeur de la foy, et en terre ſvpreme chief de l'Egliſe Anglicane, 32.

6. Le noble et vaillant chevalier, John Gage, controllovr du maiſon du roy nre ſovveraine, ſeignr. fvis inſtallé le 22. jour de May le 33. reygne du roy Henry le 8.

7. Du tres vaillant Chriſtopher Hatton, chlr. grand chancelier d'Angleterre, capitaine de la garde pour la royne nre ſovvereigne, et chlr du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, inſtallé au chaſteau royal de Windeſore le 23 jour de May, l'an 1588.

8. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Henry comte de Northampton, baron Howard de Marnhill, coneſtable dv chaſteau de Dowre, ſeigneur gardien chancelier et admiral des Cinque Portz, chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, enſtallé a Windeſor le 16. de May, 1605.

9. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Robert comte de Salisbvry, vicomte Crambovrn, baron Cecill d'Eſſenden, grand treſorier d'Angleterre, ſecretaire principal de ſa majeſté, et maiſtre des gardez nobles, chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enſtallè a Windeſor le 20. de May, 1606.

10. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Robert Sidney viſcomte Liſle, baron de Penſhurſt, chambellan de la maiſon de la ſereniſſ. princeſſe la royne Anna, chlr du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, enſtallé a Windeſor 7. jour de July, 1616.

11. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Thomas comte d'Oſſory, baron Butler de Moore-Park, (fils aiſné du tres haut puiſſant et tres noble prince, Jaqves duc d'Ormond, &c.) lieutenant general de l'armée en Irlande, gentilhome de la chambre du lict de ſa majeſté, conſeiller d'eſtat en Angleterre et Irlande, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au chaſteau de Windſor le 25 jour d'Octobre 1672.

12. Du tres noble ſeigneur, Sidney baron Godolphin, de Rialton, grand theſaurier d'Angleterre, conſeiller d'eſtat et privé, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, inſtallé au château de Windeſor le trentieme jour de Decembre l'an 1704.

13. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Guillaume comte de Eſſex, vicomte de Malden, baron Capel de Hadham, ſeigneur lieutenant de la province de Hartford, et garde des rolles dans la ditte province, conſeiller

ſeiller du roy en ſon conſeil privé, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretierre, inſtallé au château de Windſor le 15 jour de Juin 1738.

TWENTY-SECOND STALL.

1. LE counte de Schrewiſberi. *Henry* VI.

2. Monſr. Ric. Donſtal, chlr. *Rich.* III.

3. Du tres noble ſeigneur, Edward baron Haſtings de Lowghborow, chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarritire, fuſt enſtallé de 25 jour de May, et chambellan 1555. de la maiſon de la royne nre ſovereine.

TWENTY-THIRD STALL.

1. ANno 1360. Monſr. Franke Van Halle Capp. de Callais.

2. Monſr. Gelam Chamberlen. *Edw.* IV.

3. Walter Blount, Snor. de Mountjoye. *Edw.* IV.

4. Le duc de Urbyn, Frederic. *Edw.* IV.

5. Sr. Giles Daubeney, chlr. *Hen.* VII.

6. Miſr. Ris ap Thomas, baneret. *Henry* VII.

7. Le noble et vailant chevalier Anthoni Wyngfeld, comptrolleur de l'hoſtel du roy nre ſoverain ſeigneur, fuſt inſtallé le 8. jour de May, l'an du reigne de nre ſoverain ſeygneur le roy Henry le 8. 33.

8. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Edvarde Manners comte de Rutland, baron Roos, Hamelacke, Truſbuz et Belvoyre, chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarrtiere, Ano. Do. 1585.

9. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Montague comte de Lindſey, baron Willoughby de Bec, et Ereſby, grand chamberlain de Angleterre, conſeilleir d'eſtat, et chlr du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſor le quinzieſme jour d'Auril 1661.

10. Du tres haut, puiſſant, et tres noble prince Charles, duc de Saint Albans, comte de Burford, baron de Heddington, ſeigneur lieutenant de la province de Berks, et garde des rolles dans la dite province, gentilhomme de la chambre du lit de ſa majeſté, hereditaire grand fauconnier d'Angleterre, conêtable du château, et gardien de la forêt de Windeſor, regître de la cour de chancelarie, haut ſenechal des villes de Nouveau Windeſor et d'Ockingham, (ci devant chevalier du tres honorable ordre du bain,) chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretierre, inſtallé au château de Windeſor le 21me jour d'Avril, l'an 1741.

TWENTY-FOURTH STALL.

1. THomas de Montagu, conte de Saliſbury et de Perche, ſeignieur de Monthermer. *Henry* V.

N. B. *This Plate was put up by his preſent Grace*, John *Duke of* Montagu, *one of the Knights of this Noble Order, as appears by this Inſcription at the Top of it.*

Teſſeram jamdiu deperditam redintegrari juſſit Johannes dux de Montagu.

2. Le Meſr. Robert Harcourt. *Edward* IV.

3. Waltr. D'Ureux, Lord Ferrers. *Edward* IV.

4. Sir John Cheyney, chlr. *Henry* VII.

5. Meſsr. Richard Pole, bacheler. *Henry* VII.

6. Du tres valient chevalier, monſieur Thomas Brandon, chlr. du tres noble ordre de la jaritier, et grand eſcuier de la roy noſtre ſeigneur, fuſt inſtallé le dixieme jour du May, le 22 ann. Henrici VII.

7. Sir William Sandes, Knyght. *Henry* VIII.

8. Du

8. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur Thomas, vicomte Howard de Bindon, chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartierre, enſtallé a Windſor, le 20 de May, 1606.

9. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Jacques comte de Saliſbury, viſcomte Cranborne, et baron Cecill de Eſsingdon, du conſeil privé de ſa majeſté, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartierre, enſtallé au chaſteau de Windſor le trentieſme jour de September, l'an 1680.

10. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Charles comte de Sunderland, baron Spencer de Wormleigton, premier commiſſaire pour l'execution de la charge du treſorier de l'echequier de la Grande Bretagne, premier gentilhomme de la chambre du lit du roy, un des ſeigneurs du conſeil d'etat et privé de ſa majeſté, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, inſtallé au chateau de Windſor le 24 jour de May, l'an 1720.

11. Du tres haut puiſſant et tres noble prince Charles, duc de Marlborough, marquis de Blanford, comte de Sunderland, et de Marlborough, baron Spencer de Wormleighton, et baron Churchill de Sandridge, ſeigneur lieutenant et garde des rolles dans les provinces de Bucks et d'Oxford, gentil-homme de la chambre du lit de ſa majeſté, capitaine et colonel de ſecond regiment royal des gardes a cheval, chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, inſtallé au château de Windeſor le 21 jour Avril, l'an 1741.

TWENTY-FIFTH STALL.

1. MONS. Sanchete de Dabrichecourte, fond. *Edward* III.

2. Le Sr. de Latemer, Willm. *Edward* III.

3. Monſ. Fulk Fitz Varen. *Edward* III.

4. Monſ. Snr. de Beaumunde, John. *Richard* II.

5. Monſ. John Deveroſe. *Richard* II.

6. Monſ.

6. Monſ. John de Cornewayll. *Henry* IV.

7. Le counte de Somerſete. *Henry* VI.

8. Monſ. Semour Stanley. *Henry* VI.

9. Syr John Aſteley. *Edward* IV.

10. Edward earl of Devonſhire. * *Henry* VII.

11. Monſr. John Savage, chlr. *Henry* VII.

12. Meſsr. Henry Marney, chlr. *Henry* VIII.

13. Ano Dni. 1539. and of kyng Henry the VIII. 31. the 18 day of May was inſtalled ſyr William Kyngſton, comptroler of the kyngs howſholde, brother of thys noble ordre.

14. Le noble et valyant chevaller, John Wallope, cappitaine de Gvyſnes, et marches de celles, fuſt enſtallé le 18 jure de May, l'an du reigne nre ſovveryn ſeygneur le roy Henry le VIII. 36.

15. Du tres noble Gvillm. Grey, baron de Wilton, capitaine du chaſteau ville et conté de Gviſnes, chlr. du tres noble ordre de la jariteere, anno 1557.

16. Du tres noble ſeigneur, Edmond Brugis ſeigneur Shandoſe, baron de Syydley, chlr. du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, fuſt inſtallé a Wyndſor le 17 jour de Juin l'an 1572.

17. Du tres honorable chlr. Francys Kholles, threſorier de la maiſon pour la royne notre ſoveraigne, chlr. du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere le 26 jour de Jvine l'an 1593.

18. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigr. George comte de Dunbar, baron Hovme de Barvick, ſeigr. de Norham, grand treſorier d'Eſcoce, l'un des deux ſeigrs. lieutenants en egalité conjointz des provinces ſitvées au

au milieu de la Grande Bretagne, jadis eſtant les confins des deux royms, ſeigr. govverneur et capt. pour ſa majeſté de la predicte ville de Barvick, et gvarniſon d'icelle, chlr. du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enſtallé a Windſor le 18 de May 1608.

19. Jacques marques de Hamilton, comte de Cambridge et d'Arrall, baron d'Ennerdail, Even, et Avendail, un des ſeigrs. du conſeil privé du roy, en les deux royaumes d'Angleterre et Eſcoſſe, chlr. du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enſtallé a Windeſore 22 d'April, 1623.

20. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Guillaume comte de Northampton, baron Compton, preſident et conſeillier de ſa majeſté en le principauté et marches de Guales, chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartierre, enſtallé a Windeſor le 21 d'Avril an. 1629.

21. Du tres haut puiſſant et tres noble prince, Frederic duc de Schomberg, marquis d'Harwich, comte de Branford, et baron de Teyes, conſeillier d'eſtat et privé, capitaine general des armées de ſa majeſté, maiſtre general d'artillerie, comte de Sainct Empire et Merteola, grandé de Portugal, general des armées de ſon alteſſe electorate de Brandenburg, ſtadtholder de Pruſſia; et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enſtallé au chaſteau de Windeſor le 14 jour de May l'an 1689.

22. Du tres haut puiſſant et tres noble prince, Evelyn duc de Kingſton upon Hull, marquis de Dorcheſter, comte de Kingſton upon Hull, vicomte de Newark, baron Pierepont de Holme-Pierpont, chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretierre, inſtallé au château de Windeſor 21 jour d'Avril. 1741.

TWENTY-SIXTH STALL.

1. MONS. Waylter Paveley, prmer. foundo. *Edward* III.

2. Monſr. Thomas Banaſter. *Edward* III.

3. Monſr. Sandich de Trane. *Richard* II.

4. Monſ.

4. Monſr. Symond de Felbrygg. *Hen.* V. *Aſhmole. Rich.* II. *Anſtis.*

5. Guilbert Talbot, banerett, le Fitz du Conte de Scroyſbery. *Hen.* VII.

6. Miſier Ritchaerd Wingfeld, chancelier de la duchie de Lancaſtre, anno dom. 1522. *Henry* VIII.

7. Monſr. Henri Guldeforde. *Henry* VIII.

8. Du tres haut et tres puiſſant prince, Emme duc de Lenox, comte de Marche et de Darnley, baron de Laighton Bromſwold, d'Aubigny, Terboulton, Methuen et St. André, grand chambellan et admiral d'Eſcoſe, gentilhomme de la chambre du lict de ſa majeſté, et chlr. du tres noble ordre de la jartiere, enſtallé a Windeſor, le 22 d'Auril, 1624.

9. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Charles comte de Halifax, vicomte de Sunbury, baron de Halifax, premier commiſſaire pour l'execution de la charge du treſorier de l'echiquier de la Grande Bretagne, un des ſeigneurs du conſeil d'etat et privé de ſa majeſté, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, enſtallé au château de Windeſor le neuvieme jour de Decembre l'an 1714.

10. Du tres noble et puiſſant ſeigneur, Jaques comte Waldegrave, vicomte de Chewton, baron Waldegrave de Chewton, ambaſſadeur extraordinaire et plenipotentiare aupres du roy tres chretien, gentilhomme de la chambre du lit de ſa majeſté, vice admiral de la province d'Eſſex, conſeiller du roy en ſon conſeil privé, et chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, inſtallé au château de Windſor, le 15 jour de Juin, 1738.

11. Du tres haut puiſſant et tres noble prince, Guillaume duc de Portland, marquis de Titchfield, comte de Portland, vicomte de Woodſtock, baron de Cirenceſter, chevalier du tres noble ordre de la jarretiere, inſtallé au château de Windeſor le 21 jour d'Avril, l'an 1741.

After

After this Regiſter of the Plates of the Knights of this moſt noble *Order*, it is proper to remark, that by the *Statutes of Inſtitution*, *Art.* 21. It was ordained, *If any Earl, Baron, or Knight Batchelor ſhould depart this Life, he that does ſucceed in his Place, of what Condition or State ſoever, except the Prince of* Wales, *ſhould poſſeſs the ſame Stall which his Predeceſſor held before without changing*; and it was at firſt thus appointed, that it might be known *who were the firſt Founders of this moſt noble Order*, and as is expreſſed in the Preface to the *Black Book* of the *Order*, *that all ſhould tend to Unanimity and Concord*, as *Companions*, *Collegues*, *Brothers*, and *Fellow Soldiers*; and the *Order* itſelf is therefore called a *Fellowſhip*, a *College of Knights*, and a *Brotherhood*, equal in Honour and Power: And agreeable to this *Statute of Inſtitution*, it is obſervable from the above Regiſter, that the Plate of Sir *John Daubrichecourt* ſtands firſt in the Prince's Stall, that Knight being elected *An.* 1. King *Henry* V. on this Prince's Succeſſion to the Crown, there being then no Prince of *Wales*.

But Mr. *Aſhmole* obſerves, that *John* of *Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaſter* firſt obtained the Honour of that Seat, by a decree of the *Sovereign* and *Knights Companions* in the Reign of King *Richard* II. who had no Iſſue, the Duke by this decree being removed from the ſeventh Stall on the ſame Side, wherein he had been inſtalled at his firſt Admiſſion into the *Order*.

It is likewiſe to be obſerved from the ſame Author, that Sir *Philip la Vache* was the firſt *Knight Companion* from the *Black Prince*, that had the Honour of a perſonal Inſtallation in this Stall, it falling to him by this Law of the *Order*, being elected in the room of the ſaid Duke of *Lancaſter*; however afterwards, upon the acceſſion of King *Henry* IV. to the Crown, his eldeſt Son being created Prince of *Wales*, laid Claim to this Stall, by virtue of the aforeſaid Statute, and it was accordingly ſurrendered to him; but that Sir *Philip* might ſuffer as ſmall a diminution of Honour as poſſible by this Removal, he was removed only to the Stall which King *Henry* himſelf before held, being the third on the *Sovereign*'s Side, where his Plate now remains.

And according to this account, and the ancient *Tables* of the *Order* kept in the *Chapter House* at *Windſor*, the ſucceſſion of the firſt Knights in the Prince's Stall was in this wiſe.

1. *Edward* Prince of *Wales*, firſt Founder.
2. *John* of *Gaunt* duke of *Lancaſter*.
3. Sir *Philip la Vache*.
4. *Henry* Prince of *Wales*.
5. Sir *John d'Abrichecourt*.
6. *Sigiſmund* Emperor of *Germany*.

Farther alſo, according to the ſame *Tables* it is evident, that *Ericus* King of *Denmark*, in the Reign of King *Henry* V. was inſtalled not according to his ſtate and degree of a King, but into the Stall of the *Knight Companion* whom he ſucceeded, namely the Duke of *Bavaria*, in the eighth Stall on the *Sovereign*'s Side, and the ſucceſſion of the firſt Knights in this Stall was in this manner.

1. Sir *John Grey*, firſt Founder.
2. Sir *Walter Manny*.
3. Sir *Guiſcard d'Anguilleſme*.
4. *Thomas* Duke of *Gloceſter*.
5. *Robert* Duke of *Bavaria*.
6. *Ericus* King of *Denemarc*.
7. Sir *Anthony Wideville*, Lord *Scales*.

John King of *Portugal* alſo ſucceeded Sir *William Arundell* in the third Stall, which, with other Knights of lower degree, ſucceeding in the Stalls of the higheſt ſtate, ſufficiently evidence that the antient Uſage and practice of ſucceſſion was ſtrictly kept, agreeable to this *Statute of Inſtitution*.

It is however to be obſerved, that the *Sovereigns* on a Vacancy, notwithſtanding this Law of the *Order*, have made a Removal of Stalls, and advanced a *Knight Companion* to a higher Stall than that wherein he was firſt ſeated; but this but rarely, and that by allowance and de-

cree

cree of the *Sovereign* and *Knights Companions* in *Chapter*, as in the caſe of the Duke of *Lancaſter* before-mentioned.

After this King *Henry* VIII. thinking it requiſite that the *Sovereign* ſhould be impowered by an eſtabliſhed Law of the *Order*, to do that at pleaſure, what former *Sovereigns* did only by the particular Acts or Orders in *Chapter*; upon the declaration of the Statutes, *Ann. Regn.* xiv. ordained, *That if there be eny Place or Stall voyde, the Soverayne at his Pleaſure may advance and tranſlate, by his ſpeciall Lycenſe, any Knight of the ſaid Company into the ſaid Stall, ſo be it that it be more hyer than the Stall that he was in afore: Alſoe the Soverayne onys in his Life may make a general Tranſlation of all the Stalls at his pleaſure, excepte of Emperours, Kings, Prynces, and Dukes, the which allway ſhall kepe theyr Places and Stalls after theyr Eſtate, and very nexte unto the Soverayne, if they be not tranſlated into more hyer Rome and Stall.* Art. xxii. xxiii.

Accordingly we find that King *Henry*, and the ſucceding *Sovereigns* frequently made Uſe of this Law of the *Order*; and Mr. *Aſhmole* has minutely remarked ſeveral Tranſlations, both of *Stranger Princes* and *Knights Subjects* to higher Stalls, and Removals lower of *Knights* alſo, to make room for *Stranger Princes* of higher degree; but at length to avoid the danger of Emulation, and to put the whole upon a more equal Footing, the antient Law of ſucceeding in Stalls was altered by a *Decree* in *Chapter*, *April* 24. *Ann.* 6 *Elizab. That all Knights who for the future were admitted into the Society of the Order, ſhould take and be inſtalled in the loweſt Stall, according to the Courſe and Seniority of their Election, except only Stranger Kings and Princes:* And by *Chapter*, *An.* 20. *Jac.* I. the like exception was made to the *Sovereign*'s *Childaen:* Laſtly, *An. reg. Char.* II. *Dom.* 1669. at a *Chapter* held at *Whitehall*, upon conſideration of the ſeveral Orders made by preceeding *Sovereigns*, both in regard to the placing of *Strangers* and *Knights Subjects*, it was ordained,

1. *That the Princes of* Wales, *and ſuch Emperors and Kings that ſhould be of the* Order, *ſhould be placed in the neareſt Stalls to that of the* Sovereign, *according to their Elections and Inſtallations.*

2. *That all other Sovereign Princes, and Princes of the Blood, ſhould be placed in the Stalls next unto Kings, according to their Seniority in the* Order.
3. *That all other his Majeſty's* Subjects *and* Strangers, *not of the Dignity above-mentioned, ſhould be inſtalled in the loweſt Stalls, according to their Antiquity in the* Order, *and the antient Practice.*

In this manner was the ſettlement of Stalls regulated by this *Decree*, and the Practice has ſince continued; and upon the Inſtallation of a *Knight Subject*, the Atchievements, Banners, and Plates of the *Knights Companions*, are in due Time, by Warrant from the *Sovereign*, removed by *Garter* into the higher Stalls, according to their reſpective Succeſſions in the *Order*; and the new *Elect Knights*, of what Degree ſoever, are inſtalled in the lower Stalls: And agreeable to this Uſage, the four lowermoſt Stalls are at preſent filled with four Dukes, or firſt Peers of the Kingdom, as appears by the Scheme of the Stalls, *page* 269.

And now I cannot leave this, and the preceding Chapter, without taking Notice of the Words of Sir *John Denham*, who, in Alluſion to *Windſor* Caſtle, and the *Knights of the Garter*, ſays,

A Crown of ſuch majeſtick Towers doth grace
The Gods great Mother, when her Heavenly Race
Do Homage to her; yet She cannot boaſt
Among that numerous, and celeſtial Hoſt
More Heroes than can Windſor, *nor doth Fame's*
Immortal Book, record more noble Names.

Cooper's Hill.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER XIX.

Of the Feaſt of St. *GEORGE*, and Proceſſions of the SOVEREIGNS and KNIGHTS COMPANIONS.

TO the greater Honour of the *Patron* of this moſt noble *Order*, the Royal Founder directed, that the Anniverſary of his Feſtival in the Church, ſhould be kept with ſolemn Obſervance by the *Knights Companions* of this illuſtrious Society at *Windſor:* for by the 9th Article of the *Statutes of Inſtitution* it was ordained, that *ſingulis annis in vigilia Sti. Georgii ſit una Congregatio Conſociorum Ordinis Sti. Georgii apud Caſtrum de Windſor*, there to attend in the full Habit of the *Order* during divine Service, on that, and on the following Days of the Solemnity of the *Feaſt of St. George:* And although the firſt Memorials of this moſt noble *Order* have periſhed among the Ruins of Antiquity, or remain yet undiſcovered (a Loſs, as the late Mr. *Anſtis* obſerves, *that can never be ſufficiently lamented)* and thereby leave us in the dark as to the particular Time and Manner of the Solemnization of this annual Feſtival; it is however evident from Records, and other Authorities collected by that Gentleman, in his additional Notes to the *Black Book of the Order*, that the Celebration of St. *George's Feaſt* was conſtantly obſerved by the royal Founder and his noble Companions; for he takes Notice, that in the Wardrobe Account, *An. Reg. Edw.* III. 25. mention is made *of Payment for twenty four Habits of the Order:* It is alſo obſerved from *Joan. a Leydis Chron. Belg.* that *Ann. Dom.* 1353. *Reg. Edv.* 27. *In feſto Sancti Georgii Martyris, tertius Edvardus Rex Angliæ, celebravit ſolemniſſimam curiam et fecit grande Convivium cunctis Principibus & Baronibus ſuis:* In the 32d Year of his Reign, King *Edward* alſo held a moſt ſolemn Feaſt of St. *George. Anno Dom.* 1358 *in feſto S. Georgii Dominus Rex Angliæ ſolemniſſimam curiam fecit ſuis principibus.* Baluz. Vit. Pontif.

Knyghton

Knyghton the Hiſtorian ſpeaks particularly of this laſt mentioned Feaſt, *Rex fecit proclamationem*, &c. *Coll.* 2167. "In the Beginning of "the Year 1358, King *Edward* iſſued forth his royal Proclamation "throughout all *England*, that all *Knights Strangers* from any Part of "the World, who had a mind to come to the Feaſt of St. *George*, "to be ſolemnly held by him on the 23d of *April* at *Windſor*, ſhould "have his Letters of ſafe Conduct to paſs and repaſs the Realm at "their pleaſure, for the ſpace of three Weeks, without the leaſt Im-"pediment or Danger, there to partake, every one according to his "Degree and Merit, of thoſe Honours and Prizes which attended the "princely Exerciſes of Juſts and Tournaments." And this high Feaſt the King held in the greateſt Splendour imaginable, beyond all that he had ever done before, and this for the Entertainment of his royal Priſoner *John* King of *France*, and the Nobility of that Nation, at that time Priſoners in the Caſtle of *Windſor*. To this ſolemn Feaſt came the Duke of *Brabant*, and many noble Lords and Knights from *Almain*, *Gaſcogne*, *Scotland*, and other Countries: The Queen of *England* alſo was at this Solemnity in coſtly Array, for in the *Wardrobe Account* of this Year, there is an Entry for *the Payment of five hundred Pound to the Queen towards providing Apparel againſt this Feaſt*. The Queen of *Scotland* alſo, and many other great Ladies, as well of *England* as of other Nations, came to *Windſor* to this *Feaſt* in their gayeſt and richeſt Apparel; and it is obſerved by Hiſtorians, that the Pomp and Magnificence of this famous *Feaſt of St. George* ſet forth King *Edward*'s Greatneſs and noble Spirit, who thus ſplendidly provided for the Entertainment of his royal Priſoner; and it is ſet down, that King *John*, who might expect by a high Ranſom to pay ſomething towards theſe vaſt Profuſions of Expence, ſaid on this Occaſion, *That he never ſaw or knew ſuch royal Shews and Feaſtings, without ſome after Reckoning for Gold and Silver.*

Mr. *Anſtis*, as is above remembered, in ſome Meaſure to ſupply the Deficiency in this early Part of the *Annals of the Order*, has collected what remains in publick Records or Offices, relating to Orders for the Celebration of this Solemnity, throughout the ſeveral Years of this King's Reign, whereby it is ſufficiently evident, that ſtrict Regard was paid by the royal Founder to this *Statute of Inſtitution*, and that the

Feaſt

Feaſt of St. *George* was annually kept at *Windſor* with great Splendor and Devotion. The like Obſervance of the *Feaſt* of St. *George*, by ſucceeding Sovereigns of this moſt noble *Order*, by Mr. *Anſtis*'s Collections is made to appear, though by a Chaſm before noticed, in the *Black Book* of the *Order*, till *Ann.* 4. *Henry* V. no Particulars as to the exact Time and Manner can be aſcertained, whether the Solemnity was kept on the Day peculiar to the Patron St. *George*, or by Prorogation to ſome other Day, at the Pleaſure of the *Sovereign*; for by the ſame *Statutes of Inſtitution*, the *Sovereign* might prorogue the Solemnization of the Feſtival to any Time within fifteen Days after, and agreeable to this, in the fourth Year of the laſt mentioned Prince, the invincible King *Henry* V. about the ſeventh of *May*, the Solemnity of St. *George*'s Feaſt was celebrated at *Windſor*, at which Time the moſt noble *Sigiſmund*, Emperor of *Germany*, was created a Knight of this moſt illuſtrious *Order*, and it is in the *Black Book* obſerved on this Occaſion, that *the Finery of the Gueſts, the Order of the Servants, the Variety of the Courſes, the Invention of the Diſhes, with the other Things delightful to the Sight and Taſte, whoever ſhould endeavour to deſcribe could never do it with Juſtice*, ſi quis explicare ſtuduerit, haud plene queat. *Lib. Nig. p.* 57.

It is alſo farther noticed in the ſame *Book*, that the ſaid heroick Prince *Henry* V. in the following Year, or rather in the 6th Year of his Reign, being at *Caen* in *Normandy*, in Proſecution of his Right to the Crown of *France*, took Care to have the *Feaſt* of St. *George*, *pro temporis exigentia*, celebrated at the Caſtle of that Town, with great Solemnity; yet ſo ſtrictly was the Celebration of this *Feaſt* obſerved in thoſe early days at *Windſor*, according to the firſt Appointment, that the like *Feaſt* of St. *George*, was alſo the ſame Year held at *Windſor*, by *John* Duke of *Bedford*, appointed the *Sovereign*'s Lieutenant for that Purpoſe; and it was uſual, if the *Sovereign* for weighty Affairs of State was abſent, or could not himſelf in Perſon attend the *Feaſt* of St. *George*, to appoint a *Deputy* or *Lieutenant*, to keep the ſame annually at *Windſor*: And in the Abſence of his royal Brother King *Henry* V. and in the Infancy of the ſucceeding *Sovereign*, his royal Nephew *Henry* VI. the ſaid Duke of *Bedford* frequently held by Deputation the *Feaſt* of St. *George* at *Windſor*; and in the *Black Book* of

of the *Order*, *p.* 80 is a Commiſſion in *Latin* to this moſt noble Duke, by the laſt mentioned Prince, which we ſhall here inſert according to Mr. *Anſtis*'s Tranſlation,

" *Henry* by the Grace of God of *England* and *France* King, and " *Sovereign* of the *Order* of St. *George*, to all our *Fellow Knights*, " Greeting. Since for many and various Cauſes, we our ſelf cannot " be preſent at the next Feaſt at *Wyndeſor*, and by our Statutes we " can effectually depute another in our Stead, who may hold Chap- " ters in like Manner as we our ſelf, reform what Things are amiſs, " compleat, approve, or diſapprove Elections, and do all other Things " which are proper for a neceſſary Obſervance of the Statutes, We " therefore by Virtue of theſe preſent Letters, have choſe our faith- " ful and right well-beloved Uncle, *John* Duke of *Bedford*, and the " dread Regent of *France*, to do theſe Things prudently and ſubſtan- " tially in our Stead. And foraſmuch as we in the mean time enjoyn " you our *Fellow Knights* to be altogether dutiful to him, and render " him all due Service and Obedience, as you would to our ſelf, if " we were preſent there. Farewell at *Leiceſter*, in the fourth Year of " our Reign, the Kalends of *April*."

King *Henry* VI. and his Succeſſor *Edward* IV. kept annually this *Feaſt* of St. *George* at *Windſor*, but not without ſome ſmall Interruption, occaſioned by the unhappy Broils between thoſe rival Princes; Authors in particular make mention of a grand Solemnization of the *Feaſt* of St. *George* by King *Edward* IV. who according to *Stowe* in his *Chronicle*, *Ann reg.* 16. " kept the *Feaſt* of St. *George* at *Windſore* in moſt " royal Manner; Firſt on the *Saturday* before Noon, the King being " *Soveraigne* with the *Knightes* of the *Order*, entered the chapiter with- " in the Caſtle, which Chapiter was alſo continued in the Afternoone " in this manner, towards Evenſong Time, being all mounted on Horſe- " backe in their Habites of blew, rode to the Chapiter, from whence " they went to the Quire on Foot, where they remained till Evenſong " was done, and then rode again to the Caſtle (in their Habits as " before) where they had their Void of Spices, *&c.*

" On *Sunday* Morning, the *Sovereign* with the *Knights* rode to " Mattens, which being ended they entered the Chapiter, from whence " they

" they went to the Dean's Houſe to breakfaſt, and after to the quire " againe, every Man to his own Stall. Then came the Queene with " the Lady *Elizabeth* her eldeſt daughter, the Dutcheſſe of *Suffolke* " the King's ſiſter, the Lady Marchioneſſe of *Montague*, the Lady " Marchioneſſe of *Dorſet*, the Lady *Haſtings*, *&c.* all in one liuery of " murrey embrodered with garters, except the Marchioneſſe of *Mon-* " *tague*, who rode in a gown of ſilke, and theſe Ladies were placed " in the roode loft. And in the ſame order and habite came the *So-* " *veraigne*, and *Knights*, with the Queene and her Ladies in the aftere " noone to evenſong. The King this day dined in his great cham- " ber, on whoſe right hand ſat *Richard Bewchamp*, Biſhop of *Saliſ-* " *burie*, Chancellor of the *Order*, and on the left hand the Duke of " *Clarence*, and the Duke of *Suffolke*. At a ſide table ſat the Mar- " queſſe of *Dorſet*, the Earles of *Arundale*, *Northumberland*, and " *Eſſex*, the Lord *Maltrauers*, the Earl *Dowglas*, the Lordes *Dudley*, " *Ferrers*, and *Howard*, and Sir *John Aſtley* Knight, all on one ſide. " And at a table on the other ſide, ſate Maſter *Dudley*, Dean of St. " *George*'s chapell, and with him all on one ſide, the Cannons of the " ſame chappell in their mantles of murrey, and rundlet of St. " *George*.

" On the *Munday*, the *Soveraigne* and *Knights* of the *Order* entred " the chapiter, where they had a ſhort communication, from whence " they went to the quire, where every *Knight* ſtood before his Stall, " whiles the King had offered a rich ſute of veſtments, and certaine " coapes of the ſame ſute, which the Deane received; that done, the " King went to his Stall, and every *Knight* ſate him down in their " own Stals, till the offertory, and then the Marques *Dorſet* and the " Duke of *Suffolke*, offered the ſworde of *John Mowbray*, late Duke of " *Norffolke* deceaſed, the Lord *Maltrauers* and *Howard*, his helme; " which being done, and obeiſance made, every *Knight* ſtoode before " their Stals, while the King had offered, and then euerie *Knight* of- " fered according to his Stall, to wit, the Duke of *Clarence*, the Mar- " ques *Dorſet*, the Duke of *Yorke*, the Earle of *Arundell*, the Earle " of *Eſſex*, and the Duke of *Suffolke*, the Earle of *Northumberland*, " the Earle of *Dowglas*, the Lord *Maltrauers*, and the Lord *Howard*, " the Lord *Dudley*, the Lord *Ferrers*, Sir *John Aſtley*."

King *Henry* VII. in the third Year of his reign, ſolemnized the Feaſt of St. *George* at *Windſor* in great ſplendor, at which was preſent the Queen, and the King's mother, with an illuſtrious company of Ladies and Attendants, robed with the ornaments of the *Garter*, and having their horſe's furniture, trappings, and every thing thereto belonging exceeding beautiful, at which Solemnity, it is obſerved in the *Black Book of the Order*, no kind of Magnificence was omitted: Embaſſadors alſo from various kingdoms were preſent at this ſolemnity, particularly from the Emperor, *Spain*, *Scotland*, and other Potentates; and this Feaſt is commemorated in Verſe by the *Laureat* of that Age, in the following Stanzas preſented to the *Sovereign*.

O moſte famous noble King! thy Fame doth ſpring and ſpreade,
Henry the Seventh our Soverain in eiche Regeon,
All England hath cauſe thy grace to lobe and dread,
Seing Embaſſadores ſeche fore protecyon,
For Ayd, helpe, and ſuccore, which lyeth in thie Electyone.
England now rejoyce for joyous mayeſt thou bee,
To ſee thy Kyng ſo floreſhe in dignetye.

This Realme a Seaſone ſtoode in greate jupardie,
When that noble Prince deceaſed King Edward;
Which in his dayes gate honore full nobly,
After his deceſſe nighe hand all was marr'd,
Eich regione this Land diſpiſed miſchefe when they hard:
Wherefore rejoyſe for joyous mayſt thou be,
To ſee thy Kynge ſo floreſh in high dignetye.

Fraunce, Spayne, Scoteland, and Britanny, Flanders alſo,
Three of them preſent keepinge thy noble Feaſte,
Of St. George in Windſor, Ambaſſadors coming more,
Iche of them in honore bothe the more and the leſſe,
Seeking thie grace to have thie noble begeſte;
Wherefore now rejoiſe and joyous maiſte thou be,
To ſee thie Kynge ſo floriſhing in dignetye.

O knightly Ordere, clothed in robes with Gartere,
The Queen's grace and thy Mother clothed in the ſame;
The nobles of thie Realme riche in Araye, After

Lords,

Lords, Knights and Ladyes, unto thy greate fame,
Now ſhall all Embaſſadors know thie noble name,
By thy Feaſte royal; now joyeous mayeſt thou be,
To ſee thie King ſo florifhinge in dignety.

Here this day St. George, Patron of this Place
Honored with the Gartere, cheefe of Chevalrye,
Chaplenes ſynging proceſſyon, keeping the ſame,
With Archbuſhopes and Buſhopes be ſeene nobly,
Much People preſente to ſee the King Henrye;
Wherefore now St. George all we praye to thee
To keep our Soveraine in his dignetye.

In this ſplendid manner was the *Feaſt* of St. *George* and the holding *Chapters*, annually obſerved at *Windſor* by ſucceſſive Monarchs, *Sovereigns* of this moſt noble *Order*, either by themſelves in perſon, or by their *Lieutenant* deputed for that purpoſe, according to the Laws of *Inſtitution*, and the rites and ceremonies were exactly obſerved at this Chaple of the *Patron* of the *Order*, till *Ann.* 14 *Henry* VIII. when by the declaration of the Statutes then made by that Prince, *Art.* 4. the Obſervation of St. *George*'s Feaſt was no longer confined ſolely to *Windſor*, but it was declared, that upon any Prorogation of the Feſtival, the *Knights* of the *Order* ſhould give their Attendance on the *Sovereign*, *in what place ſoever he be within the realm of* England, alſo that at *Chapters* of Election, or other great affairs of the *Order*, they *ſhall wear their Mantells, and uſe the accuſtomed Ceremonies as though preſent in the ſaid Caſtle of* Windſor; but it is at the ſame time provided, that the *Feaſt Day* of St. *George* be nevertheleſs duly obſerved ſingly by itſelf, in what place ſoever the *Sovereign*, if within the realm, ſhould reſide; and Mr. *Aſhmole* on this occaſion obſerves, that notwithſtanding this allowance of keeping the *Feaſt* of St. *George*, and holding *Chapters* of the *Order* elſewhere than at *Windſor*, "That all "things were ordered, both on the *Eve*, the *Day* of St *George*, and "the *morrow* after, with full as great State, all affairs as legally diſ- "patched, and all ceremonies as magnificently performed (except thoſe "peculiar and local to St. *George*'s Chaple in *Windſor*) as could be "obſerved at the *Grand Feſtival* itſelf."

In the foregoing part of this hiſtory, mention is made of this Reformation of the *Statutes of the Order*, firſt entered upon *May* 28. *Ann. reg.* 14. *Henr.* VIII; Mr. *Aſhmole* in his Hiſtory from the *Office of Arms*, relates a magnificent cavalcade made by that *Sovereign*, and the *Knights Companions* on the *Eve* of the *Grand Feaſt* appointed to be held on that day, which as it relates both to the Solemnity of the *Feſtival*, and ſhews with what ſtate and dignity the *Sovereign* ſet about the great work of reforming and explaining the *Statutes of the Order*, we ſhall here inſert at large;

" On the 27th day of *May* being *Friday*, the King removed from " *Richemont* towards his caſtle of *Windeſor*, and appointed them " about one a clock at Afternoon the ſame *Friday*, that all Noble- " men, and oder which ſhould wayte upon his Grace, ſhould be ready " between *Richemont* and *Honſlowe* to attend upon him, and in conſi- " deration of a ſcarcyte and ſtraitnes of lodgings, as well as in avoid- " ing and in eſchewing of the corrupt air, every Nobleman was taxed " and rated to a certain number of horſe, that is to ſay, every Duke " at 60 horſes, a Marqueſs at 50 horſes, every Earl at 40 horſes, every " Baron at 30 horſes, every *Knight* of the *Garter* batchellor at 20 " horſes, and no odre Knight or Nobleman to have above 16 horſes, with " their carriages and all. And the King, thus right nobly companyed, " rode to *Colebroke*, and at the ſign of the *Katherines Wheel* the King " took his courſer, and his Henchmen richly apparrelled followed, " and alſo the King's horſe of ſtate led, *Gartier* King of Arms wore " his coat of arms, the Lord *Richard Fox*, Biſhop of *Wincheſter* and " Prelate of the *Order*, with many odre great Eſtates, gave their At- " tendance upon his Highneſs. The Queen and the Ladies, and their " compagnies ſtood in the feild at the town's end, beſides the high- " way towards *Windeſor*, to ſee the King's noble compagnie paſs by, " and then the Queen rode to the fery next way to the caſtle. The " King rode by *Slow*, and ſo to *Eton Colledge*, where all they of the " Colledge ſtood along, in manner of proceſſion, receiving his Grace " after their cuſtom.

" The King entered *Windeſor* with his great horſes, that it is to ſay " nine courſers with nine Children of Honor upon them, and the " Maſter

" Maſter of the King's horſes upon another great courſer's back, fol-
" lowing them, having and leading the King's horſe of eſtate in his
" hand, that is to ſay, a rich courſer with a rich ſaddle, and trapped
" and garniſhed following the King, and ſo entered the caſtle.

" At the Caſtle Gate, the Miniſters of the Colledge received the
" King with Proceſſion, and the King and *Knights* of the *Ordre*, at
" the church dore, took their mantles and entered the quere, and
" ſtood before their Stalls, till the *Sovereign* had offred and retorned
" to his Stall; then every *Knight* offred according to his, as by
" *Statute* is ordained, and entered their Stallys, which was a long
" ceremony or ever they had all offered, becauſe of the great
" number of *Knights* that then was preſent, which were 19 in num-
" ber beſides the *Soveraign*.

" The offring doon, the *Sovereign* and all the aforeſaid *Knights* of
" the *Ordre*, (putting of their mantles at the church dore) with the
" Prelate and odre Officers of the *Ordre*, as the *Regiſter*, King of
" *Armes*, and *Huiſhier* of the *Ordre*, called the *Black Rodd*, borne by
" Sir *William Compton*, according to his Office of *Hueſhier*; all thes
" rode before the King from the Colledge, unto the quadrate of the
" caſtle, and ſo conveyed his Highneſs to his lodgings.

" The King had attendant on him, all his Officers of *Armes*, wear-
" ing their Coates of Armes; and all his Trumpetts, which blew the
" entry of the King, all the tyme of the ſaid entry. The Lord
" *Mountague*, *Henry Poole*, bare the Sword before the King, and
" *Garter* King of *Armes* rode next before the Sword, and Sir *William*
" *Compton* rode on his leſt hand bearing the *Black Rod.*"

But to return; notwithſtanding the allowance by theſe new Statutes to keep this *Feaſt* of St. *George* in any part of the kingdom, at the pleaſure of the *Sovereign*, it was afterwards frequently ſolemnized at *Windſor* during this King's reign, *who being of a moſt princely ſoul and more than ordinary well affected to the Military College, every year obſerved the* Feaſt *of St.* George, *the rites and ceremonies thereof in their proper*

proper time and place; and Mr. *Anſtis* from a curious limning in the *Black Book* of the *Order*, has given a repreſentation of the magnificent State of this *Sovereign* in Chapter, *Ann. reg.* xxiv with his *Companions*, as alſo of their proceſſion to the high altar, wherein are repreſented in the Habit of the *Order*, with a ſurtout of their reſpective Arms, *Charles* V. Emperor, *Francis* I. King of *France*, *Ferdinand* King of the *Romans*, and *James* V. King of *Scotland*, at this time *Companions* of this illuſtrious Society of *Knights*; to ſo great a heighth of renown and dignity did this moſt noble *Order* attain, under the influence of this high-minded and magnificent *Sovereign*, that in his reign the greateſt Sovereign Princes of *Europe*, were at one and the ſame time *Fellow-Members* and *Companions* thereof, *les plus grands et puiſſants Princes de la Chreſtienté tiennent meme a quelque gloire d'y eſtre receus & aſſociez.* Du Cheſne, ut ſupra. And *Polydore Vergil*, ſpeaking of the Election of the King of the *Romans*, ſays, *Ferdinandus Archidux Auſtriæ, frater Caroli Imperatoris, factus eſt Eques Garterii Ordinis, qui ſibi magno honori duxit, in id nobile Equitum Collegium aggregari, vir ipſe multo nobiliſſimus, clariſſimuſq;* Hiſt. Angl. p. 675.

It muſt however be confeſſed, that towards the end of this Prince's reign, the *Grand Feaſt* of St. *George* began to fail in its wonted ſolemnity, whether it was by this allowance of the removal of the Feaſt, and the obſervation elſewhere than at *Windſor*, or by means of the dawn of the Reformation, whereby many outward ceremonies, which had been long practiſed on theſe occaſions, and addreſſes to particular Saints, were looked upon as the droſs and abuſe of true religion; but from whatever cauſe it might proceed, certain it is, that about this time, and in the reign of this Prince's ſon and ſucceſſor, King *Edward* VI. the ſolemnity of this *Feſtival* was not kept up with its wonted State and Splendor; and in the ſecond year of this laſt mentioned Prince, Orders were taken *for aboliſhing and changing certain Rights in the Order of the Garter*, and new Injunctions were iſſued concerning *Proceſſions, Reverences to the King's Majeſty only, Offerings*, &c. And the neceſſary reformation of the ceremonial parts in the church offices, in ſome meaſure for the preſent, eclipſed the State and

Magni-

Magnificence of this Grand Feſtival, in as much as no Anniverſary of the Patron was held at *Windſor* in this Prince's reign.

In the ſhort reign of his ſucceſſor Queen *Mary*, a repeal was made of King *Edward*'s Injunctions, and *An.* 1. a *Chapter* was held at St. *James*'s on the Vigil of St. *George*, and the Grand Feaſt adjourned until the coming of *Philip*, then Prince, after King of *Spain*; and Mr. *Aſhmole* takes notice of a pompous cavalcade made by this Queen on her marriage with this Prince; which being the only particular there is occaſion to mention in her reign, we ſhall give at large according to his relation, namely, "That King *Philip* and Queen *Mary*, "after the marriage ſolemnized by them at *Wincheſter*, the 15th of "*July*, 1544. arrived at *Windeſor* the 3d of *Auguſt* following, where "at the nether end of *Peſcod-ſtreet*, they were met by the Maior of "*Windeſor* and his brethren, and thence (the trumpets ſounding) they "proceeded with the Officers of Arms before them, into the caſtle, "till they arrived at the Weſt door of the chapell, where was pre-"pared a form with carpets and cuſhons, and at their entry the "Biſhop of *Wincheſter* ſenſed them."

"The Queen having received the *Mantle* of the *Order*, with a re-"verential kiſs from the Earls of *Derby* and *Penbroke* (to whom it had "been preſented by the *Regiſter* of the *Order*) put it upon the King, "(aſſiſted by the ſaid Earls) the Earls of *Arundell* and *Penbroke*, re-"ceiving the *Collar* of the *Order* from *Garter*, preſented it to the "Queen (with the like Ceremony as was the *Mantle*) who put it about "the King's neck.

"Then all the *Knights Companions* put on their *Mantles*, within "the chapel dore, and proceeded into the choire, and ſtood before "their Stalls according to antient order. Then the Queen went into "her Stall, taking the King by the hand, and ſetting him in the ſame "Stall with her, and after a little ſpace, they both deſcended and "proceeded up to the high altar (the Queen keeping the right hand) "and there offred; after which, they retorned to their Stall, where "they repoſed themſelves, while all the *Knights Companions* preſent "did offer, according to their degree, and had taken their Stalls ac-

"cording

" cording to their ancient cuſtome. Then was *Te Deum* and *de Pro-*
" *fundis* ſung, which being finiſhed, they came all down from their
" Stalls, and proceeded to the chapter houſe dore, where the King,
" and all the *Knights Companions* put off their *Mantles*; and immedi-
" ately going out of the chapell, they took their horſes at the chapell
" dore, and proceeded in order, up to the caſtle, where they repoſed
" themſelves that night."

In the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, this moſt noble *Order*, did not altogether retain its wonted ſtate and magnificence, either as is before remarked, by the Grand Feſtival being withdrawn from *Windſor*, or the diſuſe of ceremonies inconſiſtant with the reformation of religion: This however notwithſtanding, *Ann. reg.* 6. the Feaſt of St. *George* was on its proper day held at *Windſor* by the *Sovereign*, when many things were added to heighten the glory and ſplendor of the Grand Feaſt, by reaſon the Peace, then newly made between *England* and *France*, was proclaimed with great ſolemnity, in the preſence of the *French* ambaſſador, in the morning, near St. *George*'s chapel in the lower ward of the caſtle, at which time the *Sovereign* and *Knights Companions* with the Officers of the *Order* proceeded in a magnificent and well ordered cavalcade, and proclamation being made, they continued the proceſſion to the Chapter in like ſtate and order. *Aſhmole.*

The Feaſt of St. *George* was obſerved during the long reign of this great Queen, by ſolemn *Proceſſions* of the *Sovereign* and *Knights Companions*, and holding of *Chapters* of the *Order*, if not at *Windſor* annually, at *Whitehall*, *Greenwich*, St. *James*'s, and other places of reſidence of the *Sovereign*, at which time, all the *Knights Companions* were obliged to attend, *every one in their proper place and order*, and to aſſiſt in holding of *Chapters*, and the celebration of divine ſervice: And the ſolemn proceſſions made in the reign of this Princeſs were continued by her royal ſucceſſors, *Sovereigns* of the *Order*, though the number of attendants, and many particulars which had hitherto been received *ad augendam pompam* were ſomewhat reſtrained, for in *Chapter*, *Ann.* 14. *reg. Jac.* I. it was decreed, *That every one of the* Knights Companions *of the* Order, *ſhould have to attend upon his perſon at the yearly*

yearly ſolemnity of the Feaſt of St. George, *fifty perſons and no more.* Lib. C. p. 189.

After this faſhion did the ſolemnization of the Feaſt of St. *George* continue for ſeveral years with great ſtate and ſplendor, and Mr. *Aſhmole* makes frequent mention of the increaſing dignity and magnificence of this moſt noble *Order*, under the benign influence of the royal Sovereigns *James* and *Charles* I. And among many inſtances given by that author, it may not be improper to introduce a foreign teſtimony of the celebration of St. *George*'s Feaſt by this laſt mentioned Sovereign, *Ann. Dom.* 1634. *reg.* 9. " Le Roy de la Grande Bretagne " s'employa a la feſte et ſolemnité de la Jarretiere, laquelle il celebra " au chaſteau de Windeſore. La ceremonie en commenca le 16. de " Novembre, en ceſte façon, Le Roy fut ce jour là conduit à Veſpres " dans ſa chapelle, par les Cheualiers de l'Ordre, qui marcherent deux " à deux, veſtus de iuppes d' eſcarlate, & de manteaux de pourpre " par deſſus, ſur leſquels etoit le iarretierre; ſuiuirent deux à deux les " Chanoines de Windeſore, auec leurs ſurplis; puis quantité d' autres " Chanoines & Miniſtres reueſtus de chappes la pluſpart en borderie. " Pluſieurs ſeigneurs enuironnoient le Roy, lequel apres le ſeruice ſe " retira juſqu' au lendemain, qui fut mené derechef à la chapelle en " meſme ordre, ſinon qu'il marcha ſous vn dais porté par des grands " du royaume. Deuant luy allerent les Herauts auec leurs cottes " d'armes rouges, ayants en teſte vn officier en robbe rouge, la iarre- " tierre par deſſus, qui portoit vne verge noire, faiſant la charge de " grand Preuoſt. Les Chevaliers de la iarretierre ſuiuirent veſtus de " caſaques de ſatin cramoiſy, doublées de ſatin blanc, couuerts de leurs " manteaux de l' Ordre, qui ſont de veloux tient en pourpre doublé " de taffetas blanc, auec le collier de l' Ordre, qui eſt d'or, repreſen- " tant pluſieurs roſes emaillées de blanc & de rouge, entreſemées " de fleurs de chardon. Ils auoient l'eſpée au coſté, la toque de ve- " loux noir garnie d' aigrete, ſur la poictrine vne medaille repreſentant " vn S Georges, ſur l' eſpaule gavche un chaperon d' eſcarlatte & ſur " le coſté gauche du manteau vne croix rouge enuironné de rayons.

" Ces Cheualiers ayants fait la reuerence au Roy, & le ſervice com- " mencé par la muſique, deux des plus anciens preſenterent à ſa Ma-

" jesté le Comte de Dowre pour le Prince Palatin, et le Duc de Lenox, " qui auoient leurs manteaux et espées soubs le bras, lesquels presterent " le serment ordinaire. Puis estans reuestus du manteau et du Collier, " le *Te Deum* fut chanté en langue Angloise, & les offrandes faites. " Le Comte d' Ambic, & le Comte de Morton grand Thresorier d' " Escosse, receurent aussi la iarretier à ceste promotion, mais leur insta- " lation fut differée à la prochaine feste. Au retour le Roy les traita " tous magnifiquement, et fut remené par eux à Vespres. Et le len- " demain ils assisterent ensemble au service des Chevaliers deffunts, " sçavoir est du Roy de Suede, du Prince Palatin, des Comtes de " Northumberland, de Rutland, & de Banburg." *Du Chesne Hist. p.* 1229.

The like observance of this festival continued in the succeding years of this monarch, till interrupted by the distraction of the times; but here it is proper to desist, and draw a veil over this part of our Annals, when not only this most noble Order of Knighthood, the badge of true nobility and honour, but the whole nation was deprived of its antient splendor and glory, and a long night succeeded, till the happy Restoration and settlement of the royal Family; when the Feast of St. *George*, and the solemnities of the *Order* of the *Garter* were again *yearly honoured and observed*, which, as is noticed on a former Occasion by the Sovereign King *Henry* VII. *when it hath so been, good grace and honour hath been to this Royaulme.* Anstis, p. 225.

His majesty King *Charles* II. was no sooner peacably settled on his throne, than he minded the revival of this most noble *Order*, and restored the choir of this antient chapel of St. *George* to its former lustre and dignity, by the installation of those Worthies who had suffered in the late troublesome times, and been instrumental in bringing back the nation to its antient Government; accordingly on the 15th of *April, ann.* 1661. thirteen *Knights Companions*, part of whom had been before elected, were installed at St. *George*'s chapel at *Windsor* with the greatest splendor; and the *Procession* of the *Sovereign* and *Knights Companions* was most remarkably splendid and magnificent, heightned not only by the outward appearance of costly and splendid habits, but by the inward satisfaction of the heart, on the joyful occasion

caſion of this revival of the nation's honour, and the peace and ſettlement of the kingdom.

In the reign of this Sovereign, it was found neceſſary to hold frequent *Chapters*, for the better regulation, and new ordering of many particulars relating to this moſt noble *Order*, and ſolemn *Proceſſions* were frequently made, and the inſtallation of a *Knight Companion* was performed with the greateſt ſtate and magnificence: Mr. *Aſhmole* in his Hiſtory has given a curious repreſentation of the *Grand Proceſſion* of the *Sovereign* and *Knights Companions*, *Ann. reg.* 23. of this Prince, in the full habits of the *Order*; the like *Proceſſions* have ſince continued with little or no variation, through the ſeveral reigns of ſucceſſive monarchs, Sovereigns of this moſt noble *Order*; and the laſt *Proceſſion* of this kind was by his preſent majeſty, *June* 18, 1730. at the inſtallation of his royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, the Earl of *Cheſterfield*, and the Earl of *Burlington*, when the *Sovereign* and *Knights Companions* made a moſt ſolemn and magnificent cavalcade in the full habits of the *Order*, as is before fully related.

Neither is the royal dinner on theſe occaſions to be paſt by unnoticed, being great part of the ſolemnity, and always performed with the greateſt ſtate and magnificence, either in St. *George*'s hall, if the *Sovereign* be preſent, or in the ſtately guard chamber next adjoining, when the *Knights Companions* dine in their *Robes* of the *Garter*, attended by the ſeveral Officers of the *Order*, and the coſtly and elegant decoration of the table on theſe occaſions cannot be exceeded, which, as it is the concluſion of the ceremony, is at all times conducted with the greateſt ſtate and ſplendor; but more is not here neceſſary, as it is before particularly deſcribed in this work, *p.* 242, *& ſeq.*

CHAPTER XX.

Of the FEES payable on *INSTALLATION*, and DUES to the Officers and College of *Windſor*.

SUCH was the piety and bounty of our anceſtors, that they thought no work well performed, that was not attended with ſome *charitable donation*; eſpecially, if it had relation to the *church*. Hence it was, that the *Statutes of Inſtitution*, as alſo *thoſe* of *Henry* VIII. do both of them ordain, that every Knight Companion *ſhould at his entrance beſtow a certain ſum of money, according to his quality and degree:* And the Reader may find the ſums ſpecified in *both* bodies of Statutes; only the titles of *marquis* and *viſcount* do not occur in the *former*, there being no ſuch titles, when the *Statutes* of *Inſtitution* were eſtabliſhed.

What uſe theſe ſums were applied to, and how diſtributed, appears alſo by the appointment there ſet down, viz. *towards the relief of the* canons *of* Windſor, *the* alms knights, *and augmentation of the* alms deeds *there appointed perpetually to be done.* To the end *that every one entring into this* military Order, *might thereby more worthily obtain the* name, title *and* privilege *of one of the* founders *of the* Order, *It being ſuppoſed a worthy and juſt thing, that whoſoever obtained this* privilege, *ſhould add ſome ſmall increment to the* foundation.

The *Sovereign* of the *Order* ſtands charged with payment alſo of theſe fees to the *college*, yet it is to be underſtood only of thoſe *Sovereigns* who were not (before the aſſumption of their ſtall) elected into this *Order:* For we ſee in the caſe of King *Henry* VI. (the firſt *Sovereign* that had not before been elected a *Knight Companion*) there paſſed an order in *Chapter* for payment of his fees, upon aſſuming

ing his ſtall, according to the appointment of the Statute. *Lib. Nigr.* *p.* 75.

This matter of Inſtallation-fees was, upon the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. repreſented by ſeveral petitions to the *Sovereign* and *Knights Companions* in Chapter; and in the 22d of his reign, a report was made, whereby ſuch Inſtallation-fees were thought reaſonable and requiſite to be paid by the *Knights Companions*, as were contained in an annexed ſchedule; and the ſaid report and ſchedule being afterwards read over and approved by the *Sovereign*, part of it, containing the fees due to the *Dean* and *Canons*, *Choir* and *Alms-Knights* of *Windſor*, the *Regiſter*, *Garter*, *Black Rod*, and *Officers* of *Arms*, was ordered to be entred upon the *Regiſter* of the Order *in perpetuam rei memoriam*, to prevent all future queſtions and controverſies that might otherwiſe ariſe; the other part, wherein were ſet down the fees payable to the reſt of the *Sovereign*'s ſervants, was appointed to be only ſigned in *Garter*'s bills, with all the other fees as they became due.

In this decree the Inſtallation-fees made payable to the *Dean* and *Canons* are theſe, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
A *ſtranger King*	20	0	0
A *ſtranger Prince*	10	0	0
The *Prince* of *Wales*	20	0	0
A *Duke*	10	0	0
A *Marqueſs*	8	6	8
An *Earl*	6	13	4
A *Viſcount*	5	16	8
A *Baron*	5	0	0
A *Knight-Batchelor*	3	6	8

Theſe fees ought to be paid at the time of the *Knight*'s Inſtallation, whether perſonal or by proxy, ſo alſo for a ſtranger; and as to the practice, it hath been uſuall to pay them by the hands of ſome one of the *Knights-Companions* ſervants, ſo ſoon as the ceremonies of inſtallation were ended.

Anciently

Anciently the *Alms Knights* ſhared in the fees paid to the College; as is manifeſt from the *Statutes of Inſtitution*; and ſo ſay the ſucceeding bodies of the *Statutes*. Howbeit, ſince their re-eſtabliſhment by Queen *Elizabeth* upon a new conſtitution, they have received Inſtallation-fees apart from thoſe paid to the College, which by the foreſaid eſtabliſhment of Inſtallation-fees, *Ann.* 22. *Car.* II. are made equal and alike to *thoſe* thereby payable to the *Dean* and *Canons*.

The *Choir* of *Windſor*, under which not only the *Vicars*, but the *Vergers*, *Choriſters*, *Sextons* and *Bell-Ringers* are comprehended, reap ſome benefit by the Inſtallation of a *Knight*, and have in all times been thought deſerving of fees among others, who performed ſervice at theſe ſolemnities: Hereupon were they taken into the eſtabliſhment made *An.* 22. *Car.* II. which has ſettled on them theſe following fees, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
A *ſtranger King*	16	0	0
A *ſtranger Prince*	8	10	0
A *Prince* of *Wales*	16	0	0
A *Duke*	8	10	0
A *Marqueſs*	6	15	0
An *Earl*	5	10	0
A *Viſcount*	4	0	0
A *Baron*	4	0	0
A *Knight-Batchelor*	3	0	0

Among the *Officers*, to whom Inſtallation-fees are due, ſtands firſt the *Regiſter*, who by the *conſtitutions* of his *office*, is to have of every *Knight Companion*, 13 *s.* 4 *d.* in money, and a *robe*, *Lib. nig. p.* 235. This fee of the robe was for ſome time neglected, till Dr. *Wren*, Dean of *Windſor* and Regiſter of the *Order*, petitioned the *Sovereign*, that it might be reſtored and ſettled; which was afterwards done in the time of his brother and ſucceſſor in that office, Dr. *Chriſtopher Wren*, out of the *Sovereign*'s wardrobe, value 28 *l.* 1 *s.* And according to this valuation of a robe, the like value was propoſed (by way of compoſition) upon the *Knights Companions Batchelors* (the loweſt degree

degree among the *Knights* of the *Order)* to be paid the *Regiſter* in lieu of the ſaid robe, ſuppoſing they could not give him leſs: And hence were raiſed the proportions, for each ſeveral degree of honour, upon thoſe who ſhould be admitted into this moſt noble *Order*, *viz.*

		s.	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
For a	*Knight Batchelor*	13	4	And	28	0	0
	Baron	13	4		30	0	0
	Viſcount	13	4		32	0	0
	Earl	13	4		34	0	0
	Marqueſs	13	4		36	0	0
	Duke	13	4		38	0	0
	Prince	13	4		40	0	0

King *Charles* I. in the 14th of his reign, when his ſon Prince *Charles* had been inſtalled, was graciouſly pleaſed to think it moſt reaſonable, on the *Regiſter*'s behalf, and ordered, that at every Inſtallation of a *Prince*, the *Regiſter* ſhould receive for his fee, 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and 40 *l.* in lieu of his robe, and that Prince *Charles* ſhould pay him the ſaid ſums, which was accordingly done: And the ſame were ſince ſettled on this *Officer* by the eſtabliſhment of Inſtallation-fees made the 22*d* of *Car.* II. and alſo the ſame ſum ordered to be paid for the Inſtallation of a *ſtranger King*; and for a *ſtranger Prince*, 38 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* But thoſe thereby made due from *Knights ſubjects* of other degrees, are the ſame as above.

Next to the *Regiſter* does *Garter* claim both droits and fees, who hath a greater ſhare of buſineſs than any other *Officer* of the *Order*. As to this *Officer*, it was ordained by the *conſtitutions* of his *office*, *That as often as any* Knight *ſhould be inſtalled, he might challenge for himſelf the* garments *worn by him, immediately before his inveſtiture with the* ſurcoat *of the* Order, *Lib. nig. p.* 236. And the conſtant practice hath interpreted this to be the *Knight*'s upper garment, antiently a ſhort gown, of later times a cloak, but now a coat; which he puts off in the Chapter-houſe, when the inveſtiture begins: and heretofore *Garter* immediately put it on, and wore it during the whole ceremony of Inſtallation. Sometimes *Garter* had not this garment in kind

kind, but received a fine in lieu thereof, or a compoſition in money, according to the eſtate of the *Knight Companion.*

But as this upper garment at length grew richer, ſo the compoſition grew higher: For, by order of King *Charles* I. at the Inſtallation of his ſon Prince *Charles*, *Garter* received for his fee 40 *l.* and for the compoſition of his upper garment 60 *l.* in the whole 100 *l.* And by the eſtabliſhment of Inſtallation-fees (*Ann.* 22. *Car.* II.) the compoſition ſet on each *Knight Companion*, for his upper garment, was thus rated, proportionably leſs than what was paid for the ſaid *Prince*, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
A *Prince* of *Wales*	60	0	0
A *Duke*	55	0	0
A *Marqueſs*	50	0	0
An *Earl*	45	0	0
A *Viſcount*	40	0	0
A *Baron*	35	0	0
A *Knight Batchelor*	30	0	0

Beſides this droit or compoſition, there hath in all times been paid to *Garter*, by every *Knight Companion*, a fee for his Inſtallation, proportioned alſo to his ſtate and dignity, which was likewiſe brought to the following certainty by the ſaid eſtabliſhment, *viz.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
A *ſtranger King*	30	0	0
A *ſtranger Prince*	20	0	0
A *Prince* of *Wales*	40	0	0
A *Duke*	35	0	0
A *Marqueſs*	30	0	0
An *Earl*	25	0	0
A *Viſcount*	20	0	0
A *Baron*	15	0	0
A *Knight Batchelor*	10	0	0

The

The *Black Rod*'s ancient fee, like all other fees, hath in ſucceeding times been augmented: For the fee paid him at the inſtallation of Prince *Charles*, *ann.* 14. *Car.* I. was 40*l* and by the foreſaid eſtabliſhment he hath allowed him, as follows, from each *Knight Companion.*

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
A *ſtranger King*	20	0	0
A *ſtranger Prince*	20	0	0
A *Prince* of *Wales*	40	0	0
A *Duke*	20	0	0
A *Marqueſs*	18	0	0
An *Earl*	16	0	0
A *Viſcount*	14	0	0
A *Baron*	12	0	0
A *Knight Batchelor*	10	0	0

The *Officers* of *Arms* likewiſe have by cuſtom received fees, as a reward of their attendance and ſervice at theſe ſolemnities; which having been encreaſed by the bounty of the givers, were by the ſaid late eſtabliſhment, made the ſame with thoſe allowed the *Black Rod*; only in the fee of a *ſtranger King*, they have an addition of 10*l.* more, his fee to them being 30*l.*

In the ſaid liſt of Inſtallation-fees eſtabliſhed *ann.* 22. *Car.* II. we find admitted, fees or benevolences to the *Sovereign*'s ſervants, to be given in, under the hand of *Garter*, with the other fees payable at inſtallations, and to be paid by every *Knight*, according to ancient cuſtom. The table of ſuch fees, is as follows, *viz.*

	The *Prince*			A *Duke*			A *Marq.*			An *Earl*			A *Viscount*			A *Baron*			A *Kt. Bat.*		
	l.	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
To the *Wardrobe*	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	10	0	2	0	0	1	15	0	1	10	0	1	5	0
To the *Trumpets*	12	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	2	10	0	2	0	0
To the *Serj. Trumpeter*	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
To the *Muſicians, 4 Comp.*	16	0	0	8	0	0	7	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	3	0	0
Knight Harbinger	3	6	8	3	6	8	3	6	8	3	6	8	3	6	8	3	6	8	3	6	8
Drums and Fifes	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	15	0	1	10	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
To the Porters	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	10	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	1	0	0
Maſter Cook	3	0	0	1	10	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Serjeant Porter	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Veſtry	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Yeomen Harbingers	6	0	0	3	0	0	2	10	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	1	0	0
Uſhers of the Hall	2	0	0	1	10	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Grooms of the Chamber	3	0	0	1	10	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Yeomen Uſhers	6	13	4	3	6	8	3	0	0	2	10	0	2	0	0	1	10	0	1	0	0
Quarter Waiters	8	16	0	4	8	4	3	16	8	3	6	8	3	0	0	2	10	0	2	0	0
Sewers	8	0	0	4	8	4	3	16	8	3	6	8	3	0	0	2	10	0	2	0	0
Buttery	3	0	0	1	10	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Pantry	3	0	0	1	10	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Cellar	3	0	0	1	10	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0

The fees due for ſtranger's inſtallations, being by the *Statutes* the *Sovereign's* charge, were uſually paid out of the *Exchequer* by a *Privy Seal* directed to the *Lord Treaſurer*, until the 13*th* of King *Charles* I. when an annual penſion, as has been obſerved already, was ſettled, for defraying not only the ordinary, but alſo extraordinary charges of the *Order*.

Sir *Henry de Vic*, when *Chancellor*, made ſome ſcruple of paying the fees due to the *College*, upon the inſtallation of ſtrangers: But the *College*, in conjunction with the *Regiſter*, *Garter*, and *Black Rod*, petitioned the *Sovereign* for their accuſtomed fees, who thereupon appointed four *Knights Companions*, to conſider the matter of the ſaid petition, and upon their report, was pleaſed to approve and confirm the ſame, and ordered the *Chancellor* to pay to the *College* and *Officers*, out of the ſaid annual penſion of 1200 *l.* the ſeveral ſums following, for the ſtranger Princes then lately inſtalled *Knights Companions*.

For the Inſtallation of the Prince of Orange.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To the *Dean* of *Windſor* as *Regiſter*	38	13	4
To *Garter* King of *Arms*	20	0	0
To the *Uſher* of the *Black Rod*	20	0	0
To the *Officers* of *Arms*	20	0	0
To the *Canons*	10	0	0
To the *Choir* and *Choriſters*	6	0	0
To the *Vergers*, *Sextons*, and *Bell Ringers*	2	0	0
To the *Poor Knights*	10	0	0
	126	13	4
For the Prince Elector of *Brandenburg*, for all as above	126	13	4
For Prince *Edward* Count Palatine, *&c.*	126	13	4
For the Duke of *Eſpernon*	126	13	4
For the Prince of *Tarent*	126	13	4
For the Prince of *Denmark*	126	13	4
For Count *Marchin*	93	6	8
Total	853	6	8

And though the *Sovereign* hath discharged the Installation-fees due from strangers, yet they themselves, or their Proctors for them, did always bestow particular largesses and rewards upon the *College*, the *Officers* of the *Order*, and of *Arms*, the *Alms-Knights*, and others who attended, and performed their duty at this great solemnity.

Further it is necessary to observe, that the Statutes of this most noble *Order* expresly provide, that the *Knights atchievements* shall not be permitted to be hung up, until the *dues* and *fees* enjoined by the Statutes to be paid to the *College* be first discharged; and by *Chapter, ann.* 22. *Char.* II. it was ordained, *that not any of the atchievements of an elect Knight, shall be set up in the chaple of* Windsor, *before he be installed, and the fees of installation paid.* Lib. Car. p. 81.

Lastly, it is a duty incumbent on each *Knight Companion*, to provide that, at his decease, his *mantle and other ensigns of the* Order *should be delivered to the Dean and Chapter of* Windsor, *to be laid up in honourable remembrance of them to whom they belonged*; for so it is decreed by several Chapters of the *Order*, and by a Statute made in Queen *Elizabeth*'s reign, *the Knights Companions were bound by oath to take care by their wills, that after their decease, all the ornaments which they had received should be restored, the robes to the College, and the jewells to the Sovereign that gave them*, and these robes or mantles became a certain and unquestionable right, or due to the Dean and Canons; and by them were reserved either for publick use of the *Knights Companions* when they casually came to *Windsor*, or accounted for to the College, according to the appointment of the Dean and Canons; and many examples of the *Knights Companions* strict compliance with these orders are entered in the College books, tho' they have not always been punctually observed; and one instance is remembred, that the mantle of Sir *Henry Lee* being not sent to the College, happened to fall into low hands, and was openly exposed to sale, to the no small dishonour of the *Order*.

To inforce a due compliance with this necessary Statute, Decrees were made in subsequent Chapters, *viz. ann.* 4 *&* 13 *Car.* I. And in Chapter at the feast of St. *George*, *ann.* 1667. *reg.* 19. *Car.* II. *Statutum est*

eſt ut exterior veſtis, viz. mantellum *ſingulorum Commilitionum defunctorum*, Collegio Windeſor. *in uſum Sacellanorum nobiliſſimi Ordinis miterentur:* Again, two years after, *viz. Ann.* 1669. was it decreed in Chapter, *that the mantle of each* Knight Companion, *and the book of Statutes ſhould be ſent to* Windſor *immediately after his deceaſe, and that the Chancellor of the* Order *ſhould be obliged by letter to their heirs and executors, to put them in mind of ſending them thither accordingly*, and a late inſtance of a due compliance with theſe orders, is that of the preſent Earl of *Orford*, who in conformity to theſe laws of the *Order*, ſent the *mantle* of the late right hon. Sir *Robert Walpole* to the College, ſoon after his deceaſe.

CHAPTER XXI.

Of the Inveſtiture of STRANGERS, elected Knights Companions.

FORASMUCH as *Strangers elect* are uſually emperors, kings, or ſovereign princes; the neceſſity of whoſe affairs oblige them to abide in their own dominions, and ſeldom or rarely permit them to receive a perſonal inſtallation in the *College* of the *Order*; therefore ſeveral privileges were thought fit, by the wiſdom of the founder of this moſt noble *Order*, to be offered and eſtabliſhed in their favour; as principally, the giving them honourable notice of their elections; allowing convenient time of conſideration for acceptance; affording them inveſtiture in their own countries, and permitting their inſtallations to be performed at *Windſor* by ſubſtitutes or deputies.

It was therefore by the ſtatutes of the *Inſtitution* ordained, *that when any ſuch were choſen into the* Order, *they ſhould be certified of their elections by the* Sovereign; *and beſides, that at his charge, the* garter *ſhould be ſent over to them, with the* mantle *and* Statutes *of the* Order, *ſealed with the common ſeal.* And this to be done with all convenient ſpeed,

ſpeed, ſo *that they might have notice thereof, at leaſt within four months, from the time of election, to the end they might adviſe and determine with themſelves,* (from conſideration had of the tenour of the ſtatutes) *whether they would receive or refuſe the honour of this moſt noble* Order.

In purſuance of theſe directions, it became cuſtomary for the *Sovereign*, together with his *letters* to the *elect ſtranger* giving ſignification of his election, to ſend (and that by way of ſolemn embaſſy) the habit and enſigns of the *Order*, as alſo a book of the ſtatutes; and in caſe the election was accepted, then the *elect ſtranger* might receive *inveſtiture*, before the return of the perſons by whom the habit was ſent.

The right of bearing theſe *letters* ſignifying election, and returning the Stranger's anſwer, belongs to *Garter*; being confirmed to him by the *conſtitutions* appertaining to his office.

The ſtatutes of *Henry* VIII. with more caution than thoſe of the *Inſtitution*, do ordain, *that letters ſignifying election, and the book of ſtatutes only be ſent at firſt*; but not the *garter* and *mantle*, till a return be made by certificate of the acceptance, and deſire of ratification by the *elect ſtranger*. And in the 13th of *Car.* I. there was a proviſional decree paſſed, *that Garter and all others (whom it pleaſed the* Sovereign *jointly to commiſſionate with him) ſhould be moſt punctually careful, that they deliver not the* enſigns *of the* Order *into the hands of any ſuch prince, till they were fully ſatisfied by his* letters patent *of his kind and grateful acceptance thereof.* Lib. rub. p. 120.

This being duly declared on the part of the *Stranger elect*, a commiſſion of *inveſtiture* is iſſued out by the *Chancellor* of the *Order*, at the command of the *Sovereign*, and is directed moſt commonly to one of the *Knights Companions*, or other perſonage of high rank and diſtinction, as principal in the legation, to whom is always joined *Garter* king of arms, to manage the ceremonious part of this ſolemnity, for by decree in Chapter, *ann.* 13. *Car.* I. it is declared, *that the carrying the enſigns of the* Order *to ſtranger princes doth belong properly to* Garter; *Norroy* alſo, or ſome other herald, commonly goes in quality of attendant

tendant on this ſeruice, not only for the honour of the *Sovereign*, but of the *elect ſtranger* alſo, in regard the ceremonies of inveſtiture with the habit, require the preſence and aſſiſtance of two officers.

The Ambaſſadors or Commiſſioners appointed to attend upon the *ſtranger elect*, being provided with the ſeveral enſigns and habits of the *Order*, repair with convenient ſpeed to the court, or reſidence of the *elect Knight*, where all things requiſite for the ſolemnity being prepared, the commiſſion from the *Sovereign*, under the great ſeal of the *Order* is ſolemnly opened and read, and the *inveſtiture* is performed by the ambaſſadors and officers of the *Order* with great ſtate and ſolemnity.

Mr. *Aſhmole* has given many inſtances of the ceremonies obſerved at a *ſtranger princes* receipt of the habits and enſigns of the *Order*, both with regard to the manner of *inveſtiture* performed by the *Sovereign's* ambaſſadors, and the feſtivity and triumphs made on the occaſion by the new inveſted *ſtranger*, whereby is manifeſt the high honour, at all times paid by the greateſt Emperors, Kings, and ſovereign princes of *Europe* to this illuſtrious, and moſt noble *Order* of the *Garter*: To that Author therefore we refer the reader, that may deſire further information relating to theſe pompous ſolemnities; and to come down to the preſent times ſhall only obſerve, that in the year 1741, and ſince the laſt inſtallation of *Knights Companions*, there have been elected *Knights Companions* of this moſt noble *Order*, the following *ſtranger princes*.

1. *Frederick*, prince of *Heſſe*, *March* 20, 1741.
2. *Frederick*, duke of *Saxe Gotha*, *May* 2, 1741.
3. *Frederick*, duke of *Saxe Weſſenfields*, *April* 15, 1745. Since deceaſed.

Neither of theſe princes have yet been inſtalled at *Windſor*, as is before obſerved, *p.* 270. but have been *inveſted* with the *enſigns* of the *Order* at their reſpective courts; the *inveſtiture* of the prince of *Heſſe* was performed at *Hanover*, *June* 29, 1741, *O. S.* in the preſence of the *Sovereign* in this wiſe:

His

His majeſty, *Sovereign* of the moſt noble *Order* of the *Garter*, was pleaſed to give his commands to Mr. *Anſtis*, Garter king of arms, then at Court, to wait upon his moſt ſerene highneſs prince *Frederick* of *Heſſe-Caſſel*, with a copy of the ſtatutes of the *Order*; which his highneſs having conſidered, did, by an inſtrument under his hand and ſeal, promiſe to obſerve in every article not contrary to the religion profeſſed by him, or derogatory to any rights or privileges of the ſacred Roman Empire. The *Sovereign* having appointed the ceremonies of the *inveſtiture* to be performed at five in the afternoon in the great gallery before the court, there was a chair of ſtate placed in the middle of that ſpacious room, and near to it a little table, whereon the mantle, hood, and collar of the *Order*, with the *George* appendant to it, were laid. At the hour appointed the *Sovereign* ſeated himſelf in that chair, whereof notice was forthwith ſent to his moſt ſerene highneſs, who attended in a room near adjoinining with *Garter* king of arms habited in his mantle, and with the other enſigns of his office, who immediately thereon took up the *Garter* and *George*, both enamelled and ſet with diamonds, on a crimſon velvet cuſhion; and upon his entry into the great gallery, made his obeiſance to the *Sovereign*, and again when he had proceeded on about half the diſtance towards the chair of ſtate, and again at the approach near to it: His ſerene highneſs followed, making the like reverences. Then the Marquis *de la Foreſt*, great chamberlain of *Hanover*, who ſtood near to the chair of ſtate, drew his own ſword by the *Sovereign*'s command, wherewith his majeſty conferred on the prince, then kneeling, the honour of knighthood. Then *Garter* king of arms on his knee preſented the *garter* adorned with diamonds to his majeſty, who put it on the prince's left leg, and which was buckled on by *Garter* king of arms, reading the admonition in this caſe; and then *Garter* king of arms, in the like poſture preſented the *George* adorned alſo with diamonds, hanging to a blue ribbon, to the *Sovereign*, who put it over the prince's ſhoulder, while *Garter* king of arms read the admonition. Then his moſt ſerene highneſs the prince, with the great chamberlain of *Hanover*, and *Garter* king of arms, making their reverences, withdrew, and through a ſide door returned to the room above-mentioned near adjoining, where the prince being firſt diſrob'd of his upper habits and ſword, was inveſted with the crimſon velvet ſurcoat of the *Order* by

by *Garter* king of arms, who read the proper admonition, and was then alſo girt by him with the ſword and hangers of the *Order*; whereupon the prince was pleaſed to take up the velvet cap with the plumes of feathers, and to carry it in his own hands, and then an entry was made into the long gallery with the like ceremonies as at firſt. The *Sovereign* being then ſtanding before his chair of ſtate, the eſcutcheon of his majeſty's arms and titles was held behind it, and his moſt ſerene highneſs ſtanding on the ſovereign's right hand, near the table where the habits and enſigns of the *Order* above-mentioned had been formerly laid, and having the eſcutcheon of his arms and ſtiles held behind him, *Garter* king of arms took up the great mantle of the *Order*, and inveſted the prince therewith, reading the admonition accuſtomed, and over it placed, on the prince's right ſhoulder, the hood, bringing the tippet athwart his breaſt in the uſual manner, and tied on the great collar with the *george* pendant thereto, reading the admonition enjoined upon that occaſion, and then placed the cap with the plumes of feathers on the prince's head, who made his low reverences to the *Sovereign*. There was a numerous appearance at this ceremony of perſons of quality of both ſexes, in very rich habits.

CHAPTER XXII.

Of the Degradation of a KNIGHT COMPANION.

HAVING thus amply treated of the ſeveral particulars of *honour* relating to this moſt noble *Order*, we come next to obſerve, that Knights that have been thus ennobled, have ſometimes forfeited the ſame; and to treat briefly, in what manner ſuch *Knights Companions* have been degraded from this principal heighth of honour, and deprived of the dignity of this moſt noble *Order* of Knighthood.

High-Treaſon againſt the Sovereign and kingdom, has always been deemed an offence ſo heinous, as not only to merit the loſs of *life* but *honour* alſo, and thereupon when ſentence has been ready to paſs on a Knight for ſo great a crime, degradation from honour has ſometimes preceded, and this Mr. *Selden* ſaith is done *in reſpect to the honour of* Knighthood *in general; leſt ſo much ignominy as accompanied the judgment for ſuch an offence, ſhould lie on any one that was a* Knight *when he ſuffered it.*

The ceremony of ſuch *degradation* has formerly conſiſted in a ſolemn taking away the *ſword* of the *Knight*, and chopping off his *ſpurs*, the chief enſigns of his honour; and ſometimes with the addition of tearing his coat of arms from his body, and putting on another coat whereon his arms were reverſed; as alſo bruiſing every piece of the *Knight's* armour, and caſting it aſide. But to ſpeak more particularly:

The enſigns of this noble *Order* are not to be withdrawn from a *Knight Companion*, unleſs he be found guilty of ſome of thoſe points of reproach mentioned in the ſecond article of King *Henry* VIII.'s Statutes, *viz. Hereſy*, *Treaſon*, or *flying from Battle.*

When a *Knight Companion* is found guilty of any of theſe offences, and is in the dominions of the Sovereign, he is uſually *degraded* at the next Chapter after; and therefore, where the *Sovereign* intends to have this ceremony put in execution, after he hath acquainted the *Knight Companions* therewith, he commands *Garter* to attend ſuch of them as are appointed to go to the convict *Knight*, who in a ſolemn manner, firſt take from him his *George* and *ribband*, and then his *garter*. And at the following feaſt of St. *George*, (or ſooner if the *Sovereign* appoint) publication of his crimes and degradation is made by *Garter*, and a warrant iſſued out to him, for taking down the atchievements of the *Knight*, which is performed in the enſuing order.

Firſt *Garter*, in his coat of arms, uſually before morning prayer, if the grand feaſt, or feaſt of inſtallation be then held, ſtanding on the higheſt ſtep aſcending to the brazen deſk, (placed in the middle of the choir in St. *George's* chapel at *Windſor*) the *Officers* of *Arms* ſtanding about

about him, and the *Black Rod* alſo preſent, reads aloud the inſtrument for publiſhing the *Knight's* degradation. This being read, one of the *Heralds* deputed thereunto, being placed on the back of the ſtall of the convict *Knight*, when *Garter* pronounces theſe words, *viz. be expelled, and put from among the arms*, &c. takes his *creſt*, and violently caſts it down into the choir, and after, his *banner* and *ſword*; and when the publication is read out, all the *Officers* of *Arms* ſpurn the atchievements out of the choir into the body of the church; firſt the *ſword*, then the *banner*, and laſt of all the *creſt*; ſo on, out of the Weſt door, thence through the caſtle gate, and then thrown into the ditch; and the laſt degradation of a *Knight* of the *Garter*, was that of the late Duke of *Ormond*, *Ann.* 1. *Geo.* I.

Nor has degradation alone been thought ſufficient; and therefore in a Chapter held 32 *Henry* VIII. it was determined, that whereſoever the actions and names of ſuch offenders ſhould be found in the books of the *Order*, theſe words *(Vah Proditor)* ſhould be written in the margin as a mark of ignominy, and by which means the Regiſters alſo would be preſerved fair, and not defaced with razures and blots.

CHAPTER. XXIII.

A Liſt of the Officers of the ORDER of the GARTER.

AS a proper appendage to this ſubject, we ſhall here inſert the names of the perſons who have executed the ſeveral *offices* of this moſt noble *Order*, with the times of their reſpective appointments, ſo far as we can with any certainty find out.

Prelates of the ORDER.

1. William de Edyngton, *biſhop of* Wincheſter, *lord treaſurer, and after lord chancellor of* England. *Appointed the firſt Prelate.*

2. William de Wykham, *biſhop of* Wincheſter, *prieſt, cardinal of St.* Euſebius, *and lord chancellor of* England. *ann. dom.* 1367. Edw. III. 41.

3. Henry Beaufort, *biſhop of* Wincheſter, *prieſt, cardinal,* &c. *and lord chancellor of* England. *ann.* 1404. Hen. IV. 6.

4. William de Waynfleet, *biſhop of* Wincheſter, *and lord chancellor of* England. *ann.* 1447. Hen. VI. 25.

5. Peter Courtney, *biſhop of* Wincheſter. *ann.* 1486. Hen. VII. 2.

6. Thomas Langton, *biſhop of* Wincheſter. *ann.* 1493. Hen. VII. 8.

7. Richard Fox, *biſhop of* Wincheſter, *and lord privy ſeal. ann.* 1500. Hen. VII. 16.

8. Thomas Wolſey, *biſhop of* Wincheſter, *prieſt, cardinal,* &c. *and lord chancellor of* England. *ann.* 1529. Hen. VIII. 20.

9. Stephen Gardiner, *biſhop of* Wincheſter. *ann.* 1531. Hen. VIII. 23.

10. John Poynet, *biſhop of* Wincheſter. *ann.* 1550. Edw. VI. 5.

11. Stephen Gardiner *reſtored, and made lord chancellor of* England.

12. John White, *biſhop of* Wincheſter. *ann.* 1556. Mar. 4.

13. Robert Horne, *biſhop of* Wincheſter. *ann.* 1560. Eliz. 3.

14. John Watſon, *biſhop of* Wincheſter. *ann.* 1580. Eliz. 22.

15. Thomas Cooper, *biſhop of* Wincheſter. *ann.* 1583. Eliz. 26.

16. William Wykham, *biſhop of* Wincheſter. *ann.* 1595. Eliz. 33.

17. William Day, *biſhop of* Wincheſter. *ann.* 1595. Eliz. 38.

18. Thomas Bilſon, *biſhop of* Wincheſter. *ann.* 1597. Eliz. 40.

19. James Montague, *biſhop of* Wincheſter. *ann.* 1616. Jac. I. 14.

20. Lancelot Andrews, *biſhop of* Wincheſter. *ann.* 1618. Jac. I. 16.

21. Richard Neyle, *biſhop of* Wincheſter. *ann.* 1627. Car. I. 3.

22. Walter Curle, *biſhop of* Wincheſter. *ann.* 1632. Car. I. 8.

23. Brian Duppa, *biſhop of* Wincheſter. *ann.* 1660. Car. II. 12.

24. George Morley, *biſhop of* Wincheſter. *ann.* 1662. Car. II. 14.

25. Peter Mew, *biſhop of* Wincheſter. *ann.* 1684. Car. II. 36.

26. *Sir* Jonathan Trelawny, *Bart. biſhop of* Wincheſter. *ann.* 1707. Ann. 6.

27. Charles Trimnell, *biſhop of* Wincheſter. *ann.* 1721. Geo. I. 8.

28. Richard Willis, *biſhop of* Wincheſter. *ann.* 1723. Geo. I. 10.

29. Benjamin Hoadly, *biſhop of* Wincheſter. *ann.* 1734. Geo. II. 8.

Chancellors

Chancellors of the ORDER.

1. *Sir* John Robertſack, *cuſtos ſigilli Ordinis. ann.* 1. Hen. IV. *lib. nig. p.* 74.
2. Richard Beauchamp, *biſhop of* Saliſbury, *and dean of* Windſor, *and chancellor of the Order. ann.* 16. Edv. IV.
3. Lionel Woodevelle, *biſhop of* Saliſbury. *ann.* 1482. Edv. IV. 22.
4. Thomas Langton, *biſhop of* Saliſbury. *ann.* 1484. Ric. III. 2.
5. John Blyth, *biſhop of* Saliſbury. *ann.* 1493. Hen. VII. 9.
6. Henry Dean, *biſhop of* Saliſbury. *ann.* 1500. Hen. VII. 16.
7. Edmond Audley, *biſhop of* Saliſbury. *ann.* 1502. Hen. VII. 18.
8. *Sir* William Cecil, *knt. ſecretary of ſtate. ann.* 1553. Edv. VI. 7.
9. *Sir* William Peters, *knt. ſecretary of ſtate. ann.* 1553. Mar. 1.
10. *Sir* Thomas Smith, *knt. ſecretary of ſtate. ann.* 1572. Eliz. 14.
11. *Sir* Francis Walſingham, *knt. ſecretary of ſtate.*
12. *Sir* Amias Paulet, *knt. ſecretary of ſtate.*
13. *Sir* John Woolee, *knt. ſecretary for the* Latin *tongue.*
14. *Sir* Edward Dyer, *knt.*
15. *Sir* John Herbert, *knt. ſecretary of ſtate. ann.* 1609. Jac. I. 6.
16. *Sir* George More, *knt.*
17. *Sir* Francis Crane, *knt. ann.* 1631. Car. I. 5.
18. *Sir* Thomas Rowe, *knt. ann.* 1638. Car. I. 12.
19. *Sir* James Palmer, *knt. ann.* 1645. Car. I. 20.
20. *Sir* Henry de Vick, *Bart.*
21. Seth Ward, *biſhop of* Saliſbury. *By decree in* Chapter, *ann.* 1669. *on a petition exhibited by this biſhop, the office of* Chancellor *was annexed to the ſee of* Saliſbury *for ever.*
22. Gilbert Burnett, *biſhop of* Saliſbury. *ann.* 1689. W. & M. 1.
23. William Talbot, *biſhop of* Saliſbury. *ann.* 1715. Geo I. 1.
24. Richard Willis, *biſhop of* Saliſbury. *ann.* 1721. Geo. I. 8.
25. Benjamin Hoadly, *biſhop of* Saliſbury. *ann.* 1723. Geo. I. 10.
26. Thomas Sherlock, *biſhop of* Saliſbury. *ann.* 1734. Geo. II. 8.
27. John Gilbert, *biſhop of* Saliſbury. *ann.* 1748. Geo. II. 22.

Regiſters of the ORDER.

1. John Coringham, *canon of* Windſor.
2. John Deepden, *canon of* Windſor.
3. James Goldwell, *canon of* Windſor.
4. Oliver King, *canon of* Windſor, *ſecretary to prince* Henry, *ſon of King* Henry VI. *to King* Edward IV, V. *and* Henry VII.
5. Richard Nix, *canon of* Windſor.
6. Chriſtopher Urſwick, *dean of* Windſor.
7. Thomas Wolſey, *canon of* Windſor, *the King's almoner.*
8. William Atwater, *canon of* Windſor, *after biſhop of* Lincoln.
9. Nicholas Weſt, *dean of* Windſor.
10. John Veſcy, *dean of* Windſor.
11. Richard Sydnor, *canon of* Windſor.
12. Robert Aldridge, *canon of* Windſor.
13. Owen Oglethorp, *dean of* Windſor.
14. John Boxal, *dean of* Windſor, *and ſecretary of ſtate.*
15. George Carew, *dean of* Windſor.
16. William Day, *dean of* Windſor.
17. Robert Benet, *dean of* Windſor.
18. Giles Thompſon, *dean of* Windſor, *and biſhop of* Glouceſter.
19. Anthony Maxey, *dean of* Windſor.
20. Marc Antonio de Dominis, *archbiſhop of* Spalato, *dean of* Windſor.
21. Henry Beaumont, *dean of* Windſor.
22. Matthew Wren, *dean of* Windſor.
23. Chriſtopher Wren, *dean of* Windſor.
24. Brune Ryves, *dean of* Windſor.
25. *Dr.* Gregory Heſkard, *dean of* Windſor.
26. *Dr.* John Robinſon, *dean of* Windſor, *ſince biſhop of* London.
27. *Dr.* George Verney, *Lord* Willoughby *of* Brook, *dean of* Windſor.
28. Penyſton Booth, S. Th. P. *now dean of* Windſor.

Garters

Garters *King of Arms.*

1. *Sir* William Brugges, *knt.*
2. John Smert.
3. *Sir* John Writh, *knt.*
4. *Sir* Thomas Wriothesley, *knt.*
5. *Sir* Thomas Wall, *knt.*
6. *Sir* Christopher Barker, *knt.*
7. *Sir* Gilbert Dethick, *knt.*
8. *Sir* William Dethick, *knt.*
9. *Sir* William Segar, *knt.*
10. *Sir* John Borough, *knt.*
11. *Sir* Henry St. George, *knt.*
12. *Sir* Edward Walker, *knt.*
13. *Sir* William Dugdale, *knt.*
14. *Sir* Thomas St. George, *knt.*
15. *Sir* Henry St. George, *knt.*
16. John Anstis, *sen. Esq;*
17. John Anstis, *jun. Esq;*

Ushers of the Black Rod.

1. William Whitehorse.
2. John Cray.
3. Thomas Sye.
4. John Athelbrig.
5. William Evington, *and* Edward Hardgyll.
6. Robert Marleton.
7. Ralph Ashton, *and* Hugh Dennys.
8. *Sir* William Compton, *knt.*
9. Henry Norresse, *Esq;*
10. Anthony Knyvet, *Esq;*
11. *Sir* Philip Hobby, *knt.*
12. John Norres, *and* William Norres, *Esq;*

13. Anthony

13. Anthony Wingfield, *Esq*;
14. Richard Coningsbye, *Esq*;
15. James Maxwell, *Esq*;
16. Peter Newton, *Esq*;
17. *Sir* John Ayton, *knt.*
18. *Sir* Edward Carteret, *knt.*
19. *Sir* Thomas Duppa.
20. *Sir* Fleetwood Shephard.
21. *Sir* David Mitchell.
22. *Sir* William Oldes.
23. *Sir* Charles Dalton.
24. *Sir* William Sanderson.
25. *Sir* Harry Bellandine.

With this list of the *Officers*, we conclude this account of the most noble *Order* of the *Garter*; and upon a review of what has been said on this subject, desire the Reader would correct one reading, *p.* 138. *l.* 23. in this wise:

And now according to Fabian, *the* Order *of the* Garter *was first devised by King* Edward, ann. reg. 19. *and by the* Statutes of Institution, *and other authorities we shall soon mention, it appears, that not till three years after, viz.* ann. dom. 1349. reg. 23, *did &c.* —— And this reasonable allowance of time, from the first intention, or design of the *Sovereign*, to the bringing the whole establishment into execution, will reconcile Authors, who have spent much time in fixing the true year of this Institution.

CHAPTER

CHAPTER XXIV.

Of the MONUMENTS, and famous PERSONS buried in *St. George's Chapel.*

IN the preceeding part of this Hiſtory, that treats of this *Chapel*, mention is made of the Interment of ſeveral Princes in this Church, *viz. Henry* VI. *Edward* IV. *Henry* VIII. his Queen *Jane Seymour*, *Charles* I. and a ſtill-born Child of Queen *Anne*, when Princeſs of *Denmark*. Of theſe Princes I ſhall make brief mention before I proceed to the Monumental Inſcriptions.

King *Henry* VI. was buried in the *South* Iſle of this *Chapel*, near the Choir-door: This Prince, after a Life of Piety, and Reign of Trouble, died in the Tower of *London*, *May* 21. *Ann. Dom.* 1472. or according to the more general opinion, was there murdered by *Richard* Duke of *Glouceſter*: His Corpſe was the next day carried to St. *Paul*'s Church, and from thence conveyed by water to the Abbey of *Chertſey* in *Surry*, and buried; from hence it was removed, in the Reign of *Richard* III. to this Choir, and a ſecond time buried, *In menſe Auguſti effoſſum eſt corpus Regis Henrici ſexti, et uſque novam Eccleſiam Collegiatam de* Windzovr *eſt tranſlatum, ibi honorifice receptum, et cum maxime ſolemnitate iterum tumulatum, ad auſtralem partem ſummi Altaris.* Roſſi Warwic. Hiſtor. Reg. Angl. p. 217.*

This Author farther intimates, that this Prince's Body was afterwards removed fiom *Windſor*, and buried a third time, *iterum tertio creditur a pluribus ſepeliendus*, p. 210. And *Stowe*, in his *Chronicle*, ſays *his Tomb was removed from* Windſor, *and it was not commonly known what became of his Body.*

* *Roſſi Warwicenſis Hiſtoria Regum Angliæ*, was firſt publiſhed at *Oxford* by Mr. *Thomas Hearne*, Anno 1716, and reprinted at the *Theatre* for *J. Pote*, 1745.

It is notorious, from the ſanctity of this Prince's life, and the circumſtances of his death, a general opinion prevailed, that Miracles were wrought through his Interceſſion, and his Relicks were had in great veneration by the People, inſomuch, that King *Henry* VII. applied to the Court of *Rome* for his admiſſion into the Calendar of the Saints of that Church, and alſo for a licence from the Pope *to remove the Body from* Windſor *to* Weſtminſter *Abbey, to be buried with great Solemnity*, and probably in his new-erected Chapel: The exorbitant demands of the Church of *Rome* however, did not agree with the temper of King *Henry* VII. and therefore, as the firſt Intention was dropped, the latter alſo of removing the Royal Body was laid aſide, though the Pope's Bull was obtained for that purpoſe, and may be found in the Publick Acts. *Rymeri Fœd.* Vol. 13. p. 104.

From this application, and return of the Pope's Bull, the notion might ariſe, and gain credit, that the Royal Body was actually removed, yet it is evident, this purpoſe of *Henry* VII was never put in execution, from the Will of that Prince, in which, ſpeaking of *Weſtminſter Abbey*, he ſays, *That we propoſe right ſhortly to tranſlate into the ſame, the bodie and reliques of our Uncle of bleſſed Memorie King* Henry VI. Farther alſo, King *Henry* VIII. by his Will before-mentioned, *pag.* 57, ſpeaking of his own Interment in this *Chapel*, ordains, *That the Tombes and Aultars of King* Henry VI. *and alſo of King* Edward IV. *be made more princely in the Place they now be, and at our charge*; which certainly this Prince would never have ordered, had the Body of *Henry* VI. been before removed; and it appears at preſent, though much defaced by time, that the whole Arch near which this Prince is buried, was according to this direction in *Henry* the VIIIth's Will, ſumptuouſly decorated, and adorned with the Royal Enſigns, and other Devices peculiar to that Prince, and the Royal Arms are neatly cut and blazoned on the Centre Stone of the Arch.

Leaving then this Prince (to whom Learning is ſo greatly indebted) to reſt quiet in his grave, I ſhall only add this his ſhort Character, from the ſame Hiſtorian, *Rex iſte Henricus ſextus ut crevit ætate, crevit ſimiliter et virtutibus, omni ætate diſcretionis capace Deo & beatæ Virgini Mariæ*

Mariæ devotiſſimus, ſed mundo et mundanis operibus minime deditus, ea ſemper committens Concilio. Roſs, ut ſupra, *p.* 210.

King *Edward* IV. Rival and Succeſſor to *Henry* VI. lies on the oppoſite, or *North* ſide of the Altar, under a large Stone of *Touch*, over which is erected a Monument of Steel, poliſhed and gilt, (but now impaired by time) in the form of a Tower with Gates, Port-holes, *&c.* of curious workmanſhip in the *Gothick*, or ancient Taſte: The Trophies of Honour over this Prince's Grave were richly embroidered with Pearl and Gold, interwoven with Rubies, and hung ſecure till the general Plunder of this Royal Chapel, (which I have been ſo often obliged to mention) *Anno* 1642. at which time, theſe Enſigns of Royalty became the prey of Men, whoſe *Zeal* was *Profit*, equally void of every religious and civil Regard.

There never was any Epitaph or Inſcription on this Tomb; one has indeed appeared in Print from a Book in the *College of Arms*, which may be expected to be inſerted here, though it argues the bad Taſte of the Age in which it was wrote, by the Poetry, and low ſtrained Encomiums.

Carmina que letus cecini, cano triſtia meſtus,
Heu pater, heu paſtor, heu Rex, heu bellicus armis,
Heu doctus Salomon, Jonathas, Arthurus in hoſte,
Heu vere legis cuſtos, heu gloria plebis,
Edwardus quartus Anglis Rex, & decus orbis,
Tollitur a nobis Roſa mundi ſolq; triumphi,
Abſolom in vultu, Salomon triſti quaſi cultu,
Templi fundator, caſtri novus & recreator,
Aſt nobis natis qui ſit jam queſo beatus.
Gallos obedit ejus vultu, luctuſq; ſubegit,
Protector Chriſti fidei, victus nece triſti;
Celſa petens aſtri, jacuit jam colmina caſtri;
Sol latet obſcurus, gravibus dolet Anglia curis
Caſtra choris plena pſallentum ſunt peramena,
Olim jam flentum, vir verba referre volentum:
Luce migrat celis nona Ker noſtri Aprilis,
Edwardi, Chriſti matris, precibuſq? Georgii,
M. ſemel. C. quater octo decies tribus annis;

Triſtis ſed Regni bicennis trinus annus?
Natus quo menſe necat hunc mors illius enſe.
Anglia plange parens Regis, ſic Neuſtria nutrix,
Rex tuus et jure mœrtur cur Gallia conflet;
Regem nunc Reges plangant, geniti genitores,
Princeps Dux; comes genitrix Regina proles,
Spiritus exorent Reges petat alta Polorum,
Omnes Angligenæ quia Rex e tutor eorum.

The Burial of theſe two Kings, in this *Chapel*, under the ſame Roof, and the unhappy Fate of King *Henry*, is by Mr. *Pope*'s plaintive Muſe, in far better Terms expreſſed in theſe words:

Let ſofteſt Strains ill-fated Henry *mourn,*
And Palms eternal flouriſh round his Urn.
Here, o'er the Martyr King, *the Marble weeps,*
And faſt beſide him, once fear'd Edward *ſleeps,*
Whom, not th'extended Albion *could contain*
From old Belerium *to the* German *Main*
The Grave unites; where ev'n the Great *find Reſt,*
*And blended lie th'*Oppreſſor *and* Oppreſs'd.

Queen *Jane Seymour*, Wife of King *Henry* VIII. and Mother of *Edward* VI. is buried in a Royal Vault in the Choir of this Church; and to obviate a common report raiſed by *Saunders*, and other Enemies to the *Reformation*, it may not be improper to obſerve on this occaſion, that this Queen lived ſeveral days after the Birth of Prince *Edward*; and it appears by her Letter to the Privy-Council, dated *Oct.* 12, 1537. and other Evidences, that this Queen died, not by any immediate Act, or Order of K. *Henry*, but of the unhappy conſequences of Child-birth, about twelve days after her delivery. (*Guthrie*, p. 1074.)

King *Henry* VIII. is alſo buried in the ſame Vault, againſt the eleventh Stall, on the *Sovereign*'s ſide, which he appointed by his Will to be made, and his Body *to be entered in the Queere of* Windſour, *midway betwеen the Statte and the High Altar with the body of his true and loving wief Queen* Jane: And farther, he mentions an honourable Tomb then began, and far forward for his interment; which, if it be not

not finiſhed in his life-time, he directs his Executors to finiſh and complete with all convenient ſpeed, *Vide* pag. 57. of this *Hiſtory*. King *Henry* died *Jan.* 28. *Ann. Dom.* 1546. and was interred in this Choir with great State and Solemnity, as will appear in the Note *.

King

* His body remaining privately in a chamber, was there cered and put into a coffin of lead, while a ſumptuous hearſe of virgin's wax, was prepared within the Chapel at *Whitehall*, with ſix goodly pillars, weighing, by eſtimation, two thouſand pounds; under which hearſe was a canopy of rich cloth of gold, whoſe valences were half of gold, and half black ſilk, into which the corpſe was conveyed, covered with a pall of cloth of tiſſue, an altar being erected at the *Eaſt* end, richly adorned with black velvet, and eſcutcheons of the king's arms. The hearſe was railed about with timber covered with black cloth, with which the Chapel, Cloiſter, Hall, and Chamber, were likewiſe hung. Within the rail, were ſeats for the twelve Lords, Mourners, to kneel or ſit; and here the corpſe remained from the 2d of *February* to the 14th, ſerved with day and night watches, a herald ſtanding at the *Weſt* end of the hearſe, and deſiring the people to pray, ſaying, "You ſhall, of your charity, "pray for the ſoul of the moſt famous Prince King "*Henry* VIII. our late moſt gracious King and Maſter."

On the 14th of *February*, about ten in the morning, the king's body ſet forward towards Windſor, in a ſtately chariot, his effigies lying on the coffin, with the true imperial crown on the head, and under it a night cap of black ſattin, ſet full of precious ſtones, and apparrelled with robes of crimſon velvet, furred with minever, powdered with ermine, the collar of the garter, with the order of St. *George* about the neck; a crimſon ſatin doublet embroidered with gold, two bracelets of gold about the wriſts, ſet with ſtones and pearl; a fair armouring ſword by the ſide, the ſceptre in the right hand, and the ball in the left, a pair of ſcarlet hoſe, crimſon velvet ſhoes, gloves on the hands, and ſeveral diamond rings on the fingers, drawn by eight great horſes, trapped with black, adorned with eſcutcheons, and a ſhaffedon on their heads, on each of which rode a child of honour, carrying a bannerole of the King's arms.

Thus, with an exceeding great train of four miles in length, the body was conducted to *Syon*, where it was received, at the church door, by the Biſhops of *London*, *Briſtol*, and *Glouceſter*, who performed *dirige* that night and next morning. The corpſe being brought into the Church, was placed in a hearſe like that at *Whitehall*, but the effigies was conveyed into the veſtry.

The next morning, about ſix of the clock, after the third ſound of the trumpets, the whole company, (the Marqueſs of Dorſet being chief mourner) proceeded for *Windſor*, and brought the corpſe to the Caſtle College-gate, about one of the clock, from which place, to the *Weſt* door of the Church, a large way was railed in on both ſides, and hanged with black cloth, and eſcutcheons, the Church and Choir being likewiſe hanged round with black. The Biſhops of *Winchester*, *London*, and *Ely* in their Pontificalibus, with the Sub-dean of the King's Chapel, and all the ſinging men of the ſame. and the Dean of *Windſor*, with all the Canons, and their whole Choir, received the corpſe at the aforeſaid place; whence, after cenſing, and ſuch like ceremonies, it was carried into the Church, the ſinging men of the King's Chapel, on the right hand, and they of Windſor, on the left, preceding it. Thus the effigies was firſt conveyed into the Choir, by divers knights and gentlemen, and then the coffin, by ſixteen yeomen, with black ſtaves in their hands, was brought into a hearſe, made in the midſt of the Choir, under which was provided a goodly vault to bury the corpſe in, over which was laid a grate, whereon ſtood the ſaid hearſe with the coffin and picture, This hearſe was like that at *Whitehall*, only it conſiſted of thirteen great pillars, and weighed, by eſtimation, 4000 pounds, having about it the twelve banners of deſcents. Thus, the uſual ceremonies being performed, the body remained there that night.

Wedneſday being the 16th of *February*, about four o'clock, begun the Communion of the Trinity, performed by the Sub-dean of *Windſor*, and the Sub dean of the King's Chapel, where, after

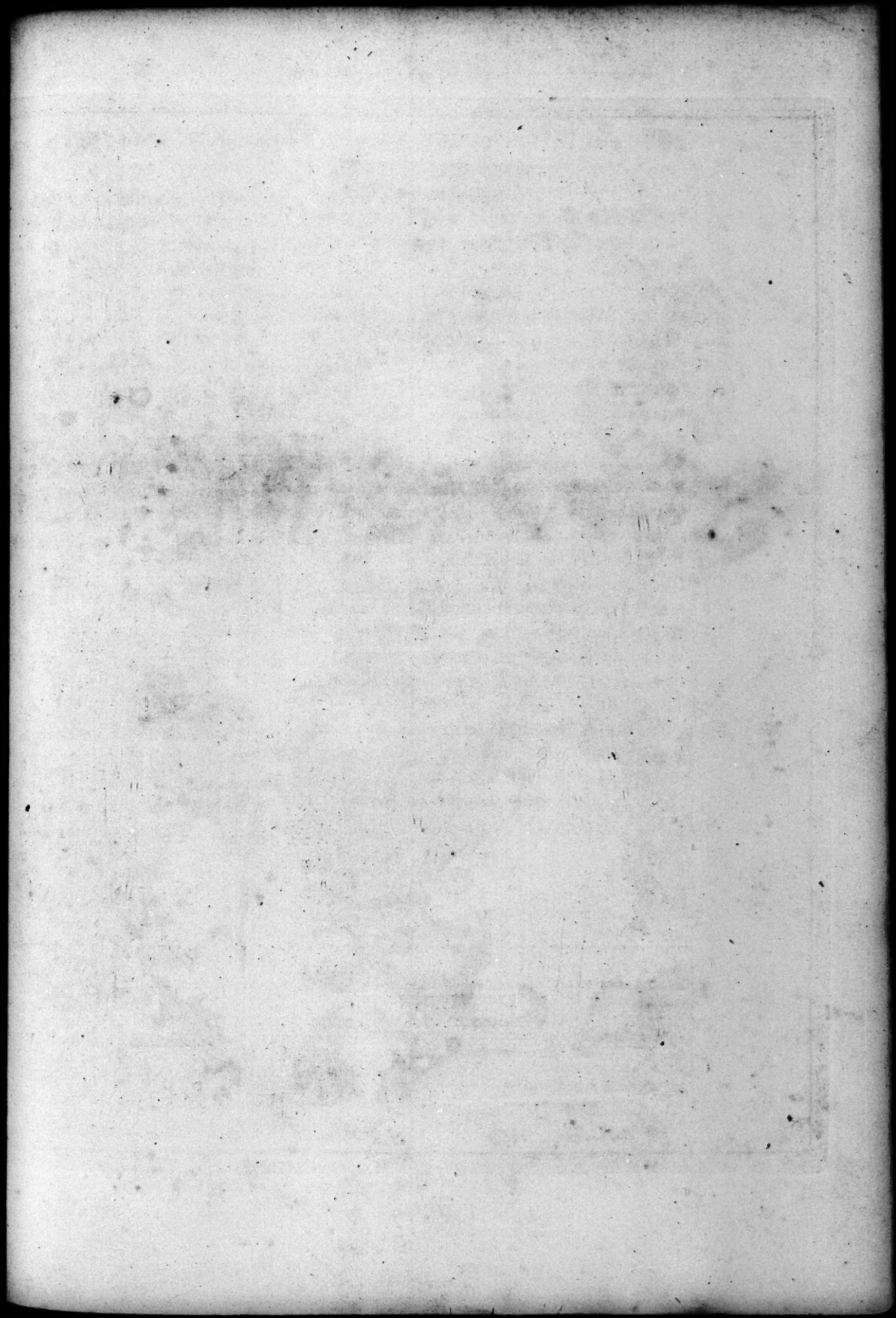
an

King *Charles* I. was buried alſo in this Choir, in the ſame Vault with King *Henry* VIII. and his Queen; and as ſome Inſinuations have been ſpread abroad, as if the Royal Corps had not been buried here, or was afterwards removed, it will I hope be excuſable to inſert, that I remember to have ſeen a few years ſince, a Manuſcript Memorandum of Mr. *Sewell*, a man of probity, and above forty years *Chapter Clerk* of *Windſor* College, to this purpoſe, *That, upon the opening this Vault, for the interment of a ſtill-born Child of the Princeſs of* Denmark, *afterwards Queen* Anne, *he went into the Vault, and there ſaw the Coffins of King* Henry VIII. *and Queen* Jane, *alſo the Coffin of King* Charles I. *covered with Velvet, with a label on the cover, whereon was marked* KING CHARLES 1648. *that the Velvet of the Coffin and Pall was ſound, and no ways rent; and that the Pall laid over the Coffin as at firſt flung in at the Burial; that the Vault was ſmall, and the new-born Child was laid upon the Coffin of King* CHARLES I. This has been again aſcertained this 8th of *March*, 1748-9, by a Relation of Mr. *Sewell*'s, who lived many years with him, often heard him declare the ſame, and being his Executrix, had this Paper among others, for ſome time in her poſſeſſion; other perſons of credit at *Windſor* were alſo in the Vault with Mr. *Sewell*, neither has it ever been doubted by the Officers of the Church, that the Corps was here buried.

Thus much is judged neceſſary to obſerve on this occaſion, more eſpecially as a *Noble Hiſtorian* *, gives ſome colour for theſe ſuſpicions, by intimating, that on a ſearch made by order of K. *Charles* II. after the *Reſtoration*, the Body could not be found: If that Prince did give orders for that purpoſe, they were certainly badly executed, and probably with deſign

an offering of gold, by the chief Mourner of the *Knights of the Garter* to St. *George*, and of the king's hatchments, banneroles and banners, and other trophies, as alſo of the King's hearſe richly trapped, came four Gentlemen-uſhers, and took away the pall of cloth of tiſſue (the picture being conveyed away before by ſix Knights into the Veſtry) after which, ſixteen ſtrong yeomen of the Guards took the coffin, and with five ſtrong linnen towels, which they had for their fees, let it into the vault, near unto the body of Queen *Jane Seymour*, his third wife, the grate being firſt taken away. Then the Lord Chamberlain, the Lord great Maſter, Mr. Treaſurer, Mr. Comptroller, and the ſerjeant porter, breaking their white ſtaves upon their heads in three parts, as did likewiſe all the Gentlemen uſhers, threw them into the grave, when *Garter*, aſſiſted by the Biſhops of *Canterbury* and *Durham*, declared the ſtate and the name of the moſt goodly Prince their Maſter, King *Edward* VI. Thus the Funeral ending, the trumpets ſounded in the Rood-loft, and the company departed.

* *Hiſt. of the Rebel.* Vol. 3. p. 200. Fol.

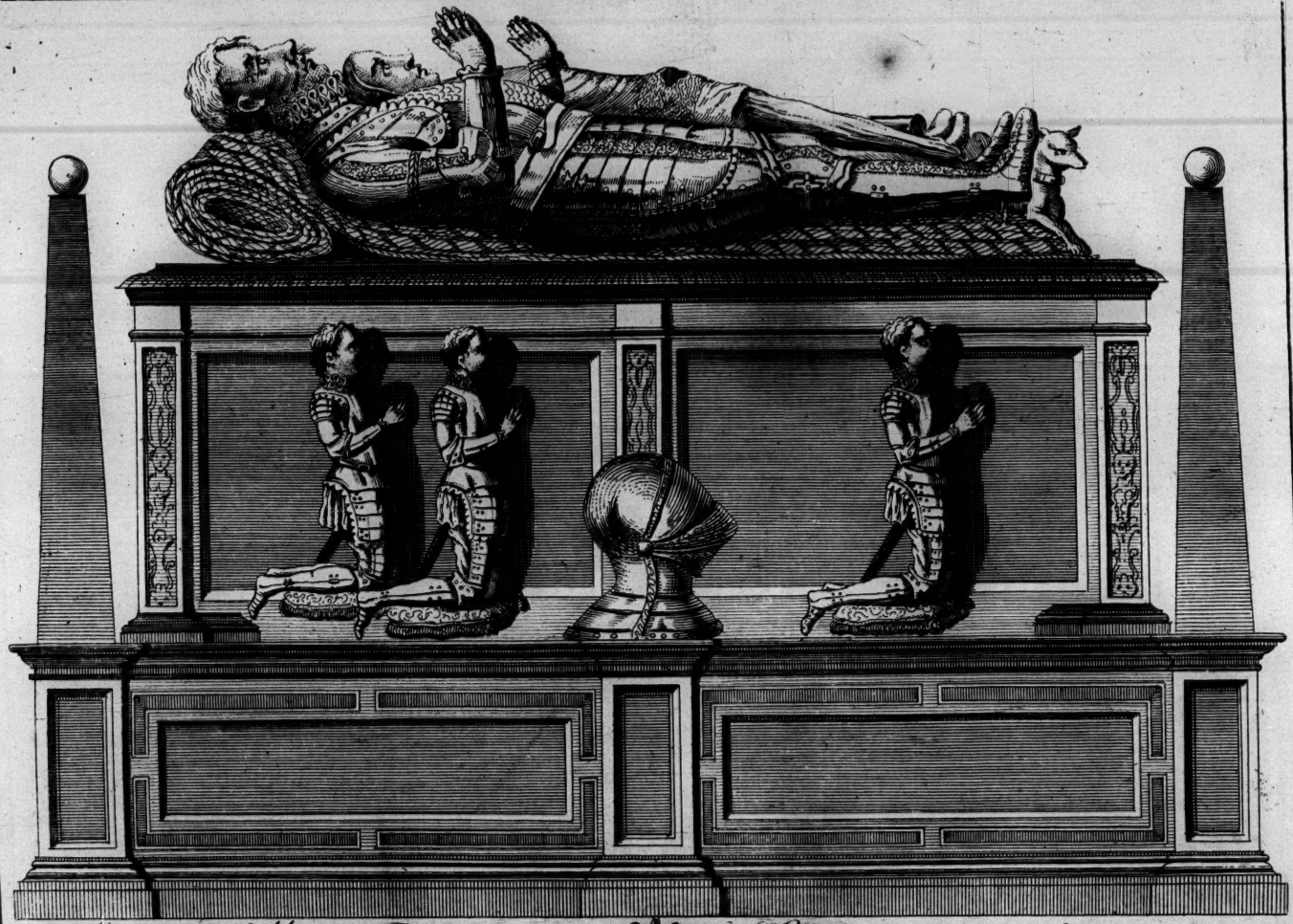


To the Right Hon.ble George Lord Clinton Eldest Son
of the Right Hon.ble the Earl of Lincoln. — This PLATE is
Inscrib'd by — his most Obedient Servant —

Parr. Sculp.

Jos. Pote

Inscrib'd by — *his most Obedient* — *Servant* — *Jos. Pote*



To the Rt. Hon.ble Henry Fiennes Clinton Earl of LINCOLN
This Plate of his Lordships Ancestor is with great Respect Dedicated
by his Lordships Obliged and most Obedient Servant, Jos. Pote

ſign for reaſons of State, and a report made to the King, more agreeable to the mind of his Miniſters, than the Royal Intention, and this probably might lead the *Noble Author* into this error; neither on this occaſion, is it poſſible to forbear reflecting, how far the prejudice of men may carry them, Many having been forward to ſpread this ſtory with an air of Triumph, and rather than let this unfortunate Prince reſt quiet in his grave, have endeavoured to fix an everlaſting Mark of Infamy on thoſe Men, whoſe Principles they avouch, and whoſe Names, without farther addition of guilt, appear ſufficiently on the dark ſide in Hiſtory.

After the interment of the Child of Queen *Anne* above-mentioned, the Royal Vault was ordered to be cloſed up, and has never ſince been opened.

From this account of the Royal Princes buried in this Chapel, I ſhall proceed to the Monuments, and begin at the *Eaſt* end of the *South* Iſle, and take them in regular order, as they appear. In the Chapel at this end is buried the moſt noble *Edward* Earl of *Lincoln*, Lord High Admiral in the Reign of Q. *Elizabeth*, for above thirty years; a Nobleman *wiſe*, *valiant*, and *fortunate*, high in the favour of his Royal Miſtreſs, and after a life ſpent with great Honour, his Lordſhip died, *Anno* 1584, and was buried in this Chapel, and a handſome Monument is erected to his Memory by his Lady, who alſo is here buried; the Monument is of Alablaſter, with Pillars of Porphyry, which we here preſent to the Reader, by the favour of the moſt noble, the preſent Earl of *Lincoln*.

On the Baſis round the ſides is this Inſcription:

Nobiliſſimo Domino EDWARDO FINIO LINCOLNIÆ Comiti, CLINTONIÆ et SAIÆ, Baroni, inclyti Ordinis *Periſcelidis* Militi, et Summo *Angliæ* Admirallo, cum, poſt præclaram operam, quatuor, continua ſerie, Illuſtriſſimis Principibus, *Henrico*, *Edwardo*, *Mariæ*, et *Elizabethæ* tam conſilio quam armis, et domi et foris, Terra Mariq; fideliter navatam, placide fato functus eſſet; Chariſſimo marito, amantiſſima conjux *Elizabetha*, Comitis Kildarienſis filia, piæ perpetuæq; memoriæ ergo mœrens poſuit. Obiit 16 Die *Januarii* 1584.

On

On the Pavement in the Iſle, lie the following Inſcriptions:

I.

Here lieth the Body of Mr. MAURICE VAUGHAN
Canon of this Royall Chappell.
He was a younger Brother of *Edward Vaughan* of *Loydiarth* in the
County of *Mountgomery* Eſq; deceaſed.
He died the 26th Day of *April*, *Anno. Dom.* 1722. Ætat. 61.

II.

JOHN WICKART D. D.
Dean of *Wincheſter*, and Canon of *Windſor*,
whoſe happy Genius and Education
Rendered him thro' the whole Courſe of his Life
Moſt agreeable in Converſation,
As well among Men of Quality as Men of Letters,
And diſtinguiſht him in the Favour
Of a great and diſcerning Prince.
Whoſe Station in the Church
Gave him Opportunity's of approving himſelf
An Excellent Governour and Eminent Preacher:
Whoſe many Sociable and Chriſtian Vertues
Wherever he was known:
And eſpecially in thoſe two Collegiate Body's
where he he was beſt known,
Made him greatly belov'd and highly eſteem'd,
Lyeth here interred.

Where alſo was buryed his Wife SUSANNA WICKART,
Daughter of Sir *John Colladon*,
And by her Mother's Side
Grand Neice to *Theodore Mayerne*.
She dyed the 8th of *Jan.* 1717.
And He the 29 of *Jan.* 1721. in the 71 Year of his Age.

Sub

III.

Sub hoc Saxo ſepelitur
Domina REBECCA SHARP
Una e Filiabus *Johannis Hervey*,
Mercatoris *Londinenſis*
Materne genere e *Barnadorum*
Familia oriunda,
Nupta fuit primum
Joſuæ Sharp Militi
Vice Comiti *Londinenſi*;
Deinde ANDREÆ SNAPE, S. T. P.
Hujus Eccleſiæ Canonico,
Obiit 15 *Auguſti*, 1731 Ætat. 48.
Hic etiam ſitus eſt dictus ANDREAS A. D. 1742.

IV.

Here lieth the Body of the
Honourable MARMADUKE DARCY, Eſq;
Brother to the Earl of *Holderneſs*, firſt Gentleman-Uſher
of the Privy-Chamber to His Majeſty,
who died in this Caſtle, on *Sunday*, the 3d Day of *July*,
in the 73d Year of his Age, *Anno Dom.* 1687.

Above, on the Pillars of the third Arch are placed two Marble Tablets, on which are the following Inſcriptions.

I.

BRUNUS RYVES S. Theologiæ Profeſſor,
Regiæ. Majeſtati a Sacris,
liberarum *Windeſorienſis* et *Wolverhamptonenſis* Capellarum,
a Reſtitutione Sereniſſ. *Caroli* 2 Regis,
Decanus primus.
Nobiliſſimi Ordinis a Periſcelide
Scriba:
Fide, Zelo, Affectu } in rebus { Regis, Eccleſiæ, Regni } promovendis.
Toto nuperæ Rebellionis tempore, nemini ſecundus.
Celeberrimis hujus ſæculi
Concionatoribus, a primo juventutis flore

ad extremam usque senectam annumeratus.
Hic sepultus jacet,
beatam expectans Resurrectionem.
Obiit *Julii* 13. An. Dom. 1677.
Ætatis suæ 81.

II.

M. S.
FRANCISCO JUNIO
Franciſci Junii Biturigis filio,
Nobilitate generis, integritate Morum,
et
Omnigena doctrina conspicuo Viro.
Nato *Heidelbergæ* Anno Salutis MDLXXXIX.
Qui per omnem ætatem
Sine querela aut injuria cujusquam
Musis tantum, et Sibi vacavit:
Universitas *Oxonienſis*
Cui
Scripta et Monumenta laboris sui
Moriens pene nonagenarius commisit
In grati animi Significationem,
Lubens meritòq.
Titulum posuit
Anno MDCLXXVIII.

On the Pavement, the Inscriptions continue,

V.

Here lyes Interred
The Body of DANIEL HERBST
One of the Poor Knights on his Majesty's
Foundation
who departed this Life *March* 6. 1738-9. Aged 76 Years.

VI.

Here lyes in hopes of a Joyfull Resurrection
the Body of JOHN SHORT,
He served in the Army diligently and faithfully upwards
of 47 Years, and died Poor Knight of this Castle,
July 17. 1731. in the 78 Year of his Age

Unde

VII.

Under the fourth Arch, lyes a Plate of Braſs on a Graveſtone, with the Effigies of a Canon of this Church in his Mantle, and underneath this Inſcription.

Orate pro anima Pri. Thomæ Rawe, Artium Pri. quondam hujus ſacri Collegii Canonici; qui obiit 12 Die Maii, An. Dni. Millimo quingenteſimo quinquageſimo ſexto.
Cujus animæ propicietur Deus. Amen.

VIII.

Alſo in like manner is an other thus inſcribed.

Hic jacet Johannes Seymours, ſacræ Theologiæ Baccalaureus, hujus Collegii quondam Canonicus, qui obiit 28 Die Novembris, Anno Dni. 1573.

IX.

A little lower, on the ſame pavement is a Grave-ſtone, on which is a Coat of Arms *viz.* three Horſes *Paſſant* parted by a *Feſs*. At the top is thus inſcribed.

Equus paratur ad diem belli.
underneath,
Dominus autem ſalutem tribuit.

In the middle of the Stone is this Inſcription.

Antonius Ruſhe, Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor, Ciceſtrenſis Eccleſiæ Decanus: hujus honorati Collegii Canonicus Prebendarius, &c. et Sereniſſimæ Majeſtatis Capellanus, quum gravi et diuturno tabuiſſet morbo: Vir quadragenarius, immatura morte (quam ſolam ſibi ſacro futuram ſepius cecinerat) extremum confecit diem, deq; tanto viro (ſic eſt vita hominum) niſi cineres et oſſa, reſtat aliud nihil, at ſedati et tranquilli animi laude floreſcit quotidie magis: Suiſq; virtutibus et beneficiis vivit adhuc, memoriaq; ſuaviſſimi hominis morietur nunquam. Miſerando illo nefaſtoq; ſuis Die. Triduoq; poſt lugubri Lamentatione: fletuq; ſuorum, funere elatus hac requieſcit humo. Ad perpetuam defuncti Memoriam poſuit pia Conjux.

X.

On a Graveſtone is inſcribed

Here lies Charles Cleland.
Triumph with Joy. 1657.

In this Arch, cloſe to the Choire lyes buried, the moſt noble Prince *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, He married *Mary* Queen Dowager of *France*, and Siſter to K. *Henry*. VIII. His Grace died *Anno*. 1545.

and was buried at the Royal Expence, and probably with ſome honourable Memorial, tho' now nothing remains to diſtinguiſh the Grave of this noble Duke, but a rude brick Pavement, and the remainder of his Atcheivements affixed to the Pillar above.

XI.

On a Graveſtone by *Oxenbringe*'s Chaple is inſcribed;

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs SUSANNA
PARRYE, the late Wife
of *Hugh Parrye*, Gent.
who departed this Life the 20th
of *Feb.* Ann. 1656:
Ætatis ſuæ, 27.

XII.

Adjoining, on a Graveſtone are the Initial Letters S. M.
and underneath,

Here Shrined are, beneath this Marble Stone,
The Precious Relicks of that little One,
Whoſe Wit, Grace, Devotion ſoon out went,
His Tender Years: they drew Aſtoniſhment;
For till the cruel hand of Death had ſtroke him,
You for a Masked Cherub might have took him
Six Years he labour'd, Then did faſt;
To keep the Sabbath of Eternal Reſt.
And that's what many Thouſand able Men,
Are toyling for till Threeſcore Years and Ten,
This Bleſſed Child, attain'd to in Years Seven;
And now enjoys it, with the Saints in Heaven.

XIII.

On a neat Graveſtone of white Marble is this Inſcription.

Mrs. SARAH TOWNLEY
only Surviving Daughter of
Mr. *Charles Townley*, of the City of *London* Merchant:
deſended from the *Townleys* of *Townley*, and of *Royle*,
in the County of *Lancaſter*.
After a painfull and tedious illneſs, which
She bore with the greateſt patience and Reſignation,
Died the firſt of *May*.
MDCCXLI.

In

In the 46th Year of her Age.
And, by her own appointment, lies here Interred.

XIV.

Next to this M. S.
Sub hoc marmore jacet
THOMAS DOUGHTY S. T. P.
Hujus Eccleſiæ per 29 Annos Canonicus
Sereniſſimarum Principum, Mariæ et Annæ,
Jacobi tunc Ducis Eboracenſis,
poſtea Magnæ Britanæ, Fr. et Hbern. Regis,
Filiarum, olim Præceptor.
Depoſuit mortalitatis Exuvias
Dec. 2. Anno Dom. MDCCI.
Ætat Suæ 65
Uxor Mæſtriſſima. H. M. P.

XV.

M. S.
JANÆ, THOMÆ DOUGHTY S. T. P.
Dilectæ olim Uxoris
Quæ et Conjux et Mater Optime merita.
Graviſſimo Suorum Deſiderio
Obiit XXX. Sept.
Anno { Salutis MDCCXXVIII
Ætatis Suæ LXIX.

XVI.

Somewhat lower down, is a ſmall Grave Stone thus circumſcribed

WILLIAM KING, Second Son to *John King*, Præbendary of this Chapell, and *Mary* his Wife, being ſoon weary of his Abode on Earth, left them to preſerve a Memorial of him, after ten Weeks Pilgrimage, under this Marble,
Dec. 22. 1633.

The Infant in a Cradle, is on a Braſs Plate, and underneath are theſe Verſes.

Here the ſad Parents ſecond Summons lyes
Withdrawn, to draw from Earth to Paradice

Their

Their ſtooping Thoughts; he haſten'd to repay
What they could lend, dull macerated Clay,
To feaſt the Worms; what Heaven gave them doth reſt
To feaſt with Innocents: Thus from the Breaſt
Raviſh'd by Death, ſo near our Saviours Birth,
To ſhare with Saints and Angells, Chriſtmas Mirth.

XVII.

Next to this is another, like to this laſt mentioned, and inſcribed

DOROTHY KING, lent to her Parent
John King, Doctor of Divinitie,
Præbendarie of this Chappell, and
Maria his Wife, but ſpeedily requir'd
again, *Octob.* 18. 1630.

On a Braſs Plate, in the middle of this Stone, are theſe Verſes.

Here lyes a Modell of frail Man,
A tender Infant, but a Span
In Age or Stature, here ſhee muſt
Lengthen out both, bedded in Duſt,
Nyne Months impriſon'd in the Womb,
Eight on Earths Surface free, the Tombe
Muſt make compleat her Diarie;
So leave her to Eternity.

In the ſmall Chapel adjoining, is buried OLIVER KING, Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells*, mentioned before *p.* 26. 66. under an Altar Tomb of Grey Marble; Biſhop *Godwin* in *Præſul. Angliæ.* doubts if this learned Biſhop was buried in this Church, *exceſſit e vivis* 24 *Jan.* 1503. *& ſepultus creditur a Nonnullis (quod mihi non eſt veriſimile) in Capella Windeſor.* and the ſame is ſupported by a Note in the new Edition of this Author, publiſhed lately at *Cambridge* by Dr. *Richardſon*, *legat Teſtamento Corpus ad ſepeliendum in Choro Eccleſiæ Bathon. &c.* Not to leſſen the Strength of theſe Authorities, it muſt be confeſſed however, appearances are certainly againſt them; the building this Chaple the Tomb, with the antient Altar, and the Decorations yet viſible, relating to this Biſhop, and his being Regiſter of the *Order of the Garter*; alſo the decorations of the Arch in the Iſle, with the Paintings and Inſcription mentioned *p.* 66. alluding to the Princes to whom this Biſhop was Secretary, are certainly ſtrong indications that this Biſhop was buried in this Chaple, which has allways gone by his Name.

In

In this Chaple, have been long ſince buried the Family of *Aldworth*, of good Credit in this neighborhood, and on a Marble Table is this Inſcription.

Hic ſita eſt ANNA,
Conjux dilectiſſima GULIELMI ALDWORTH,
de *Frogmore*,
in Com. *Berks*, Armig. ex qua,
præter numeroſam ſobolem jam in
Cœlis, unà cum beata Genetrice
triumphantem, tres liberos
ſuſcepit Matri ſuperſtites,
CAROLUM, SUSANNAM et ELIZABETHAM
Obiit Die nono Septembris,
Anno Domini, 1695.
Ætatis ſuæ 45.

XVIII.

On the Pavement, near the *South* Chaple is a Graveſtone inſcribed.

Sub hoc marmore,
futuram in Chriſto Reſurrectionem
expectat, GEORGIUS BAKER,
notiſſimæ probitatis, diligentiæ,
Prudentiæ, Fidei Vir non gregarius.
Weſtwellæ, in Comitatu *Cantii* natus,
D. D. Decano et Capitulo *Windeſor*.
Clericus a Capitulo,
atq; Collegii *Ætonenſis*
Computorum Auditor,
Obiit Ætatis ſuæ Anno 61
Decemb. 15. A. D. 1637.
Beati mortui qui in Domino moriuntur.
Apocal. 14. 13.

In the *South*, or *Bray*'s Chapel, the ſeveral Monuments and Inſcriptions are as follow.

I.

An Alablaſter Monument, with the Buſt in an Epiſcopal Habit, repreſenting Dr. *Giles Tomſon* Biſhop of *Gloceſter*, as appears by this Inſcription.

In

Individuæ Trinitati per omnia ſæcula, ſit gloria,
per quam fui, ſum, ero.

Hic ſitus eſt ÆGIDIUS TOMSON, hujus Capellæ quondam Decanus, cujus mens ſincera, lingua docta, manus munda fuit. *Londini* natus, educatus *Oxoniæ* in Collegio Omnium Animarum, bonorum, indigentium, eruditorum amantiſimus ſemper vixit. Cujus corpus quamvis mortalitas terræ ſubjecit, illius tamen animam pietas cælis inſeruit. Hunc virum moribus gravem, prudentiâ inſignem, pietate ſummum, hæc Regia Capella per 10 annos Decanum habuit. Inde a Sereniſſimo Rege *Jacobo* in Epiſcopatum *Glouceſt.* commendatum, Mors intempeſtiva (Anno decurſo) Præſulem rapuit. Obiit 14 *Junii*, An. Dom. 1612. Ætatis ſuæ 59.

II.

Adjoining to this, is another Monument inſcribed.

In Obitum RICHARDI WORTLEY, de *Wortley*, in Comitatu Ebor. Equitis Aurati, qui obiit 25 Die *Junii*, 1603.

Hic Wortleie *tuis dolor, et decus omne recumbis,*
Plebis honos, Equitum gloria, Regis amor.
Qui, quod eras patriæ bonus, orbe charus, egenis
Utilis, hi pariter te cecidiſſe dolent.
Verum, quando fides, pietas, conſtancia, virtus
Inveniet ſimilem, religioſa virum,
Invenire quidem ſimilem, ſed diſpare ſexu:
Sic Uxor ſimilis, diſſimiliſq; ; tibi.

III.

An Altar Monument of Grey Marble, and on a Plate of Copper, on the back is this Inſcription.

Hoc Gulielme manet, tibi Fitz-Williamſe ſepulchrum,
Caetera mors, vita deficiente, tulit.
Caetra cum dico, fundos et commoda dico
Corporis, et quantum mundus habere poteſt.
Mens etenim tua, cuncta Deo, durabit in aſtris
Et locuples laudis patria teſtis erit.
Mortuus eſt, annus cum quinquageſimus eſſet
Nonus, et Octobris tertia nata Dies.

A Marble

IV.

A Marble Monument, erected to the Memory of Dr. *Brideoake*, Biſhop of *Chicheſter*, who lays cumbent in the Epiſcopal Robes, and a Mitre on his Head; on the back part is inſcribed.

M. S.
Maturus Deo
Mortalitatem exuit Reverendus in Chriſto Pater.
RADULPHUS BRIDEOAKE
Vir audacter probus, magnus, ſed humilis.
Ingens *Atticæ* et omnis eloquentiæ *Theſaurus.*
Exule *Carolo* II. bonis multatus, reverſo, a ſacris
Hujus Capellæ Canonicus, Decanus *Sarisburienſis*,
poſtea *Ciceſtrenſis* Epiſcopus,
ΦΙΛΟΞΕΝΟΣ ΦΙΛΑΓΑΘΟΣ.
Dioeceſeos tanquam familias Pater.
Qui (alienæ ſaluti conſulens, immemor ſuæ)
Dum gregem viſitaret, graſſante febri correptus,
Epiſcopali muneri immortuus eſt,
iii. Non. *Octob.* MDCLXXVIII.
Ætatis ſuæ LXIV.
Marito optimo Monumentum hoc poſuit Conjux moeſtiſſima.
M. B.

At the foot of this Monument, on a marble ſtone on the pavement, is inſcribed

Sub hoc marmore obdormiſcunt
RADULPHUS BRIDEOAKE Epiſcopus *Ciceſt.*
qui obiit Anno 1678.
Maria Brideoake Conjux ejus unica,
quæ obiit Anno

V.

Next to the Biſhop's Monument, is a neat Monument of marble, thus inſcribed:

D. O. M.
JOHANNES DENT, de *Thornburie* in Agro
Glouceſtrienſ. Armiger, morum ſuavitate,
Vitæq; integritate præcellens,
Vixit Ann. xxxii. ob. xii. die.
Febr. Anno a verbo carnem facto
MDCXXXIIII. Atq;
H. S. E.

Qui ex *Katherina* Uxor. ſua dulciſſ. Filia
Georgii Huxley, de *Wyverhall*, in Agro
Middleſex, Armigeri,
ſuſcepit prolem *Johannem*,
Katherinam, et *Elizabetham*,
adhuc ſupſtites,
Conjux mærens mæſtiſſ.
H. M. S. P. P. C.

VI.

On the pavement, on a ſmall ſtone.

Here lies the Body of ELIZABETH COWPER, ſecond Daughter of Sir *Jhn Cowper*, who died the 17th of *June*, 1701. Aged ſeven Years, ſix Months.

VII.

In the middle of this Chapel is buried the late Reverend and Learned Dr. *Waterland*, worthy of all honourable remembrance, and upon a black marble is this plain Inſcription:

DANIEL WATERLAND, S. T. P. Hujus Eccleſiæ Canonicus,
Ob. *December* 23, 1740. Ætat. 58.

In this Chapel is buried Sir *Reginald Bray*, ſo often mentioned in this Hiſtory, and probably under this very ſtone, where lies Dr. *Waterland*; for on preparing the Vault for that Gentleman, a leaden Coffin of antient form and make was found, which, by other appearances alſo, was judged to be the Coffin of Sir *Reginald*, and was by order of the Dean immediately arched over with great decency. This Gentleman has no Monument, and probably this Chapel itſelf was thought the beſt memorial of this great and faithful ſervant of the Crown, many years in the ſervice of *Margaret*, Counteſs of *Richmond* and *Derby*; a principal Inſtrument in advancing her Son *Henry* VII. to the Throne, and Promoter of the Marriage of this Prince to *Elizabeth*, Daughter of King *Edward* IV. by which the two Royal and Rival Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter* became happily united. *Polydor Vergil*, ſpeaking of Sir *Reginald*, gives him this Character: *Vere Pater Patriæ, homo ſeverus, ac ita recti amator, ut ſi quid interdum peccatum eſſet, illud acriter in* Henrico *(Rege) reprehenderet*, p. 612. To his great experience in affairs of State, this Gentleman had joined a happy knowledge

ledge in Architecture, as this Chapel of *St. George*, and alſo the Chapel built by this King at *Weſtminſter*, in which Sir *Reginald* had a principal concern and direction, do both ſufficiently teſtify. He died *Anno* 1502, and was buried in this Chapel, according to his own appointment, as will appear from part of his Will inſerted in the Note.*

VIII.

Lower down, in this *South* Iſle, is erected a handſome Monument of grey marble,

To the memory of THEODORE RANDUE Eſq;
Who having ſpent his youth during the Exile of the Royal Family
in the ſervice of
Henry Duke of *Glouceſter*,
Was upon the Death of that Prince taken into the ſervice of
King *Charles* the Second.
And in the Year 1673, in conſideration of his long and faithful ſervices,
by his ſaid Majeſty was conſtituted and appointed Keeper of the
Palace of *Windſor*.
Which Office he executed with the greateſt Care and Fidelity, and
having ſpent a long and happy Courſe in Acts of Bounty, Charity,
and Benevolence, departed this Life, *April* 30. 1724,
in the 82d Year of his Age.
And that the Fruits of his Labour might be employed in doing good,
he gave and bequeathed by his laſt Will and Teſtament,

* ℣ Sir *Reynold Bray* Knight to be buried in the Church of the College of our *Lady* and St: *George* within the Caſtle of *Windſor*, at the *Weſt* ende and *South* ſide of the ſame Church in the Chappell there new made by me for the ſame entente, alſo in the honour of Almighty God, oure Saviour, oure Lady St. *Mary*, and of alle the Saints in heven, and for the helthe of my Souſe, and for the Soules of them, that I am mooſte bounde to doo and pray ſore, and for all Chriſtian Soules, I will that myn Executours imediately after my deceaſe indevoyre themſelf with all diligence with my goodes, and thiſſues and Profits of my ſeid lands and tenements by them to be received and had, to make and perfourme, and cauſe to be made and perfourmed *the werk of the newe Works of the Body of the Church of the College of our Lady and St.* George *within the Caſtell of* Windeſore, and the ſame works by theym hooly and thurghly to be performed and finiſhed, accordyng and after the fourme and entent of the foundation thereof, as well in Stone-work, tymbre, ledde, Iron, glaſſe, and alle other things neceſſary and requiſite for the utter perfourmance of the ſame. Alſo I will that my Executors underwritten immediately after my deceſſe ſhall cauſe a convenient tombe to be made in the ſaid Chapell upon my grave in all goodly haſte after deceſſe as may be, if it be not made in my lif That myn Executors ſhall cauſe as much of my lands as ſhall amount to the yeerly value of xl *marks* above all charges to be graunted and amortiſed to the Dean and Chanons of the ſaid College of *Wyndeſore*, and their Succeſſors for evermore, ſo that the ſame Dean and Chapter and Chanons, and their Succeſſors ſhall be bound for the ſame, in ſuche maner and fourme as ſhall be thought by myn Executors to be ſure, perpetually whiles the world ſhall endure, at the dore of the ſaid Chapell, where my body ſhall be buried to xiii poor men or women xiii *l.* that is to ſay to every of ym. i *l.* &c.

To the Corporation of the Bounty of Queen *Anne* for augmenting of poor Livings, One thouſand Pounds.

For the Breeding up Boys in Navigation in *Chriſt-Church* Hoſpital, One Thouſand Pounds.

To the Charity School of *New Windſor*, in the County of *Berks*, Five hundred Pounds.

To the Corporation of *Windſor*, as an Addition to the Charity of Archbiſhop *Laud*, One thouſand Pounds.

For augmenting the Vicaridges of *New Windſor*, and *Winkfield*, in the County of *Berks*, and *Datchet* in the County of *Bucks*, Six hundred Pounds

Fifty Pounds to the Poor Houſekeepers of *Windſor*,

And to his Executors *Edward Jones*, D. D. Canon of this Church, *Richard Topham*, and *Thomas Reeve*, of *New Windſor*, Eſqrs the Sum of Two Thouſand two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, To be by them employed in ſuch Charities as they ſhould think moſt for the honour of God, and good of Mankind.

This Monument was erected by the care and direction of the above-named Executors, and the ſaid Sum of Two Thouſand Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds, hath been by them applyed to the following Uſes.

To the Incurables of *Bethlehem* Hoſpital the Sum of One Thouſand Pounds.

For providing Linnen, and other Relief for the poor Patients in St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital, One Thouſand Pounds.

And

For making the Addition to Archbiſhop *Laud*'s Charity more effectual, Two Hundred and Fifty Pounds.

On a Grave-ſt on at the entrance of the *South* door, is the following Inſcription:

D. O. M. S.
Spirituum Patri,
GULIELMUS CHAMBERLAYNE,
Spiritum ſuum, anhelans, mandavit,
Corpus communi Matri
Subdiali ſepulchro humandum,
S. T. Theoreticæ, Practicæ,
verus Profeſſor,

ſcienti

ſcientiâ, pietate, charitate,
cum humilitate conjunctis
ſuſpiciendus, hujus Eccleſiæ Canonicus,
Qui ſacello potuit Regio,
pro dignitate ſuâ condi,
pro humilitate noluit,
ſibi vilis, Deo charus,
Honorem quem ſibi negavit in terris,
a Domino laturus in Cœlis,
Qui vivus ſervum ſe inutilem dixit,
Redivivus audiet, Euge bone ſerve,
Intra in gaudium Domini
tui. Præiit non periit.
Imitamini, ſequimini ſuperſtites,
M. P. *Geo. Chamb.*
Obiit 18 Die *Maii*, 1666.

On the Pavement in this *South* Iſle alſo, on marble ſtones are the following Inſcriptions.

I.

Here lyeth the Body of
Capt. FERDINANDO IVY, who
ſerved King *Charles* the firſt
during the whole Civill Warre
in Armes; and dyed one of
the poor Knights of this Caſtle,
Novemb. the 26. 1695. aged 75.

II.

D. O. M.
Hic ſitus eſt
MARTINUS MEY,
Chirurgus experientiſſimus, feliciſſimus,
natus fuit *Lanſpergæ*, prope *Regiomontanum*, in *Boruſſia*,
Anno MDCXXXV.
relicto ſolo natali, in Principibus
Germaniæ Civitatibus artem
ſuam exercuit,
poſtea Electori *Moguntino* per aliquot

annos.

annos inſerviit,
a quo
Sereniſſimo Principi *Ruperto*,
Com. Palat. ad *Rhenum*, &c.
de meliori nota commendatus,
in *Angliam* tranſiit,
et Chirurgi officio per 23 annos,
functus eſt fideliter:
Tot et tanta Artis et fælicitatis
ſuæ in curandis agris
edens ſpecimina, ut omnibus
chariſſimus evaſerit.
obiit Anno 1687. Menſe
Novembri,
Uxor mœrens poſuit,

III.

Here lies intered Dr. JOHN BUTLER Canon of this Chapel, as alſo SUSANNA his Wife, who were both buried the 2d of *Auguſt* 1682

IV.

To the Memory of ELIZABETH RANDUE,
Who departed this Life the 2d Day of *November*, 1680. in the 69th Year of her Age. This Marble is dedicated by her only Son, *Theodore Randue*, Page of the Bed-Chamber, and Keeper of his Majeſties Houſe in *Windſor Caſtle*.

V.

To the Memory
of
Major WILLIAM GAY, who honourably
ſerved King *Charles* the Second,
King *James* the Second, King *William*
the Third, and Queen *Anne*, who
departed this Life the 5th Day of
November, Anno Dñi. 1711.
aged 75

VI.

JOHANNES DE SAUMARES, *Sarnienſis*, S. Th. P.
Decanus de *Guernſey*, Liberæ hujus
Capellæ Canonicus,

Rector

Rector de *Haſely*, Magn. in Agro *Oxon.*
Eccl. *Anglicanæ* cultor ſincerus, et
in prædicta Inſula inſtaurator.
Fide in Deum, fidelitate in Regem conſpicuus
Amicis candidus, inimicis æquus, omnibus
benevolus. Poſt ſexaginta et quinque annos
in ſtudiis ſacris conſumptos
inculpatæ probitatis, et patientiæ invictæ
præmium optatum inter beatos tulit.
Obiit Kal. *Sept.* A. D. MDCXCVII.

VII.

Hic ſepultus jacet
JACOBUS DE HAVILAND
Sarniæ Generoſus,
Curiæq; Regiæ ibidem JUSTICIARIUS,
Vir ſcientia et pietate conſpicuus;
a Patria
ad Reg. Car. 2^dum^ LEGATUS.
Poſt ſexaginta duos Annos, et tres Menſes,
Virtutis tulit præmium,
Fato ſuccumbens 22°
Die *Octobris*, Anno Domini, MDCLXXIV:
Cujus filius *Johannes de Haviland*,
Patris Memoriæ ſacrum
Hoc Marmor poſuit.

VIII.

Piæ Memoriæ
Viri vere venerabilis, THOMÆ HORN, Sac. Th. D. olim *Mertonenſis* Coll. *Oxon.* Socii, poſt annos aliquot domi et peregre feliciter ſtudiis exactos, Liberi et Regii Sacelli in hoc *Caſtro Windſor.* per 24 Ann. luſtra Canonici, propoſito ſanctiſſimi, vita innocentiſſimi, in virtutibuset doctrina multiplicis.
ΤΟΥ ΜΑΚΑΡΙΤΟΥ.
Uxor *Anna Gileſiorum* familiâ antiquâ oriund. quæ cum eo vixerat Ann. 18. conjunctiſſime, hoc amoris ſui Monumentum poſuit.
Obiit. An. Salut. 1636. Ætat. 60. Sept. Idus *Novembris.*
ΕΓΕΙΡΗΤΑΙ ΕΝ ΛΟΞΗ.

IX. In

IX.

In Memory of that worthy Docter
NATHANIEL GILES, Docter of
Muſique, who ſerved Q. *Eliſ.*
K. *James*, and K. *Charles*. He was Maſter
of the Children of this free
Chappell of St. *George* 49 Years.
Maſter of the Children of his Majeſty's Chaple Royall 38 Years.
He married *Anne* the eldeſt Daughter
of *John Stayner*, of the County of
Worceſter, Eſq; with whom he lived
47 Years, and had Iſſue by her
4 Sonns and 5 Daughters, whereof 2
Sons and 3 Daughters are now liveing.
He died the 24th Day of *January*, 1633.
when he had lived 75 Years.

On another Grave-ſtone, near the former, is this Inſcription.

Pattern of Patience, Gravitie, Devotion,
Faithfull to the end, now Heyre of Heaven's Promotion.

Pietatis ergo *Nat. Gyles*, Filius natu maximus, mœrens poſuit
2 *Feb.* 1634. Die cinerum verſa eſt in cineres.

At this *Weſt* end of the Church, is a ſmall Chapel dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*, called *Beaufort Chapel*, before mentioned, *p.* 67. In this Chapel are two noble Monuments of marble, one erected to the memory of *Charles Somerſet*, Earl of *Worceſter*, and Knight of the *Garter*, who died *April* 15, 1526. and his Lady *Elizabeth*, Daughter and Heir of *William* Earl of *Huntington*. This Monument is incloſed within a neat ſcreen of braſs work; the other is of white marble, erected to the memory of *Henry Somerſet*, late Duke of *Beaufort*, and Knight of the *Garter*, who died *Jan.* 21. 1699. Theſe Monuments are here inſerted by the favour of his Grace the preſent Duke of *Beaufort*. On the former is no Inſcription, and on the baſis of the latter is a full account of that moſt noble Duke in theſe Terms:

Sub

the most Noble Prince *Charles Noel Somerset*
of BEAUFORT, *This* PLATE *of his Grace's Ancestors*
ribd. by his Grace's Oblidg'd & most Obedient Servant *Jos: Pote.*

Parr Sculp.

Parr Sculp.

To the Right Honble Henry Marquis
of Worcester Son & of his Grace ye Duke
of Beaufort. This PLATE is Inscribed
by his most Obedient Servant. Jos. Pote

STAR VLTIMA PERNO

Sub hoc Marmore conquieſcit,
Annorum et Titulorum Satur,
HENRICUS SOMERSET,
Dux de *Beaufort*,
Marchio, et Comes de *Vigornia*,
Baro *Herbert* de *Chepſtow*, *Raglan*, et *Gower*,
E nobiliſſimo Ordine *Periſcelidis*
Eques:
Excellenti Animo ac Virtute Vir;
Qui ſingularis prudentiæ laudem
Cum inſigni Juſtitiæ Gloriâ conjunxit;
Et illuſtriſſimæ ſuæ Familiæ
Non modo Fortunas, a Perduellibus everſas,
In integrum reſtituit,
Sed & Antiquos Honores
Feliciter ampliavit.
Neque tamen Rei Privatæ ſtudio intentus,
Defuit Publicæ:
Erat enim idem
Regnante *Carolo* et *Jacobo* II^do.
Concilii in Principatu *Wallenſi* Præſes;
Comitatuum Civitatumque
Glouceſtriæ, *Hereſordiæ*, *Briſtolii*, *Monumethiæ*,
Ec non totius *Walliæ*
Præfectus;
Arcis Sancti de *Briavel* Caſtellanus,
Et Saltûs de *Deane* Cuſtos Principalis,
Civitatum inſuper *Glouceſtriæ* et *Hereſordiæ*,
Municipiorumq; *Malmsburii*, *Teuxburii*, et *Andoveri*.
Seneſchallus:
Quin et utrique *Carolidum*,
Quibus intemeratâ ſemper fide adhæſit,
A Camerâ et â Conſiliis ſanctioribus.
Conjugem
Unicam atque unicè dilectam habuit,
Mariam
Honoratiſſimi *Arthuri* Domini *Capel*
Filiam natu maximam;
Ex quâ progeniem ſatis numeroſam ſuſcepit;
V. Filios.

Henricum, Dominum *Herbert*, hic juxta ſepultum.
Carolum, de *Vigornia* Marchionem.
Henricum & *Edvardum* præmaturâ morte abreptos.
Arthurum Dominum *Somerſet*.
IV. Filias.
Elizabetham, tenerâ ætate mortuam.
Mariam, *Ormondiæ* Duciſſam.
Henriettam, Dominam de *Obrien*.
Annam, *Coventriæ* Comitiſſam.
H. M.
Cariſſimo Viro Dominoquè
Poſuit
Superſtes et mærens Duciſſa:
Cui, poſt Annos XLIII ſuavitèr in conjugio actos,
Triſte ſui deſiderium reliquit
Senex Septuagenarius,
Jan. xxi. A.D. MDCXCIX.

In this Chapel is buried alſo, the moſt loyal *Henry*, Marquis of *Worceſter*, as appears by the following Inſcription on a Marble Table.

'*This Chapell (belonging to his Anceſtors) wherein lye buried, not* '*only the Bodies of thoſe, whoſe Tombs are erected, but likewiſe that of* 'Henry, *late Marqueſs of* Worceſter, *his Grandfather* (*ſo eminent for* '*the great Supplies of Men and Money afforded to his Sovereign King* 'Charles *the Martyr, whoſe Cauſe he ſtrenuouſly eſpouſed*) *and for the keep-* '*ing his Caſtle of* Raglan *with a ſtrong Garriſon at his own ſole expence,* '*till it became the laſt in* England *or* Wales, *but one, that held out againſt* '*the Rebels, and then not yielding it, but after a long Siege, and to the* 'Lord Fairfax, *Generaliſſimo of the Parliament Forces, in revenge of* '*which Obſtinacy, as they termed it, it was demoliſhed, and all his Woods* '*and Parks (which were vaſt) cut down and deſtroyed, and his Eſtate* '*ſold, by the Act of the then rebellious Parliament, to the great Damage* '*of himſelf and Poſterity: And (wherein alſo lyes the Body of*

'Henry *the Reſtorer's firſt borne Sonne.)*

'*This Chappell being in the Time of the aforeſaid Rebellion, upon the* '*forementioned Account, much defaced, and the Braſs Work, to a conſi-* '*derable Value, plunder'd and imbezzell'd, was reſtor'd to its primitive* '*Form and Shape, and what was wanting thereunto ſupply'd, at the Ex-* '*pence and Charge of his Grace,* Henry *the preſent Duke of* Beaufort,

'*Marqueſs*

'*Marqueſs and Earl of* Worceſter, *Lord* Herbert *of* Chepſtow, Raglan, *and* Gower, &c. *Knight of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, and in the laſt* 2 *Reigns Preſident of the Council, in the Principality of* Wales, *Lord Lieut. of the Counties and Cities of* Glouceſter, Hereford, Briſtoll, Monmouth, *and of all* Wales, *Conſtable of the Caſtle of St* Briavels, *and Lord Warden of the Foreſt of* Deane, *High Steward of the Cities of* Glouceſter *and* Hereford, *and of the Townes of* Malmeſbury, Tewksbury *and* Andover, *Gentleman of the Bed-Chamber, and one of the Lords of their Majeſties moſt honourable Privy Councell. In the Yeare of our Lord* 1699.'

This Chapel has been curiouſly decorated and adorned with *Fleurs de Lis*, the *Portcullis*, *Red Roſe*, and other Devices, and Badges of Honour pertaining to this moſt noble, and princely Family.

The Inſcriptions on the Pavement continued; in the Body of the Church.

XIX.

Subtus requieſcunt Exuviæ
Su. BUSH, *Briſtolienſis*,
Filiæ *Hen. Rich* ibidem Urbanæ Militiæ quondam Ducis, et Uxoris *Johannis Buſh*, A.M. hujus Eccl. Canon. Min. nec non Div. *Jo. Bapt.* Coll. *Oxon.* nuper Socii: Mulier erat in omnes comis, Conjux Materque tenerrima, vere pia, vere Chriſtiana. obiit *April* 21, 1696.

XX.

Here lyeth buried the Body of Dame MARGARET PAULE, Wife to Sir *George Paule*, Knight, and Daughter to *Charles Sonibank*, Doctor in Divinitie, and one of the Canons of this Church, who departed this Life on Sonday the 24th of *January*, 1629.

XXI.

H. S. E.
Reſurrectionem Juſtorum ſperans,
Humillima Domini *Jeſu* Serva
ANNA
Thomæ Goddard,
Hujus Liberæ Capellæ Regiæ

Canonici,
Conjux Dilectiſſima.
Quæ Poſtquam lentis acutiſſimi Morbi
Doloribus exercita Patientiæ, Vere
Chriſtianæ Exemplum nobile præſtitiſſet;
Conquievit in Chriſto, *Nov.* 27, 1727.
Ætat. 47.

XXII.

Hic ſepultus jacet
THOMAS,
Filius natu quartus
Thomæ Goddard,
Hujuſce Lib. Capellæ Reg. Canonici, et *Annæ* Uxoris.
Puer optimæ Indolis, et Vivaciſſimi Ingenii,
Mortuus } eſt { 19 / 21 } *Sept.* 1710.
Sepultus }
Ætat. 6.
Etiam HENRICUS, Filius ſextus,
Natus et ſepultus eodem Anno,
Quo moriebatur Frater.

XXIII.

Here lyeth the Body of Major GEORGE LYTTLETON, twelfth Son of Sir *Thomas Lyttleton*, in the County of *Worceſter*, Knight and Baronet, who departed this Life, *May* 31. *An. Dom.* 1717. Aged 77.

XXIV.

Infra depoſitæ ſunt Reliquiæ
Reverendi JACOBI FEILD, A. M.
In *Americanis*, ad Occidentem Inſulis
Commiſſarii Generalis,
Et inter eaſdem, Parochiæ
Sancti *Johannis Antegoenſis* Rectoris,
Qui ex hac Vita diſceſſit 8. Kal. *Jan.*
An. Dom. MDCCXXVIII.
Ætat. ſuæ 57.

XXV.

XXV.

RICHARDUS FIELD, hujus olim Coll. Canonicus,
et Eccleſiæ *Glouceſt.* Decanus,
verè Doctor Theologiæ, et Author
Librorum V. de Eccleſiâ.
Unâ cum
Elizabetha Harriſia, ſanctiſſima et
chariſſim aConjuge, ex quâ ſex reliquit
Filios, Filiam unicam.
Hic
ſub communi marmore expectant Chriſti
redditum. qui fælicitatem, quam ingreſſi ſunt,
adventu ſuo perficiat ac conſummet.
Obierunt in Domino, { Ille Anno Salutis 1616. Ætatis ſuæ 55. Hæc Anno Salutis 1614. Ætatis ſuæ 41.

XXVI.

Here under lyeth the Body of JOHN KING, ſometime Fellow of *Merton* College in *Oxford*, Doctor of Divinity, and Canon of this Church, who departed this Life in the Chriſtian Faith the 7th of *Auguſt*, *Anno Domini*, 1638.

XXVII.

Here under lyeth the Body of MARY KING, ſometime the Wife of *John King*, one of the Prebendaries of this free Chappell of *Windſor*, Daughter of *William Bird*, of *Walden* in the County of *Eſſex*, Gent. She departed this Life the 11th Day of *March*, in the Year of our Lord 1606.

XXVIII.

On the ſame ſtone:

Here under lyeth buried the Body of JOHN KING, ſometime Prebendary of this free Chappell of *Windſor*, together with his Wife above-named. He departed this Life the 13th Day of *May*, Anno Dni. 1607.

XXIX.

XXIX.

Hic jacet DAVID STOKES,
Socro Sanctæ Theologiæ Doct. per quadraginta
plus minus annos hujuſce *Windſorii*
Regalis Sacelli Præbendarius, qui Linguam
Latinam, *Græcam*, *Hebraicam*,
Chaldaicam, *Arabicam*, *Syriacam*, nec non
et omnia ſcientiarum genera ad amuſſim
callens, in ſeptuageſimo octavo Ætatis
ſuæ Anno animam exhalavit.
Ad Defunctum.
Vade anima et Cœli portas attingito Terris,
Non quia non digna es, ſed quia digna Deo,
Te, cum tot parvo didiciſti tempore linguas,
Nunc facile *Angelicam* diſcere poſſe reor.
Obiit Decimo *Maii*, 1699.

XXX.

Hic jacet Gulielmus Kynge, Clericus, Sacre Theologiae Baccalaureus, Regiae Majeſtatis capellanus, ac Prebendarius, ſive Canonicus infra Eccleſiam collegiatam, ſive liberam capellam Regiam Sancti Georgii, in Caſtro de Wyndſor, qui obiit 23 Die Septemb. Anno Dni. 1590.

XXXI.

Here under lyeth the Body of the Wor. ANDREW OSBORNE, Gent. late Maſter of the Wor. Company of the Merchant-Taylors, *London*, who firſt took to Wife *Alice Stratford*, of *Francott*, in the County of *Glouceſt.* Gent. by whome he had divers Children, whereof now living three Sonnes, *John*, *Edward*, and *Charles*; ond one Daughter, *Alice*. Secondly, took to Wife *Margaret Carye*, with whom he liv'd in Love, and peaceful Days 16 Years, and departed this Life the 21ſt of *December*, Anno Domini, 1614.

XXXII.

Orate pro Anima Magiſtri Johannis Robins, Sacre Theologie Baccalaurei, nuper hujus Regiae Capellae Canonici, et quondam Capellani tam Regis Henrici octavi, quam Sereniſſime Regine Marie, qui obiit 25 Die Auguſti, Anno Domini Milleſimo, quingenteſimo quinquageſimo octavo. Cujus anima, ut in Celo requieſcat, Deus optimus ſuam miſericordiam concedat.

In

In the middle is his Figure in a Canon's Habit, with a Robe of St. *George* over it. On his right side are these Scrowls.

Vivit post funera Virtus.
Redemptor meus vivit.
In te Domine speravi.

On his left side are the like Scrowls:

In te Domine speravi.
De Terra Resurrecturus sum.
Vivit post funera virtus.
In te Domini speravi.
Vivit post funera virtus.

Under his feet are these verses on a brass Plate.

Qui jacet angusta sub saxo hoc clausus in area,
Johannes Robins nomine dictus erat.
Jure hominis docti vivens cognomen habebat
Cultor virtutis semper ab unguiculis
Claruit arte illa, bene qua numerare docemur,
Nec qua metimur, nescius artis erat.
Novit naturæ tacitas exquirere causas,
Quid solem obscurat, luna ubi lumen habet.
Unde ruunt venti, mare cur fluit atq; recurrat,
Nix unde et Tonitru, fulmina, grando, gelu.
Scivit fucatis veras discernere gemmas,
Quas Adamas vires, qualque Pyropus habet.
Sedulus in Sacris docuit qui scripta libellis,
Hieronymus quicquid, quidq; ait Ambrosius.
Qui multis solitus rimari Sydera terris,
Jam videt Etheriis certius illa locis.

XXXIII.

On a brass plate, fixed on a Grave-stone near the ascent to the Choir, is this Inscription.

1571.

John Thompson lyeth here, Batcheler in Divinity,
Prebendary of Windsor Church, Chaplain eke in Ordinary,
Unto Elizabeth our Queen, and Soverayn Lady deare,
Of her noble Reign and Government, even the 13th Yeare,
At One and Fiftie of his Age, in Aprill Yeneth to sayre,
In Year of Christ here first aloft, the Three and Twentieth Daie,

Whose

Whose Soule, we hope, abides in Bliss of heavenly Joy and Rest,
With Prophets and with Patriarcks, in faithful Abraham's Brest,
His vertuous Steps in Lyfe on Earth, God grant we may ensue,
To Gods Glory, who grant that we his godly Perte pursue.

XXXIV.

On a brass Plate fixed on a Grave stone, in the *North* Isle was inscribed:

William Wilson, late of Wellsbourne, in the County of Lincolne, Gent. departed this Lyfe, within the Castle of Windsor, in the Yeare of our Lord 1587. the 27th Day of August, and lyeth buried in this Place.

XXXV.

Here underneath lies interr'd the Body of WILLIAM WILSON, Doctour of Divinitie, and Prebendarie of this Church by the space of 32 Years. He had Yssue by *Isabell* his Wife six Sons and six Daughters. He dy'd the 15th of *May*, in the Year of our Lord 1615. of his Age the 73, beloved of all in his Life, much lamented in his Death.

Who thinkes of Deathe in Lyfe, can never dye,
But mounts through Faith, from Earth to heavenly Pleasure.
Weepe then no more, though here his Body lye,
His Soule's possest of never ending Tresure.

On another small Plate, on the same Grave-stone, is this Inscription:

Neere unto this Place lyes
buried WILLIAM WILSON, the third
Son, who, after a long Tryal of
grievous Sickness, did comfortably
yeild up his Spirit in the Yeare
of our Lord 1610. of his Age 23.

XXXVI.

On the same *North* side to the *West*:

Here lyeth the Body
of the Honble Colonel GEORGE FEILDING,
who died the 28. day of *August* 1738. Aged 64.

XXXVII.

XXXVII.

Hic requieſcit SAMUEL PRAT, S. T. D.
Decanus *Roffenſis* et hujus Eccleſiæ Canonicus,
Illuſtriſſimo *Wilhelmo Gloceſtrenſi* Duci
Præceptor et Eleemoſynarius,
Dein ſummæ Spei Principe immaturâ morte prærepto,
Annæ Matri Patriæ poſtmodum Parenti glorioſiſſimæ
Archicapellanus Palatinus.
utriq; quoad vixerint gratus acceptuſque.
Verſatus eſt in Aulâ ſine fuco, ſine faſtu, ſine ambitu; Eccleſiaſticos Honores, et altiorem Gradum pluris æſtimans, mereri ſi poſſet quam conſequi. Deo, Officio, Operibus Chriſtianæ Charitatis unicè vacabat, quicquid ſupereſſet temporis, id omne Literarum ſtudiis ſtrenus et indefeſſus impendit.
Theologus eruditus et Orthodoxus.
Concionator nervoſus et facundus. Presbyter ſanctus et inculpatus. Tandem ſenectuti proprior, dum ultrâ vires urget Opus Poſteris profuturum, et ad umbilicum perducit, imminutâ ſenſim, et fractâ demum Laboribus, Vigiliiſq; Valetudine, Carus ſuis, Benevolus in omnes, Cœlo Maturus, placide obdormivit in Domino.
Obiit *Nov.* 14. A. D. 1723. Ætat. 66.
Natus Patre *Daniele* Stratfordiæ in Com. Eſſex, non ignobili Familiâ oriundo, duxit Uxorem *Annam Samuelis Vauſe*, Mercatoris *Londinenſis* Filiam, ex quâ numeroſam ſuſcepit ſobolem.

XXXVIII.

H. S. E.
Paucorum Annorum
ſed
Optimæ Spei Puer
Teneræ Ætatis floſculus,
Sed Cœlo maturus,
THOMAS,
Edovardi Jones,
Hujus Eccleſiæ Canonici,
&c. *Catharinæ* Uxoris,
Filius alter,

Amor Parentum,
Amicorum deſiderium,
Obiit 2do. *Martii*, Anno Dom. 1704. Ætat. 6.

XXXIX.

Sub hoc Marmore requieſcunt
EDWARDUS JONES, S. T. P.
Per quinquaginta et tres ferme Annos
Hujus Eccleſiæ Canonicus;
Nec non *Catherina* Uxor ejus,
Beatam expectantes Reſurrectionem.
Quales fuerint, Dies ille optime indicabit.
Alter obiit 10. die *Junii* A. D. MDCCXXXVII. Ætat. 84.
Altera 28 *Novembris*, A. D. MDCCXXIX. Ætat. 67.

XL.

In this *North* Iſle, is a neat marble Monument, erected to the Memory of Dr. *Wade*, thus inſcribed:

Here lies interred the Body of Mr. WILLIAM WADE, who was remarkable for his Benevolence and true Chriſtian Temper; He received his firſt Eduation at *Weſtminſter* School, from whence he was elected to *Trinity* College in *Cambridge*; of which Society he afterwards became a Fellow. And in the Year 1720, was conſtituted one of the Canons of this Royal Chapel: He had learning and abilities that might have raiſed him to the higheſt Stations in the Church; but ſuch was his Modeſty, and the Meekneſs of his Mind, that he choſe rather to devote himſelf to the Practice of all ſocial Virtues in private Life. He died at *Bath*, the 1ſt of *February*, 1732, in the ſixty ſecond Year of his Age. His moſt affectionate Brother Lieutenant-General *George Wade* erected this Monument to his Memory.

In the middle of this Iſle is a handſome large Chapel, named the *North*, or *Rutland* Chapel, mentioned before, *p.* 68. In this Chapel is a very neat Alablaſter Monument, erected to the Memory of Sir *George Manners*, Lord *Roos*, in the Reign of King *Henry* VIII. and the Lady *Anne* his Wife, Neice unto King *Edward* IV. A Print of which is here inſerted, by the favour of his Grace the preſent Duke of *Rutland*: Round the Edge of the Table is cut this Inſcription:

Here

To the most Noble Prince John Duke of Rutland
This PLATE of his Grace's Ancestor, is Inscrib'd by
his Grace's Obliged and most Obedient Servant.
Jos. Pote.

Parr Sculp

To the Right Hon.ble the Lady Frances Arundell
This PLATE is Inscribid by her Ladyships Obligd
and most Obedient Servant. Jos: Pote.

Here lyeth buried George Maners, Knyght, Lord Roos, who deceled the xxiij Daye of Octobre, in the Yere of our Loyde God, MDXIII. and Ladye Anne his Wyfe, Daughter of Anne Dutchefs of Exetur Suſter unto Kyng Edward the Fourthe, and of Thomas Sentlynger Knyght. The whyche Anne deceſſed the xxij Day of Aprill, in the Yere of our Lord God, MDXXVI. On whoſe Soulls God have Mercy. Amen.

In this Chapel alſo, is another Memorial of the Anceſtors of the ſame noble Family, *viz.* a braſs Plate gilt, whereon are engraved the Effigies of the above-named *Anne* Dutcheſs of *Exeter*, Siſter of King *Edward* IV. and Mother of the above Lady *Anne Maners*, and Sir *Thomas Sellynger*, Knt. her Husband, both in a kneeling Poſture, and a Crucifix above. This Plate is as here repreſented, by the favour of the Right Honourable Lady to whom it is inſcribed, Siſter to his Grace the Duke of *Rutland*.

At the bottom of the Plate is this Inſcription engraved;

Wythin this Chappell lyeth buried Anne Dutcheſs of Exetur, Suſter unto the Noble Kyng Edwarde the Forth; and alſo the Body of Syr Thomas Sellynger, Knyght, her Husband, whith hathe funde wythin thys College a Chauntre wyth too Prellys ſynging for evermore. On whoſe Soule God have Mercy. The whith Anne Dutcheſs, dyed in the Yere of our Lord A Thouſande CCCCLXXV. the Dominical Letter D. primum S xiiij. Daye of January.

On a like plate, under the next Window, is engraved:

Magiſter Robertus Honywoode, Legum Doctor.

In the middle of the Plate is the Doctor repreſented in the habit of his Degrees, with St. *Catherine* behind him, kneeling before the Virgin *Mary*, with our Saviour in her lap; from his lips proceeds a label:

Virgo! tuum Natum pro me precor ora.

and on the bottom of the Plate is inſcribed:

Orate pro anima Magiſtri Roberti Honywode, Legum Doctoris, nuper Archi-Diaconi de Tawnton, ac Canonici hujus Collegii. Qui obiit 22. Die Januarii, Anno Dni. 1522. Cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.

On the pavement in this Chapel, are the following Inſcriptions on marble Grave-ſtones.

I.

Here lyeth interred the Body
of BAPTIST MAY, Eſq; Privy
Purſe to his Maj. King *Charles*

the Second, who departed
this Life the Second of *March*,
1696. aged 69.

II.

Here lyeth the Body of
ANN CHARLOTTE, Lady FRECHEVILLE,
Relict of *John* Lord *Frecheville*,
Baron of *Stavely*, in the County of *Derby*,
and Lady of the Bed-chamber to
the late Queen *Anne*.
Obiit 10 *November* 1717.

On a painted tablet on the *Eaſt* ſide of this Chapel, was formerly this Inſcription, but ſome time ſince taken away

Here under lyeth the Body of the Lady KATHERINE VILLERS, the Daughter of the Honourable *Chriſtopher Villers*, late Earl of *Angleſey*, and the Lady *Elizabeth* his Wife; the which ſaid Lady *Katherine* departed this mortal Life the 8th Day of *March*, 1630. according to our Church Account.

In this Chapel alſo is buried her Grace the late Dutcheſs of St. *Albans*, before-mentioned, *p.* 30.

To proceed; On the aſcent of the pavement of this *North* Iſle, near to this Chapel, is this Inſcription:

XLI.

JOHANNI CHAMBER, Socio primum Collegii
Merton. 1569. dein *Ætonenſis*,
1582. poſtremum Canonico hujus
Eccleſiæ, 1601.
Theologo, Medico, Mathematico inſigni.
Henr. Neville, et *Henric. Saville*, Milites
Poſuere.
Natus apud *Swillington*, in *Comitat.* Ebor.
1546. Menſe *Maio*, obiit *Ætonæ*
1604. ineunte *Auguſto*.
Corpus hoc marmore humatum jacet.
Præter alia legavit moriens Collegio
Mertonenſi Mille Libras.

XLII.

XLII.

Hic jacet ERASMUS WEBB,
Sacre Theologie Baccalaureus,
hujus Regie Capelle quondam
Canonicus: Qui obiit 24 Die *Martii*,
An. Dni. 1613. Ætatis ſue 63.

XLIII.

Next to this is another Stone, thus inſcribed:

Here lyeth the Body of PAULE FRENCH,
Batcheler of Divinitie, who was 41 Yeres
Prebendarye of this Church, whome the Lord
(having many Waies bleſſed, while he
liv'd,) took unto himſelf in the Peace
of the Goſpell, and of a good Conſcience,
when he had lyv'd 79 Yeares, he dy'd
the Year of Grace, 1600. *Novemb.* 1.

At the head of the ſtone are theſe words:

The Bodies of the godly and
holy Men are buried in Peace,
but their Names live for evermore.

XLIV.

Here lyeth Maſter James Blythe, whiche deceaſyd the xxii Day of Auguſt, in the Year of our Lord God, Anno MCCCCCXLVI. On whoſe Soul Jeſu have Mercy.

XLV.

Farther on, next to the Choir, is a white marble ſtone, whereon is this Inſcription:

Here lies the Body of WILL. CHILD, Dr. of Muſic,
one of the Organiſts at the Chapel Royal at *Whitehall*, and of his
Majeſtie's Free Chappell at *Windſor* 65 Years. He was born in
Briſtol, and died here the 23d of *March*, 1696-7.
in the 91ſt Year of his Age.
He paved the Body of the Choire.

Go happy Soul, and in thy Seats above,
Sing endleſs Hymns of thy great Maker's Love;

How

How fit in heavenly Songs to bear thy Part!
Before well practiſed in the ſacred Art.
Whilſt hearing us, ſometimes the Choire Divine
Will ſure deſcend, and in our Conſort join;
So much the Muſick, thou to Us haſt given,
Has made our Earth to repreſent their Heaven.

XLVI.

ANTONII HAWLES
Hujus Collegii Canonici
quod reliquum eſt, hic *Jeſu Chriſti*
Adventum præſtolatur.
Qui vitam mutavit 16 *Jan.* 1663.

XLVII.

Here lyes the Body of
JOHN BRISBEN Eſq; who
ſerved King *Charles* II. in many honourable Employments, and
died Envoy-Extraordinary for *Portugal* in the Year 1684.
Aged 46 Years.

XLVIII.

H. S. I.
JOHANNES HEAVER, S. Theologiæ Profeſſor
hujus Eccleſiæ Canonicus,
Coll. *Etonenſis* Socius;
Vir
Pietate pariter et Eruditione inſigni,
ingenio ſimul et animo liberali,
fido pectore etiam et aperto;
Afflictis juxta et pacatis rebus
illibatâ in Eccleſiam, in Principem fide,
utrâque ſorte feliciſſimè uſus,
adverſâ, ut probat a conſtantia ſibi,
proſperâ, ut eximiâ munificentia aliis benefaceret,
Quâ virtute,
(ſæculo in charitatem frigido)
adeo unice inclaruit,
ut res omnis pauperum et
amicorum magis videretur quam ſua.
ſed nec moriens prodeſſe deſtitit,

nam

nam et eorum ſupremis Tabulis memor,
et Aulæ Sanctæ *Claræ* quæ *Cantabrigiæ* eſt,
ut ædificiis altior cultiorque aſſurgeret, ubi et ipſe
ingenii cultum juvenis acceperat,
ſeptingentas libras legavit.
Academium ſibi in ſepulchrum exſtruens,
dignum Literato Viro Monumentum.
Obiit *Jun.* 23. A. D. 1670.

XLIX.

JOHANNES DURELL, S. Th. D.
Windſorienſis, Sacelli Decanus, hic
jacet beatam expectans Reſurrectionem.
Obiit Ann. Ætatis 58. A. *Chr.* Nat. 1683. 8. Id. *Jun.*

L.

Near to this, is a Grave ſtone, on which, on a ledge of braſs, is this Inſcription:

Hic jacet humatum Corpus venerabilis Viri, Magiſtri Galfridi Wren, quondam hujus Collegii Canonici, necnon Illuſtriſſ. . . . . .
. . . . . .
Qui obiit quinto Die Menſis Aprilis, Anno Dni. Mileſimo Quingenteſimo viceſimo ſeptimo. Cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.

In the middle of the ſaid Stone is his Image, with the Mantle of St. *George*, and under his Feet are theſe Verſes.

Sub Saxo ponor, et vermibus ultimo donor,
Et ſicut ponor, ponitur omnis honor.

LI.

ROBERTUS TYRWHIT S. T. P.
Hujus Eccleſiæ Canonicus.
Obiit *June* 1742. Ætat. XLIV.

LII.

Here lyeth the Body of
THOMAS PENTON, Eſq;
He departed this Life *November* 10. 1737.
in the 63d Year of his Age.

LIII.

LIII.

JOHANNES BARROW, Art. Magiſter,
Sereniſſimo Principi *Ruperto* Com. *Palat.*
a Sacris. Vicarius
de *Nov. Windſor*, hujus Collegii Canonicus:
Concionator ſedulus, celeberrimus,
hic ſepultus jacet
Beatam in *Chriſto* expectans Reſurrectionem.
Obiit 19 Die *Martii*,
Anno { Domini, 1684.
{ Ætatis ſuæ 34.

LIV.

Near to King *Edward*'s Tomb is the figure of a Prebendary in his Habit, and on each ſide his neck is this ſcrowl:

Oblivio non aſpiciam hominem ultra.

And on each ſide of him are two other ſcrowls, thus inſcribed:

Nil preter miſericordiam.

On a ledge of braſs, round the Stone, is this Inſcription:

Orate pro anima Dni. Richardi Surlonde, nuper Canonice hujus Collegii, nec non Subdecani Capelle Regie in temporibus Illuſtriſſimorum Principum Edwardi quarti, Richardi tertii, Henrici ſeptimi, et Henrici octavi. Qui obiit vicesimo Die Menſis Auguſti, Anno Dni. Milleſimo, quingenteſimo nono.

Underneath are theſe Verſes:

Richardus jacet hic Surlonde, venerabile morum
Exemplar, pietas, preſidiumq; bonis
Eximius cantu, dum vox etasq; vigebat,
Regia cui palmam jure ſacella dabant.
Hic reliquos inter florebat honore ſacerdos,
Hic reſidens ſacra nuper in ede fuit.
Quatuor hunc Reges adamabant, ſubq; decanum
Deinceps hunc ſacris prepoſuere Dei.
A quarto Edwardo nitidos fortitus honores,
Henrico octavo Sceptra regente, perit.

LV.

Near to the *Chapter-houſe* door was a Figure of an Eccleſiaſtick, but now gone, with this Inſcription on Scrowls:

Grace me guide.

At

At the feet is this defective Inſcription:

. . . . . Thomas Danett, Doctor, quondam ſacre Theologie, Decanus iſtius Collegii, ac . . . . . Elemoſinarius . . . . . Regis Edwardi quarti. Qui obiit 18 Die Menſis Septemb. An. . . . lxxxiij. Cujus. . . . .

LVI.

In the *Eaſt* Iſle behind the High Altar, is the Figure of an Eccleſiaſtick in his Habit with St. *George*'s Eſcutcheon; with this Inſcription:

Orate pro anima Will. Atkinſon, ſacre Theologie Profeſſoris, et hujus ſacri Collegii Canon. Qui obiit 8 Die Auguſti, Anno Dni. Millemo quingenteſimo nono.

Cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.

In the ſame Iſle alſo is a Grave-ſtone from whence the braſs Figure has been taken, but this Inſcription remains.

Here under this Stone lyeth John Bockle, Preeſte, Maiſter of Arte, Batchelour of Divinitee, who at the Tyme of his Death was one of the ſecular Canons of Wyndeſore, and in his former Lyfe time was Pryor of the Regular Chanons of the diſſolved Monaſtery of Merton in the County of Surrey, who dyed the 15th of Aug. 1559.

There are Remains of other Monuments in this Church, which time or ſacrilege have deſtroyed, or ſo far defaced, that no account can be taken of them. At this *Eaſt* end hang the Helmet and Creſt of *Bowyer* Eſq; Gentleman-uſher of the *Black Rod* to K. *Charles* II. And having before advanced, from the appearance of the antient Tomb, and other particulars relating to *Richard Beauchamp*, Biſhop of *Salisbury*, and firſt *Chancellor* of the *Order of the Garter*, mentioned p. 65. that he was buried at this *Eaſt* end of this Chapel, I find the ſame ſupported by Dr. *Richardſon* in a note to this Biſhop's Life, in his Edition of *Godwin de Præſul.*—*Sepultus jacet apud* Windſor. *ex Epitaph.* contrary to his Author, and the general opinion, that this Biſhop was buried in *Salisbury* Cathedral.

The Monumental Inſcriptions continued.

IN the *Dean*'s Cloyſters are the following Monuments, many of which deſerve notice, particularly on account of the great age of ſeveral of the Perſons here interred.

I.

The Terreſtrial Part of ANDREW DUKE
of *Bullforde* in the County of *Wilts*, Eſq;
lies here ſleeping, who died the 20th of *Feb.* 1727.
in the 40th year of his Age.

Mrs. JANE DUKE, Widow of *Andrew Duke* Eſq;
eldeſt Daughter of the late General *Webb*, by the Lady *Henrietta Aſtley*, died the 12th of *Sept.* 1737. in the 45th year of her Age.

II.

Mrs. PHILEDELPHIA JORDAN, Wife of Mr. *Thomas Jordan*,
one of the Poor Knights, died *May* the 10th, 1740.
Aged 73.

III.

Here lyes the Body of RICHARD HUMPHREYS,
one of his Majeſty's Pages of the Bed-chamber, who departed this Life *Jan.* 13. 1746-7. Aged 73 Years.
Here lyeth the Body of ELIZABETH,
late Wife of *Richard Humphreys*, Gent. and Daughter of *William Woolſton* of *Northampton*, Gent. Who departed this Life the 26th Day of *March*, 1732. Aged 64 Years.
Alſo,
ELIZABETH WILKINS, late Wife of *Thomas Wilkins*,
of *Brackley* in *Northamptonſhire*, Eſq; and only Child of *Richard* and *Elizabeth Humpfreys*, who departed this Life the 6th Day of *December*, 1730. Aged 26 Years and 4 Months.

IV.

Captain JOHN BEETON dyed the 25th of *November* 1675.
and was buried the 28th following. Aged 73 Years.

V. To

V.

To the Memory of JAMES MAULEVERER,
of *Arncliffe*, in the County of *York*, Gent. ſometime Governor of the Poor Knights: Who departed this Life the 17th of *April*, 1703. Aged 75.

VI.

Here lyeth the Body of *Matthew Green*, Gent.
Who was one of the Gentlemen of this His Majeſty's Free Chapel Royal 40 Years, and alſo Maſter of the Choriſters.
He departed this Life the 8th Day of *November*, 1703. Aged 81.

VII.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. *Robert Boucher*,
of *Enſtone* in the County of *Oxon.* who was one of his Majeſty's Poor Knights of this Caſtle, who departed this Life, the 5th Day of *July*, 1715. Aged 81.

VIII.

Here lyes the Body of Mrs. *Elizabeth Paterſon*,
Daughter of Capt. *Whyt*, Wife of Capt. *Robert Paterſon*, of the *Britiſh* Fuzelliers, who departed this Life the 8th of *March*, 1713-14. Aged 26 Years.

IX.

Here lyeth the Body of Capt. *Richard Leader*,
who departed this Life the 17th of *April*, 1706.
Aged 61 Years.

X.

Here lyes Interred the Body of *Walter Williams*, Gent.
who departed this Life *March* the 17th, 1719.
Aged 72 Years.

XI.

Near this Place lyeth the Body of Lieutenant *Alexander James*, of *Grade*, near *Helſtone* in *Cornwall*, one of the Poor Knights of this Church, who departed this Life *March* 29, 1706. Ætat. 88.

XII.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. *Thomas Wright*, who departed this Life the 9th of *May*, 1698. Aged 84 Years.

XIII.

Here lyeth the Body of Capt. *Thomas Baskervill*, late one of the Poor Knights of this Place, who faithfully ſerved King *Charles* the Firſt, of glorious Memory, maintaining a Troop of Horſe at his own Charge. He departed this Life the 7th Day of *March*, *Anno Dom.* 1711. Aged 106.

XIV.

In Memory of *Iſaac Burrows*, Gent. One of the Poor Knights on the New Foundation, who dyed *Oct.* the 28th, 1736. Aged 56.

XV.

Here lyeth the Body of Capt. *David Ogilway*, a near Relation to the Earl of . . . . who departed this Life the . . . . . Aged 63.

XVI.

Near this Place lyeth the Body of *Edmund Hook*, Gent. of *Bramſhott* in *Hampſhire*, ſometime Governor of the Poor Knights, who departed this Life the 11th Day of *July*, in the Year of our Lord, 1707. and of his Age 85.

XVII.

Here lyeth the Body of Capt. *Alexander Storey*, who departed this Life the 15th of *Feb.* 1702-3. Aged 92.

XVIII. Here

XVIII.

Here lyeth the Body of Capt. *John Baynes*,
who departed this Life the 3d of *September*, 1711. Aged 112.

XIX.

Near this Place lyeth the Body of Captain *Richard Vaughan*, of *Pantglaſs* in the County of *Caernarvon*, who behaved himſelf with great Courage in the Service of King *Charles* the Firſt (of ever-bleſſed Memory) in the Civil Wars, and therein loſt his Sight by a Shot; in recompence whereof he was in *July* 1663. made one of the Poor Knights of this Place, and dyed the 5th Day of *June*, *Anno Dom.* 1700. in the 80th Year of his Age.

XX.

Eliz. Kelway. Obiit 12 *Novembris*, *A. D.* 1737.

XXI.

In Memory of Sir *Bartholomew Heyman*,
late of the County of *Kent*, Baronet, who was one of His Majeſty's Poor Knights of this Place, and dyed the 9th Day of *June*, 1742. Aged 52 Years.

XXII.

Here lyeth the Body of *Robert Thompſon*,
late one of the Poor Knights of *Windſor*, who departed this Life the 29th of *December*, 1719. Aged 91 Years.

XXIII.

Here lyeth the Body of Captain *Daniel Donn*,
of *Carmarthenſhire*, *South Wales*, one of His Majeſty's Poor Knights of this Caſtle, who departed this Life the 8th Day of *April*, 1697. in the 76th Year of his Age, and was buried the 11th.

XXIV.

Memento Mori.
Richard How, Minor Canon of this Caſtle,
dyed *Nov.* 28. 1734. Aged 29 Years.

XXV. Here

XXV.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. *Rachael Elford*,
Wife of *Thomas Elford*, Verger, who departed this Life *Auguſt* the 2d, 1740. Aged 74.

XXVI.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. *Zachary Iriſh*,
one of the Petty Canons and Sub-Chantor of this Church,
who departed this Life the 10th of *June*, *Anno Domini* 1672.
Aged 67 Years.
Here alſo lyeth the Body of Mrs. *Urith Iriſh*,
the Wife of Mr. *Zachary Iriſh*, who departed this Life the 20th
of *June*, *Anno Dom.* 1670. Aged 62 Years.

XXVII.

Here lyeth the Body of *Edward Bowman*, Eſq;
late of *Ramſdon* in *Oxfordſhire*, Gentleman-Uſher to King *Charles* the Second. He departed this Life the 27th of *Auguſt*, *Anno Dom.* 1679. Aged 57 Years.

XXVIII.

Mrs *Eſther Preſon* dyed *June* the 21ſt, 1725.

XXIX.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. *Edward Butler*,
one of his Majeſty's Poor Knights, who dyed *May* the 19th, 1739.
Aged 80.

XXX.

Here lyeth the Body of Captain *Bennet Tatterſal*,
Born at *Haverhit* in *Suffolk*, one of his Majeſty's Poor Knights,
who ſerved the Crown above 40 Years. He departed this Life
Nov. 28. 1722. Aged 77.

Upon

Upon the upper Pavement, on the *South* ſide of the Church, are the following Inſcriptions:

I.

Here lyeth the Body of *Elizabeth*, the Wife of *Ephraim Ailward*, who dyed the 19th of *Feb.* 1698-9. Aged 51 Years.

II.

Here lyeth the Body of *John Slater*, of *Poleſworth*, in the County of *Warwick*, who dyed the 20th of *Auguſt*, 1717. Aged 36 Years.

III.

Here lyes the Body of *Dorothy Miles*, Wife of *Jonathan Miles* Eſq; who departed this Life the 8th Day of *February*, 1719. Aged 65 Years.

Here alſo lyeth the Body of *Jonathan Miles* Eſq; who departed this Life the 31ſt Day of *October*, 1728. in the 77th Year of his Age.

IV.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. *Elizabeth Harris*, Wife of *John Harris*, who departed this Life the 3d of *July* 1729. Aged 82 Years.

Here alſo lyeth the Body of Mr. *John Harris*, Maſter Gunner of *Windſor* Caſtle, who dyed *Auguſt* the 8th, 1734. Aged 79 Years.

V.

Here lyes Mr. *Thomas Hammond* and *Mary* his Wife. He dyed the 23d of *May*, 1691. Aged 79. She the 14th of *March* 1687. Aged 72.

VI.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. *Thomas Venables*, who departed this Life the 2d of *October* 1711. in the 53d Year of his Age.

VII. Here

VII.

Here lyeth the Body of *Lucy*,
Wife of *Jo. Sewell*, of *Windsor* Caſtle, Gent.
who dyed the 17th of *March*, 1706.
Aged 47.
As alſo the Bodies of three Sons and two Daughters:
viz:
Henry, *Richard*, *Robert*, *Sarah* and *Elizabeth*.
with one Male Child ſtill-born.

VIII.

Here lyeth the Body of *Thomas Miller*,
He departed this Life the 14th Day of *Nov.* 1675.
Aged 55.

IX.

Here lyeth the Body of *Michael Haddon*.

Here lyeth the Body of *Catherine Haddon*,
the Wife of *Michael Haddon*, and Daughter of *Thomas Miller*,
who departed this Life in *Nov.* 1675. Aged 29.

X.

Here lyeth the Body of Major *Thomas Norwood*,
who departed this Life the 6th Day of *Auguſt* 1675.
Aged 71.

XI.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. *Elizabeth Laye*,
late Wife of Mr. *George Laye*, Clerk of this Church,
who departed this Life the 25th of *November*, 1731.
Aged 55 Years.

XII. Here

XII.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. *Thomas Laye*,
one of the Gent. of the King's Free Chapel of St. *George*, within his Caſtle of *Windſor*, who departed this Life *Dec.* the 14th, 1710.
Aged 52 Years.

XIII.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. *John Fawcett*,
Maſter Gunner of *Windſor* Caſtle, who departed this Life the 7th Day of *March* 1710. in the 73d Year of his Age.
Alſo the Body of *Jane*, the Wife of the above-named Mr. *John Fawcett*, who departed this Life *September* 6th, 1719.
Aged 81 Years.

XIV.

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. *William How*,
late Gentleman of the Chapel to King *Charles* the Firſt, of bleſſed Memory; to his moſt Sacred Majeſty King *Charles* the Second, and Petit-Canon of his Majeſty's Free Chapel, of which he lived a Member 46 Years, who having laboured in his Calling with equal Induſtry and Skill, to the Good of many, and Satisfaction of all, at length left this Life for a better, in a good old Age. He dyed aged 66 Years, on the 21ſt of *April*, *Anno Dom.* 1676.
As alſo the Body of *Anne* his Wife, who dyed *Feb.* the 1ſt, 1680.
Aged 63 Years.

XV.

Here lyeth the Body of *Nathanael Veſtment*,
one of of the Gentlemen of her Majeſty's Chapel Royal of *Whitehall*, and of this Free Chapel, and of *Eton* College.
He departed this Life the 23d of *Auguſt*, 1702. Aged 42 Years.

XVI.

M. S.
THOMÆ BROUNE,
olim Æd. Chriſti, *Oxon.* S. T. D.
Qui, 35 Annos *Windſorii* Sacelli Regii Canonicus,
4 Annos *Caroli* Primi Beatiſſ. Memoriæ, 14
Annos Illuſtriſſ. Principis *Henriettæ Mariæ*,
Sacellanus extitit,
Veruntamen ob Pietatem DEO, Fidemque Regi,
Patria, necnon muniis hiſce ſacris exulans
foris publico Patriæ diſpendio diu delituit.
Quippe
Suffragiis audivit omnium Vir apprime doctus
et eruditus, Criticus acutus, Facundus Orator,
Fælix Philologus, Antiquitatum
Chronologiæque cultor ſolertiſſimus
Ænigmatum, Dilemmatumque, Conſcientiarum
Dubitantium *OEdipus* admodum Chriſtianus;
Verbo vir frugi, eoque parce providus, ut
amicis omnibuſque foret munificè beneficus,
Qui denique
per varias turbulenti ſæculi viciſſitudines
agitatus, et cum Beato Apoſtollo
alternatim dexteræ ſiniſtræquæ famæ flatibus
expoſitus, tandem ſub hoc portu
humanæ ſalutis Æra MDCLXXIII. Ætatiſque
LXX. complicatis ærumnarum carbaſis
heic anchoram defixit.

On a Braſs Plate, fix'd in the wall, near the *South* door, is this Inſcription:

XVII.

Here lyeth George Brooke, ſometyme Yeoman of the Guard unto K. Hen 8. Ed. 6. M. Mary, M. Eliſ. and now is untill the Time of his Death, who died the 24 of October, 1593. in the 35th Year of her Majeſties Reign.

He liv'd Content with mean Estate,
And long ago prepared to die,
The Idle Person he did hate,
Poor People's Wants he did supply.

This is the original Inscription. Farther,

Out of a Respect to the Memory of the Deceased, and also to the Honour and Antiquity of the said Guard, this Plate was repaired, enlarged, and engraven at the sole Charge of *Edward Phillips*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of *London*, and one of the 100 Yeomen of the Guard to King *William* the III. and Queen *Mary* the II. of Blessed Memory, and now to her Majesty Queen *Anne*, in the 6th Year of her Reign, and the 52d Year of his Age, *Anno Dom.* 1707.

The said *Edward Phillips* also served King *Charles* II. and King *James* II. in the General Post-Office, and Yeoman of the Guard to King *George* I. *Obiit* the 24th Day of *December*, in the 69th Year of his Age, *Anno Domini* 1724.

Like Brooke *he liv'd, and did dispence*
His Charity where Need appeared,
He much encouraged Diligence,
And Young and Old with Bounty cheared.
Industry Him to Wealth did raise;
Honesty did his Life adorn;
True Briton *He was all his Days;*
In Fertile Shropshire *was He Born.*

On a handsome Monument, on the lower Pavement, is the following Inscription:

XVIII.

Here lyeth the Body of Capt. *Edmond Barber*,
late one of his Majesty's Poor Knights of *Windsor*,
who departed this Life the 4th of *July*, *Anno Dom.* 1679.
Aged 64 Years.

XIX.

On the Pavement:

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. *Richard Reeve* Gent.
who in his Life-time purchaſed Lands to the Value of five Pounds *per Annum*, to be diſtributed in Bread to 50 poor People of the Pariſh of *New Windſor*: And alſo founded Four Alms-houſes near the *Pitch Fields*, for an Habitation for four poor People of this Pariſh: And by his Will bequeathed Two hundred Pounds to purchaſe Lands for their Maintenance, and the Repair of the Houſes for ever. He dyed the 10th of *December*, *Anno Domini* 1688.
Aged 78 Years.

XX.

To the former, on the upper Pavement, let be added the following:

Here lyeth the Body of Mr. *Richard White*,
Verger of his Majeſty's Free Chapel of *Windſor*,
who departed this Life *June* the 23d, 1695. Aged 29 Years.

CHAP.

CHAPTER XXV.

Of the Succeſſion of the Deans and Canons of *Windſor*.

Cuſtodes, or Deans of *Windſor*.

William Mugge was appointed the firſt *Cuſtos* of this new erected Society by the King's Letters Patents dated *Auguſt* 6. 1348 *An. Reg.* 22. *Ed.* 3.

Walter Almaly, or *Almary*, one of the Canons of the ſaid Collegiate Chapel, was inſtalled *Cuſtos* the 26th of *February*, 1380. 4 *R.* 2.

Thomas Butiler, one of the Canons likewiſe, was inſtalled *Cuſtos* in 1403. 3 *H.* 4.

Thomas Kingeſtone was the third preferred from a Canonry and the firſt that was preſented by the Title of Dean, in 1412. 13 *H.* 4.

John Arundel was preſented by the Title of Dean (and ſo have all his Succeſſors been,) and inſtalled in 1417. 6 *H.* 5.

Thomas Manning was inſtalled in 1452. 31 *H.* 6.

John Faux was inſtalled in 1462, 2 *Ed.* 4. and died in 1470.

William Morland was inſtall'd by Proxy *Febr.* 26. 1470, and in Perſon *March* 8. following. 10 *Ed.* 4.

John Daviſon was inſtalled *October* 30. 1471. 11 *Ed.* 4.

William Dudley was inſtalled *Dec.* 4. 1473. 13 *Ed.* 4.

Peter Courteney, L L. D. was inſtalled *October* 11. 1476. 16 *Ed.* 4.

Richard Beauchamp, L L. D. Biſhop of *Saliſbury*, was inſtalled Dean of this Chapel *March*, 4. 1477. (*exeunte Anno*) He was the firſt Chancellor of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter. 17 *Ed.* 4.

Thomas Danett, S. T. P. from a Canonry was inſtalled Dean in 1481. 21 *Ed.* 4.

William Benley was inſtalled in 1483. 1 *R.* 3.

John Morgan, L L. D. was inſtalled in 1484. 2 *R.* 3.

Chriſtopher Urſwicke from a Canonry was inſtalled Dean *Nov.* 20. 1495. 12 *H.* 7.

Chriſtopher Bainbridge, or *Bainbrigge*, L L. D. Dean of *York*, was inſtalled Dean of this Chapel in 1505. 12 *H.* 7.

Thomas Hobbes, S. T. P. from a Canonry was inſtalled Dean in 1507. 23 *H.* 7.

Nicholas Weſt, L L. D. was inſtalled in 1510. 1 *H.* 8.

John Voyſey, *alias Harman*, L L. D. was inſtalled in 1515. 6 *H.* 8.

John Clerk, S. T. P. was inſtalled in 1519. 11 *H.* 8.

Richard

Richard Sampſon, L L. D. was inſtalled by his Proxy the 14th of *November*, 1523, and in Perſon the 20th of *May*, 1526. 15 *H.* 8.

William Frankling was inſtalled *December* 19. 1536. 28 *H.* 8.

Owen Oglethorp, S. T. P. from a Canonry was inſtalled Dean in 1553. 1 *Mar.* 1. He was the firſt Dean that enjoyed the Office of Regiſtrary of the moſt Noble Order of the *Garter*, which before that time had always been enjoyed by one of the Canons.

Hugh Weſton, S. T. P. Dean of *Weſtminſter*, was removed from thence, and tranſlated to this Deanery in 1556; 3 & 4 *Ph. & Mar.*

John Boxall, S. T. P. was inſtalled in 1557. elected and ſworn Regiſtrary of the *Garter* the 6th of *February* the ſame Year; 4 & 5 *Ph. & Mar.*

George Carew was inſtalled in 1559, 1 *Eliz.* and ſworn Regiſtrary *April* 22. 1560. He reſigned in 1572.

William Day, S. T. B. was inſtalled Dean *Auguſt* 22. 1572. He officiated as Regiſtrary of the Order without being ſworn or admitted, but only by Command. 14 *Eliz.*

Robert Bennet, S. T. P. was inſtalled *March* 24. 1595, conſtituted and ſworn Regiſtrary of the Order *April.* 23. 1596, 38 *Eliz.*

Giles Thompſon, S. T. P. was inſtalled *March* 2. 1602. 45 *Eliz.*

Anthony Maxey, S. T. P. was inſtalled *June* 25. 1612, 10 *Jac.* 1

Marcus Antonius de Dominis, Archbiſhop of *Spalato*, was inſtalled Dean of this Chapel *May* 11. 1618. 16 *Jac.* 1.

Henry Beaumont, S. T. P. Dean of *Peterburgh*, was removed to this Deanery, in which he was inſtalled *May* 18. 1622. 20 *Jac.* 1.

Mathew Wren, S. T. P. was inſtalled *July* 24. 1628, and ſworn Regiſtrary of the moſt Noble Order *Sep.* 23. 4 *Car.* 1.

Chriſtopher Wren, S. T. B. younger Brother to his Predeceſſor, was inſtalled *April* 4. 1635, and conſtituted Regiſtrary of the *Garter* the 22d of the ſame Month. 11 *Car.* 1.

Edward Hyde had this Dignity conferred on him by King *Charles the* Second, then in Exile: Letters Patents dated in *July*, 1658. He died at *Saliſbury* a little before the Reſtoration, having never been inſtalled in this Deanery.

Bruno Ryves, S. T. P. Dean of *Chicheſter*, was inſtalled Dean of this Chapel *Sep.* 3. 1660, and ſolemnly ſworn Regiſtrary of the *Garter* the 14th of *January* following. 12 *Car.* 2.

John Durell, S. T. P. was inſtalled the 27 of *July*, 1677, 29 *Car.* 2.

Francis Turner, S. T. P. was inſtalled *July* 20. 1683. 35 *Car.* 2.

Gregory Haſcard, S. T. P. was inſtalled *Sept* 29. 1684. 36 *Car.* 2.

Thomas Manningham, S. T. P. was inſtalled *Feb.* 26. 1708. 7 *Annæ*

John

John Robinſon, S. T. P. was inſtalled *Dec.* 3. 1709. 8 *Annæ*.
George Verney, S. T. P. Baron *Willoughby* of *Broke*, was inſtalled Dean of this Chapel *Mar.* 24. 1713-4.
Penyſton Booth, S. T. P was inſtalled Dean of this Chapel. *April* 26. 1729.

CANONS of *WINDSOR*.

AS this Work has already exceeded the firſt intention to an uncommon length, and the Succeſſion of the Canons of St. *George*'s Chapel, in the more early times, has been collected by Mr. *Thomas Frith*, to Ann. 1625, and printed in *Aſhmole*, & *Le Neve*'s *Faſti Eccleſ. Anglic.* of which can be only given a bare Copy, it may be thought of ſmall conſequence to reprint them here, therefore the Reader is referred to thoſe Authors for the Succeſſion of the *Canons* before the *Reſtoration*; It is however judged proper to add here, the Chriſtian Names of ſome *Canons* inſerted, and the Names of Others, not mentioned in either of thoſe Liſts, and to take notice that they have been kindly communicated by the Induſtrious Mr. *Brown Willis*.

Anno. 1374. Read *William Lodington.*
1405. *Richard Prentys.*
William Aſhrug.
William Lane.
1407 *John Aleſton.*
1422 *Peter Alcotaſs.* was the King's Phyſician, and Prebend of St. *Paul*'s. He ſucceeded on *John Eſton*'s death.
1425 *Roger Gates.* ——*Bates.* Willis.
John Snell.
1453. *John Kerby.*
1468 *Robert Woodmanſton.*
1554 *William Hopwood.*
William Eſte.
1558 *Robert Iſam.*——*Iſham.* Willis.

Canons omitted in Mr. *Frith*'s Catalogue.

Roger Nekas about 1370. In *North Stoke* Church in Com. *Oxon.* is this Epitaph for him.

Hic Jacet Rogerus Nekas quondam Rector iſtius Eccleſiae et Canonicus Capelle de Windeſor, cujus animae propicietur Deus. Amen.

William Packington, 1381. He was made Canon in the place of *Richard Metford*, and dyed 1390. He was Dean of *Litchfeild*.

William

William Cocks had a Prebend of *Windſor* given him 1499. on Mr. *Jam's* being made Biſhop of *Norwich.*

Robert Fiſher about 1470.

Thomas Wolſey, *Feb.* 17. 1510. on the death of *Fiſher* *

Francis Mallet was made Canon 1541. alſo

Bartholemew Traheron 1559.

Canons of *Windſor*, ſince the *Reſtoration.*

Edward Fulham, S. T. P. was inſtalled *July* 12, 1660.

Anthony Hawles, S. T. P. was inſtalled *July* 18, 1660.

John Lloyd, A. M. was inſtalled *July* 18, 1660.

Ralph Brideoake, S. T. P. was inſtall'd on the 18th of *July*, 1660.

George Hall, S. T. P. was inſtall'd *July* 18, 1660.

George Evans, A. M. was inſtall'd *July* the 30th, 1660.

William Chamberlain, S. T. P. was inſtall'd *Auguſt* the ſecond, 1660.

John Heaver, S. T. P. was inſtall'd *Mar.* 12, 1661.

Henry Carpenter, S. T. P. was inſtall'd *May* 20, 1662.

Peter Mews, L L. D. was inſtall'd *Octob.* 50. 1662.

John Durell, A. M. was inſtall'd *Feb.* 11, 1663.

Richard Milward, S. T. P. was inſtall'd *June* 30, 1660.

John Butler, S. T. P. was inſtall'd *January* the 26th, 1668.

Henry Wotton, A. M. was inſtall'd *May* the 28th, 1669.

Thomas Viner, S. T. B. was inſtall'd *July the* 29th, 1670.

John Saumeres, A. M. Dean of *Guernſey*, was inſtall'd *April* 19, 1671.

Gregory Haſcard, A. M. was inſtall'd *May* 9, 1671.

Peter Scot, L L. D. was inſtall'd on the 13th of *July*, 1671.

* Theſe two Canons have not only been left out in Mr. *Frith*'s Catalogue, not but mentioned by any other Collector, to ſupport their preſent addition, the following authority is inſerted.

De Præbenda data *Thomæ Wulcey.*

Rex omnibus ad quos &c. ſalutem; Sciatis quod nos gratia noſtra ſpeciali ac intuitu caritatis, dedimus et conceſſimus ac per præſentes damus & concedimus dilecto Conciliario noſtro *Thomæ Wulcey* Eleemoſynario noſtro Canonicatum & Præbendam infra Eccleſiam noſtram collegiatam beatæ *Mariæ* Virginis & Sancti *Georgii* Martyris infra Caſtrum noſtrum de *Wyndeſore*, modo per mortem *Roberti Fiſher* Clerici, in manibus & diſpoſitione noſtris exiſtentem.

Habendas & gaudendas Canonicatum & Præbendam præfato *Thomæ Wulcey*, durante vita ſua cum omnibus ſuis Juribus & Pertinentiis univerſis. Teſte Rege apud *Weſtmon.* 17 *Feb.* [1511.] *Rymeri Fœd.* Vol. 13.

Thomas

Thomas Doughtie, S. T. P. was inſtall'd *Feb.* 14, 1672.
Iſaac Voſſius, L L. D. was inſtall'd *May* 12, 1673.
Robert Young, A. M. was inſtall'd *Dec.* 19, 1673.
Richard Meggot, S. T. P. was inſtall'd *Auguſt* 2, 1677.
John Roſwell, S. T. B. was inſtall'd *Octob.* 26, 1678.
Thomas Sprat, S. T. P. was inſtall'd *January* 14, 1680.
John Barrow, A. M. was inſtall'd *Auguſt* 26, 1682.
Edward Jones, A. M. was inſtall'd *September* 29, 1684.
John Wickart, A. M. was inſtall'd *Nov.* 7, 1684.
William Cave, S. T. P. was inſtall'd *Nov.* 21, 1684.
John Fitz-Williams, S. T. P. was inſtall'd *April* 1, 1685.
John Meſnard, S. T. P. was inſtall'd *June* 11, 1689.
John Hern, S. T. P. was inſtall'd *January* 16, 1689.
John Hartcliffe, A. M. was inſtall'd *June* 8, 1691.
Thomas Manningham, S. T. P. was inſtall'd *Jan.* 28, 1692.
Maurice Vaughan, A. M. was inſtall'd *February* 2, 1694.
Samuel Prat, S. T. P. was inſtall'd *December* 18, 1697.
George Verney, S. T. P. was inſtall'd *December* 20, 1701.
William Fleetwood, A. M. was inſtall'd *June* 2, 1702.
Thomas Goddard, A. M. was inſtall'd *May* 26, 1707.
John Adams, S. T. P. was inſtall'd *Auguſt* 21, 1708.
John Mandevile, S. T. P. was inſtall'd *February* 26, 1708.
Francis Brown, S. T. P. was inſtall'd *May* 6, 1713.
Andrew Snape, S. T. P. was inſtall'd *November* 23, 1713.
John Pelling, S. T. P. was inſtall'd *May* 13, 1715.
William Derham, S. T. P. was inſtall'd *September* 16, 1716.
William Wade, A. M. was inſtall'd *Februrry* 19, 1720.
Richard Sleech, S. T. P. was inſtall'd *February* 15, 1721.
Nathaniel Marſhall, S. T. P. was inſtall'd *May* the 2d, 1722.
Peniſton Booth, A. M. was inſtall'd *May* 12, 1722. now Dean.
Henry Bland, S. T. P. was inſtall'd *December* 13, 1723.
James Barclay, A. M. was inſtall'd *November* 3, 1724.
Daniel Waterland, S. T. P. was inſtall'd *October* 13, 1727.
Robert Friend, S. T. P. was inſtall'd *May* the 1ſt, 1727.
Robert Tyrwhitt, S. T. P. was inſtall'd *March* 2, 1730.
Michael Stanhope, S. T. P. was inſtall'd *June* 3, 1730.
William George, D. D. was inſtall'd *July* 6, 1731. now Dean of *Lincoln.*
Hugh Lewis, D. D. was inſtall'd *May*, 17 1733.
Edmund Marten, L.L.D. was inſtall'd *May* 17, 1733. now Dean of *Worceſter.*
George Stephens, A. M. was inſtall'd *May* 17, 1735.

Matthew Hutton, D. D. was inſtall'd *March* 26, 1737. now Archbiſhop of *York*.

The Rt. Hon. *James Beauclerk*, A. M. commonly called Lord *James Beauclerk*, was inſtall'd *March* 3, 1737-8. now Biſhop of *Hereford*.

John Ewer, A. M. was inſtall'd *March* 4, 1737-8.

William Burchett, A. M. was inſtall'd *May* 26, 1739.

John Fountayne, M. A. was inſtall'd *January* 17, 1740. now Dean of *York*.

Richard Terrick, A. M. was inſtall'd *June* 16, 1742.

Edmund Gibſon, A. M. was inſtall'd *June* 29, 1742.

Samuel Haynes, A. M. was inſtall'd *March* 29, 1743.

Frederick Cornwallis, A. M. was inſtall'd *May* 29, 1746

William Gibſon, A. M. was inſtall'd *Auguſt* 9, 1747.

Richard Willmot, D. D. was inſtall'd *Feb.* 26, 1747-8.

Theophilus Lowe, A. M. was inſtall'd *March* 26, 1748.

CHA

CHAPTER XXVI.

A Diſcription of the Royal Apartments in *WINDSOR* CASTLE.

IN the Plan of the Caſtle, inſerted in the former part of this Hiſtory, the ſeveral Appartments are particularly deſcribed, both in regard to their exact Situation and true Meaſurement, the Deſcription therein laid down, I ſhall follow in this Account, that being the moſt accuſtomed method of ſhewing the Royal Apartments to the Publick.

The Reader will readily perceive theſe Apartments are on the *North* ſide of the Caſtle, and commonly go under the Name of the *Star Building*, from the *Garter* and *Star* fully diſplayed in Gold, and fixed in the middle part of the Building on the outſide, next to the Terrace.

The uſual Entrance is from the upper *Court* or *Ward*, thro' a handſome *Veſtibule*, ſupported by Pillars of the *Ionic* Order, with ſome antique Buſtos in the ſeveral Niches; From hence you paſs to the Great Stair Caſe, which is finely painted with ſeveral fabulous Stories, from *Ovid's Metamorph.* particularly the Story of *Phaeton*, who is repreſented on the Dome petitioning *Apollo* for leave to drive the Chariot of the Sun, and on the Stair caſe, in large Compartments are the transformation of *Phaeton's* Siſters into Trees, with this Inſcription, *Magnis tamen accedit Auſis*, and of *Cyncus* into a Swan; over theſe, and on the ſeveral parts of the Ceiling ſupported by the Winds, are repreſented the ſigns of the *Zodiack* with baſketts of Flowers, beautifully diſpoſed; and at each corner are the Elements of *Earth*, *Air*, *Fire*, and *Water*, with variety of Repreſentations expreſſing each Element; alſo *Aurora*, with her *Nymphs* in waiting, giving Water to her Horſes. In proper Attitudes in ſeveral Parts of this Stair Caſe are repreſented *Muſick*, *Painting*, and other Sciences, and the whole Stair Caſe is moſt beautifully diſpoſed and heightened with Gold, and has a View to a back Stair Caſe, whereon is painted the Story of *Meleager* and *Atalanta*.

The Queen's Guard Chamber is the first Apartment into which you enter: This Room is compleatly furnished with Fire Arms, as Guns, Bayonetts, Pikes, Bandeleers, *&c.* beautifully ranged and disposed into various Forms, with the Star and Garter, the royal Cypher, and other Ornaments intermixed. Over the Chimney is a full Portrait of Prince *George* of *Denmark* on horseback, by *Dahl.* with a View of Shipping, by *Vandewell.* On the Ceiling is *Britannia*, in the person of Queen *Catherine* of *Portugal*, Consort to King *Charles* II. seated on a Globe, bearing the Arms of *England*, and *Portugal*, with the four Quarters of the World, *viz. Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*, with their respective Symbols attended by Deities making Offerings to her. The signs of the *Zodiack* are on the outer part of this beautiful Representation. In different parts of the Ceiling are *Mars*, *Venus*, *Minerva*, and other Heathen Deities, with *Zephyrs*, *Cupids*, and other Embellishments properly disposed.

Next you enter *The Queen's Presence Chamber*: On the Ceiling of this Room is Queen *Catherine*, attended by *Religion*, *Prudence*, *Fortitude*, and other Virtues, under a Curtain spread by *Time*, and supported by *Zephyrs*, with *Fame* sounding the happiness of *Britain*, underneath is *Justice* driving away *Sedition*, *Envy*, and other evil *Genii*. In this Room is a *Promotheus* by Young *Palmer*. a *Magdalen*, by Sir. *Peter Lelly*. a *Judith* and *Holofernes*, by *Guido Rayno* This room is hung with Tapestry, containing the Story of the beheading St. *Paul*, and the Persecution of the primitive Christians.

The Queen's Audience Chamber. On the Ceiling is *Britannia* represented in the Person of Queen *Catherine*, in a Carr drawn by Swans to the Temple of Virtue, and attended by *Flora*, *Ceres*, *Pomona*, &c. with other decorations heightened with Gold. In this Room are the following Paintings.

Judith and Holofernes, by *Guido Rayno.*
St. Stephen stoned, by *Rotterman.*
A Magdalen by Moonlight, by *Carrraccio.*

The Tapestry was made at *Coblentz*, in *France*, and presented to K. *Henry* the VIII. The Canopy is of fine *English* Velvet set up by Q. *Anne.*

The

The Ball Room. On the Ceiling is repreſented in the Character of *Perſeus* and *Andromeda*, *Europe* delivered, or made free by K. *Charles* II. Over the head of *Europe* is wrote *Europa Liberata*; on the Shield of *Perſeus* is inſcribed *Perſeus Britannicus*, *Mars* attended by the Heavenly Deities offering the Olive Branch. On the Coving is the ſtory of *Perſeus* and *Andromeda*, the four Seaſons, and the ſigns of the *Zodiack*; the whole finely hightened in gold.

The Paintings in this Room are
The Roman Charity, after *Tintaret.*
Dun Scotus, by *Spanniolet.*
A Madona, by *Titian.*
Fame, by *Palmegiani.*
Arts and Sciences, by *Ditto.*
Pan and Syrinx, by *Stanick.*

The Tapeſtry of this Room repreſents the Seaſons of the Year, made at *Bruſſells*, and put up by K. *Charles* II.

The Queen's Drawing Room. On the Ceiling is the Aſſembly of the Gods and Goddeſſes and the whole finely intermixed with Flowers, Cupids &c. and hightened with Gold as the former.

The Paintings are,
Lot and his Daughters, after *Angelo.*
Lady Digby, Wife to Sir Kenelm Digby, by *Vandyke.*
A Sleeping Venus, by *Pouſine.*
A Family, in the Character of Mark Anthony and Cleopatra, by *de Bray.*
A Dutch Family, after *Titian.*
A Flower Peice, by *Varelſt.*

The Room is hung with Tapeſtry, repreſenting the twelve Months of the Year.

The Queen's Bed Chamber. The Ceiling repreſents *Endimion* and *Diana.*
The Paintings are,
The Holy Family, by *Raphael.*
Herod's Cruelty, by *Julio Romano.*
Judith and Holofernes, by *Guido.*

The Bed of State in this Room is of rich flowered Velvet, made in *Spittle-Fields*, by order of Q. *Anne.* the Tapeſtry is the Harveſt Seaſon, made at *London*, by *Poyntz.*

The

The Room of Beauties, ſo named from the admired Collection of the moſt celebrated Beauties in the Reign of K. *Charles* II. in this Chamber, they are fourteen in number, *viz.*

1. Mrs *Knott.*
2. Mrs *Dawſon.*
3. Lady *Sunderland.*
4. Lady *Rocheſter.*
5. Lady *Denham.*
6. Lady *Denham*'s Siſter.
7. Mrs. *Middleton.*
8. Lady *Byrom.*
9. The Dutcheſs of *Richmond.*
10. The Counteſs of *Northumberland.*
11. Lady *Gramont.*
12. The Dutcheſs of *Cleveland.*
13. The Dutcheſs of *Somerſet.*
14. Lady *Oſſory.*

Theſe Ladies are Originals, and drawn to great perfection by Sir *Peter Lelly.*

The Queen's *Dreſſing Room.* In this Room are the following Paintings.

The Dutches of York, Mother to Q. *Mary* and Q. *Anne* by Sir *Peter Lelly.*
Q. Catherine, by *Ditto.*
Q. Mary, when a Child, by *Ditto.*
Q. Henrietta Maria, Wife to K. Charles I. by *Vandyke.*

In this Room is a Cloſet in which are ſeverall ſmall Paintings, particularly a Painting of the Counteſs of *Deſmond*, who lived as is ſaid, to the Age of One hundred and fifty within a few days, alſo a Portrait of *Eraſmus*, and other Learned Men. In this Cloſet is the Banner of *France*, yearly delivered on the ſecond of *Auguſt* by the Duke of *Marlborough*, by which he holds *Blenheim*, a moſt magnificent Palace at *Woodſtock*, in

in *Oxfordſhire*, built in the Reign of Q. *Anne*, as a national Reward and Acknowledgment to that great General, for his many glorious Victories over the *French*, and their Allies, in a courſe of ten Years Succeſsful War.

Queen Elizabeth's, or the *Picture Gallery*. In this Room are the following Paintings.

K. James I. and his Queen, whole lengths, by *Vanſomer*.
Pool of Betheſda, by *Baſſan*.
Night Peice, by *Skalkin*.
Judith and Holofernes, by *Tintaret*
The Nativity of Chriſt, by *Raphael*.
Charles VI. Emperor of Germany, whole length, by Sir *Godfrey Kneller*.
The wiſe Men Offering, by *Paul Veroneſe*.
Two Uſerers, a famous Peice, by *Quinſton*, Blackſmith of *Antwerp*.
Perſeus and Andromeda, by *Scavoni*.
Aretine and Titian, by *Titian*.
Duke of Glouceſter, whole length, by Sir *Godfrey Kneller*.
Prince George of Denmark, whole length, by *Dahl*.
K. Henry VIII. by *Hans Holbein*.
Vandanelli, an Italian Statuary, by *Corragio*.
Founders of different Orders in the Romiſh Church, fifteen in all, by *Chevalier*.
Rural Peice, in low life, by *Baſſani*.
Fowl Peice, by *Varelſt*.
The Battle of Spurs, near *Terevaen*, in *France*, 1513. by *Hans Holbein*.
Two Views of Windſor Caſtle, by *Waſterman*.
Two Italian Markets, by *Michael Angelo*.
The Holy Family, by *Raphael*.
Rome in Flames, by *Julio Romano*.
A Spaniſh Family, by *Titian*.

In this Room is a curious Amber Cabinet preſented by the K. of *Pruſia* to Queen *Caroline*. In this Room alſo is the *China Cloſet* of that Queen, filled with great variety of curious *China*, elegantly diſpoſed, and the whole

whole Room finely gilt and ornamented; over the Chimney are the Pictures of Prince *Arthur* and his two Sisters, Children of K. *Henry* 7. by *Holbein*. A Fine Amber Cabinet is in this Closet, presented to Q. *Anne*, by Doctor *Robinson*, Bishop of *London*, and Plenipotenitary to the Congress at *Utrecht*.

The King's *Closet*. The Ceiling is *Jupiter* and *Leda*; here is a large Frame of fine Needle Work, said to be done by *Mary* Q. of *Scots* whilst a Prisoner in *Fotheringhay* Castle; among the various Figures, is represented the Queen supplicating for Justice before the Virgin Mary, with her Son, afterwards K. James I. standing by her; in a scrowl is work'd *Sapientia amavi et exquisivi a Juventute mea.* This had lain a long time in the *Wardrobe*, and was set up here by order of Q. *Anne*.

ThePaintings are,

A Magdalen, by *Caraccio*.
A Sleeping Cupid, by *Corregio*.
A Psyche, by *Carraccio*.
Titian's daughter, by Herself.
A German Lady, by *Raphael*.

King's *Dressing Room*. The Ceiling, is *Jupiter* and *Danae*.
The Paintings are. A Naked Venus asleep, by Sir *Peter Lelly*
The Birth of *Jupiter*, by *Julio Romano*.

The King's *Bed-Chamber*. The Ceiling is K. *Charles* II. in the Robes of the Garter, under a Canopy supported by *Time*, *Jupiter*, and *Neptune*, with a wreath of Laurel, over the Monarchs head: Also attended by the Deities in different Characters, paying obedience to the Monarch, are *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*, properly represented. The Bed of State is of fine blew Cloth, richly embroidered with Gold and Silver, set up in the Reign of K. *Charles* II.

The Paintings in this Room are,

K. Charles II. in Armour, when a boy, by *Vandyke*.
St. Paul, stoned at *Lystra*, by *Gulio Romano*.

This Room is hung with Tapestry representing the Story of *Hero* and *Leander*. &c.

The

The King's Drawing Room. On the Ceiling is King *Charles* II. in a triumphal Carr, drawn by the Horſes of the Sun, attended by Fame, Peace, and the Polite Sciences; *Hercules* driving away Rebellion, Sedition, and Ignorance; *Britannia* and *Neptune* properly attended, paying obedience to the Monarch as he paſſes; the whole being a lively repreſentation of the Reſtoration of that Monarch, and the introduction of Arts and Sciences on the happy Settlement of his Kingdoms. In other parts of the Ceiling are the Labours of *Hercules*, with feſtoons of Flowers and Fruit; the whole beautifully decorated in Gold and Stone colour.

The Paintings in this Room are,

A Venetian Lady, by *Titian.*
A Magdalene, by *Carlo Dolce.*
Herodias's Daughter, by *ditto.*
Marquis of Hamilton, after *Vandyke*, by *Hanneman.*
A converted Chineſe, by Sir *Godfrey Kneller.*

The King's Publick Dining-Room. The Ceiling is, the Banquet of the Gods, with variety of Fiſh and Fowl on the ſeveral parts of the Cove.

The Paintings are,

Hercules and Omphale,
Cephalus and Procris,
The Birth of Venus,
Venus and Adonis.
} by *Jenario.*

A Naval Triumph of King *Charles* II. by *Verrio.*
The Marriage of St. Catherine, by *Daukers.*
Nymphs and Satyrs, by *Rubens* and *Sneider.*
A Hunting Piece, by *Sneider.*
A Picture of Still Life, by *Gerard Dowe.*
The Taking the Bears, by *Sneider.*
A Night-piece, A family ſinging by Candle-light, by *Quinſtin.*
A Bohemian family, by *Scalkin.*
Divine Love, by an unknown hand
Lacy, a famous Comedian in King *Charles* the Second's Time, in three characters, by *Wright.*

In this Room alſo are at preſent, the Picture of his preſent Majeſty, and the late Queen *Caroline*, whole lengths, by *Zeyman.*

Many of the Paintings in this Chamber are beſt ſeen by the reflection of the Sun.

The Carving of this Room is very beautiful, repreſenting great variety of Fruit, Fiſh and Fowl, done to the utmoſt perfection on Lime-wood, by Mr. *Gibbons*, a famous Statuary and Carver in the Reign of King *Charles* II.

The King's Audience Chamber. On the Ceiling is repreſented the Eſtabliſhment of pure Religion in theſe Nations, on the Reſtoration of King *Charles* II. in the Characters of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, attended by Faith, Hope, and Charity, and the Chriſtian Virtues; Religion triumphs over Superſtition and Hypocriſy, which are drove by Cupids from before the face of the Church; all which appear in proper attitudes, and the whole highly finiſhed.

The Paintings in this Room are,
Our Saviour before Pilate, by *Michael Angelo.*
The Apoſtles at our Saviour's Tomb, by *Scavoni.*
Peter, James, and John, by *Michael Angelo.*
The Dutcheſs of Richmond, by *Vandyke.*

The Canopy of this Room is of green Velvet, embroidered with gold, very rich, ſet up in the reign of K. *Charles* II.

The King's Preſence Chamber. The Ceiling is *Mercury* with a Portrait of King *Charles* II. (an Original, and true likeneſs) ſhewing the Monarch to the four Quarters of the World, introduced by *Neptune*, Fame declaring the Glory of the Prince, and Time driving away Rebellion, Sedition, and their Companions. Over the Canopy is Juſtice in Stone-colour, ſhewing the Arms of *Britain* to *Thames* and his River Nymphs, with the Star of *Venus*, and this label, *Sydus Carolinum*; at the lower end of the Chamber is *Venus* in a Sea-carr drawn by Tritons and Sea-Nymphs. This Cieling is in all parts beautifully painted, and highly ornamented with gold and Stone-colour.

The Paintings are,
Henry Duke of *Glouceſter*, Brother to King *Charles* II. by *Vandyke.*

The

The Counteſs of Dorſet his Governeſs, by *ditto.*
Father Paul the Venetian, by *Tintaret.*
The Tapeſtry of this Chamber is the Hiſtory of Queen *Athaliah.*

The King's Guard-Chamber. In this Room is a large Magazine of Arms, *viz.* Pikes, Piſtols, Guns, Coats of Mail, Swords, Halberts, Bayonets, Drums, *&c.* to the amount of ſome Thouſands, all beautifully diſpoſed in Colonades, Pillars, Circles, Shields, and other deviſes in the moſt curious manner, ranged by Mr. *Harris*, late Maſter-Gunner of this Caſtle, the ſame Perſon who made that beautiful Arrangement of the ſmall Arms in the Great Armory in the Tower of *London.*

The Ceiling is painted in Water-Colours: In one Circle is Peace and Plenty, and in the other *Mars* and *Minerva.* In the Dome lately new erected, is a Repreſentation of *Mars*, and the whole Room is decorated with Inſtruments of War adapted to the Chamber. Over the Chimney is a whole Portrait on horſeback as big as Life, of *Charles* XI. King of *Sweden*, by *Wyck.*

In this Room the Knights of the *Garter* dine in great State at an Inſtallation, in the abſence of the *Sovereign.*

St. George's Hall. This Room is ſet apart particularly to the honour of the moſt illuſtrious *Order of the Garter*, and is perhaps the moſt noble Chamber in *Europe*, both with regard to the Building and the Painting, which is here performed in the moſt Grand Taſte. In the Centre of the Ceiling is a large Oval, wherein is repreſented King *Charles* II. in the Habit of the *Order* of St. *George*, or *Garter*, attended by *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*: *Religion* and *Plenty* holding the Imperial Crown of theſe Kingdoms over his Head, *Mars* and *Mercury* with the Emblems of War and Peace, are on each ſide the Monarch: In the ſame Oval is Regal Government ſupported by Religion and Eternity: Juſtice, attended by Fortitude, Temperance and Prudence, beating down Rebellion and Faction in a *Hydra* of evil *Genii*; in one of which the Painter is ſaid to have introduced the E. of *Sh—y*, a Stateſman of that Reign, diſperſing Libels. On the lower part of the Ceiling, towards

the Throne, in an Octogon, is St. *George*'s Croſs, environed with the *Garter*, within the Star or Glory ſupported by Cupids, with the Motto,

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE.

with the Muſes attending in full Conſort, and other Embelliſhments relating to the grandeur of the *Order*. On the back of the State, or *Sovereign*'s Throne, is a large Drapery, whereon is painted, as large as Life, St. *George* encountring the Dragon, and on the lower border of the Drapery, is inſcribed,

VENIENDO RESTITUIT REM.

In alluſion to King *William* III. who is painted under a Royal Canopy, in the Habit of the *Order*, by Sir *Godfrey Kneller:* The Aſcent to the Throne is by five Steps of fine Marble, to which the Painter has made an addition of five more to great perfection, which agreeably deceive the Sight, and induce the Spectator to believe them equally real.

The Meaſurement of this Room in length, is, as appears by the Plan, 108 feet 8 inches; and the whole *North* ſide is taken up with the Triumph of *Edward* the *Black Prince*, Son to the renowned *Edward* III. in the manner of the *Romans*. The many Conqueſts of this heroick Prince, are partly mentioned before in this Hiſtory, and fill the Hiſtories of ſeveral Nations in *Europe*. On the upper part of the Hall is the Royal *Edward* III. the Conqueror of *France* and *Scotland*, the Builder of this Royal Caſtle, and the illuſtrious Founder of this moſt noble *Order of the Garter*, ſeated on a Throne, receiving the Kings of *France* and *Scotland* Priſoners; the Prince is ſeated in the middle of the Proceſſion, crowned with Lawrel, and carried by Slaves: preceeded by Captives, and attended by the Emblems of Victory, Liberty, and other *Enſignia* of the *Romans*, with the banners of *France* and *Scotland* diſplayed; and, to indulge the Painter's fancy, he has cloſed the Proceſſion with the fiction of the Counteſs of *Saliſbury*, in the perſon of a fine Lady making Garlands for the Prince, and a repreſentation of the *Merry Wives of Windſor*, made famous by *Shakeſpear*'s Muſe.

Of

Of this moſt glorious Prince, *Edward* III. and his victorious Son, Sir *John Denham*, in his excellent Poem, ſpeaks in theſe words:

Of Thee Great Edward, *and thy Greater Son,*
(The Lillies which his Father wore, He won)
And thy Bellona, *who thy Conſort came*
Not only to thy Bed, but to thy Fame;
She to thy Triumph, led one Captive King,
And brought that Son which did the Other bring.

Cooper's *Hill.*

Alluding alſo to Queen *Philippa*, who in the abſence of her Royal Conſort in *France*, was with the King's Army at the Battle of *Nevil's-Croſs*, when the King of *Scotland* was taken Priſoner; and was Mother of this heroick Prince *Edward*, who took the King of *France* Priſoner at the Battle of *Poictiers.*

But to return; at the lower end of the Hall, is a noble Muſick Gallery, ſupported by Slaves, larger than Life, in proper Attitudes, and is ſaid to repreſent a Father and his three Sons, who the valiant *Black Prince* made Captives in his Wars abroad. Over this Gallery, on the lower compartment of the Ceiling, is the Collar of the *Order of the Garter*, fully diſplayed, and the Paintings in the ſeveral Parts of this Room are highly finiſhed, and heightened with Gold, and allude to the Enſigns of the *Garter*, to the Honour of which moſt illuſtrious *Order*, this noble Room is particularly ſet apart and dedicated; and when the *Sovereign* is preſent at an Inſtallation, the *Knights Companions* dine in this Hall of the *Order*. The Painting was performed by *Verrio* afore-mentioned, as appears by this Inſcription at the lower end over the Muſick Gallery.

ANTONIUS VERRIO NEAPOLITANUS
NON IGNOBILE STIRPE NATUS
AUGUSTISSIMI REGIS CAROLI SECUNDI
ET
SANCTI GEORGII
MOLEM HANC FÆLICISSIMA MANU
DECORAVIT.

It.

St. George's Chapel, is next to this Hall, and no lefs royally adorned, on the Ceiling is the *Aſcenſion* nobly painted, and the Altar Piece is the *Laſt Supper* of our Lord, done to great perfection. On the *North* ſide of this Chapel are the Raiſing *Lazarus* from the Dead, the Curing the Sick of the Palſy, with other Miracles of our Saviour, beautifully painted alſo by *Verrio*, and among the Spectators the Painter has introduced his own Effigies, with Sir *Godfrey Kneller*, and Mr. *Cooper*, who aſſiſted him in theſe Paintings. The Cloſets for his Majeſty and the Royal Family make the *Eaſt* end of this Chapel, the Canopy, Curtains, and Furniture are of crimſon Velvet, with Fringe of Gold, and the *Sovereign* always goes to Chapel in great State. The carved Work alſo of this Chapel is worthy the attention of the Curious, done by the famous Artiſt *Gibbons* before-mentioned, in Lime tree, repreſenting great variety of Palms, Doves, Pelicans, and other alluſions to Scripture Hiſtory, alſo the *Star* and *Garter*, and other Ornaments, done to the greateſt perfection, and this Chapel no leſs than St. *George's Hall* equally ſtrikes the Spectator with veneration and ſurprize.

From this Chapel you return into the *Queen's Guard Chamber*, where you firſt entered, and this cloſes the ſeveral State Apartments, which are only ſhewed to the Publick, the other Apartments are not open but when the Court reſides at *Windſor*, and conſiſt of many beautiful Chambers, with Paintings by the beſt Maſters; and it muſt be confeſſed, beſides the great beauty of the Situation, the ſeveral Apartments that compoſe this glorious Palace, are ſpacious and noble, worthy of a Monarch of *Great Britain*, and are not exceeded by the moſt boaſted Palaces of Foreign Princes.

The Inner, or *Horn Court*, as commonly called, from a Pair of Stag's Horns of exceeding largeneſs, taken in the Foreſt, and ſet up in this Court, is uſually looked into by Strangers. This Court is painted in bronze and Stone-colour; on one ſide is repreſented a *Roman* Battle, on the oppoſite a Sea-fight, with the Images of *Jupiter*, *Neptune*, *Mercury*, and *Pallas*. In the Gallery is K. *David* playing before the Ark, with other Paintings, and the whole Court is ornamented with ſeveral Battles of

of the *Greeks* and *Romans*. On the *East* Front, is cut in Letters of Gold:

CAROLUS SECUNDUS REX, *Anno* 1677.

From this Court, by a noble flight of Steps, you enter the *King's Guard-Chamber* before mentioned; In a cavity, under these Steps, and fronting this Court, is a figure of *Hercules* in like Painting: On the Dome over the Steps, is painted the Battle of the Gods, and on the sides of the Stair-case is a representation of the Four Ages of the World, and two Battles of the *Greeks* and *Romans* in *Fresco*.

F I N I S.

CORRIGENDA et ADDENDA.

PAGE 30. line 9. read 12. *Cal. Febr.* Pag. 128. lin. 20. for *any* read *away*. p. 129. l. 32. read *a Perſon*. p. 138. l. 23, *&c.* vide p. 356. p. 185. l. 8. for *States* read *Stalls*. p. 194. l. 15. for *Purls* read *Pearls*. pag. 253. l. 13. for *Frane*, read *Trane*. p. 256. l. 12. for *Hall* read *Hull*. p. 281. l. 11. read *Mowbray*. p. 285. l. 23. read *Thornehaugh*. p. 415. l. 21. for *accedit* read *excidit*. p. 420. l. 20. dele *aſleep*. p. 357. l. 16. read *in the Reign of King* Henry VII. teſte Rymer. *Vol.* 13.

Frogmore Houſe, mentioned pag. 20. has been lately purchaſed by the Hon. *Edward Walpole* Eſq: who has added greatly to its former beauty, by many Improvements both in the Houſe and Gardens.

Dr. *John Gilbert* has been made Biſhop of *Salisbury*, and Chancellor of the *Order of the Garter*, in the Room of Dr. *Sherlock*, tranſlated to the See of *London*.

The Duke of *Somerſet* died *December* 2, 1748. by which an eighth Stall in St. *George*'s Chapel is become vacant.

Laſtly, and what is the principal inducement for this *Addenda*, it is neceſſary to add, that ſince the printing this Hiſtory, I find the Certificate of Mr. *Sewell* relating to the Interment of King *Charles* I. had got into Hiſtory, and is at large inſerted by Mr. *Echard* in his Hiſtory of *England*: As I had not before, occaſion to look into that Author, am now pleaſed to find a Confirmation in Print, of what I had with ſome caution advanced, on my own knowledge only; and it certainly is no ſmall Evidence of the truth of the Fact, to obſerve the agreement of what is above advanced in this Hiſtory, *p.* 362. with the Relation publiſhed by that Gentleman, Vol. II. *p.* 649. and am only concerned, it came not to my knowledge before, as it would have ſaved no ſmall trouble. *May* 18, 1749.

To the foregoing History, *let farther be added the following Account of the late* Chapter *of the* Order *of the* Garter, *held by the* Sovereign *and* Knights-Companions.

KENSINGTON, *June* 22 1749.

THE Sovereign having determined to hold a Chapter of the moſt Noble Order of the Garter, and the Knights Companions reſident in and near *London*, being ſummoned to attend here this Day, there appeared habited in their Mantles his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, and the Knights herein after mentioned, with the Dean of *Windſor* the Regiſter, and Garter King of Arms, in their reſpective Mantles, and wearing their different Badges, who waited the Sovereign's coming; and upon his Appearance, Garter, by the Sovereign's Command, called over the Names of the Knights Companions preſent, beginning with the Juniors in the Order, who thereon proceeded to the Gallery where the Chapter was appointed to be held in the following Method, the Juniors firſt; and the Knights, whoſe Companions in the Stalls oppoſite to them were abſent, went ſingle.

Duke of *Kingſton*, Duke of *Portland*,
Duke of St. *Albans*,
Duke of *Richmond*,
Duke of *Newcaſtle*, Duke of *Grafton*,
Duke of *Dorſet*,
His Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*,
Garter King of Arms, having on his Right Hand the Dean of *Windſor*, Regiſter of the Order.

The SOVEREIGN.

Upon entering the Gallery, the Knights ſtood behind their ſeveral Chairs (placed there as at the Time of holding of the Privy Council) till the Sovereign had ſeated himſelf in the Chair of State at the upper End of the Table, and then, by his Majeſty's Leave, took their Chairs. Then Garter with Reverence acquainted the Sovereign, that the Honourable *Henry Bellenden*, Eſq; attended without the Door,

and most humbly beseeched His Majesty to be admitted to take the Oath of Office, as Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod of this most Noble Order; and he was accordingly introduced in his Mantle; and being come to the Sovereign, he kneeling down took the Oath enjoyned by the Statutes; His Majesty having put the Gold Chain with the Jewel about his Neck, was pleased to confer on him the Honour of Knighthood; then having kissed His the Sovereign's Hand, he withdrew to the Bottom of the Table.

Garter then in like Manner having acquainted the Sovereign, that the Lord Bishop of *Salisbury* attended without the Door, and most humbly besought his Majesty, that he might be admitted to the Office of Chancellor of this most noble Order; which is annexed to that Bishoprick.

And his Lordship in his Episcopal Habit was introduced accordingly between Garter and Black Rod, Black Rod carrying on a Velvet Cushion the Mantle, Gold Chain and Purse; and being come to the Sovereign, Black Rod invested his Lordship with the Mantle; and the Oath of Office being administred to him kneeling, Black Rod on his Knee presented to His Majesty the Gold Chain and Jewel, which His Majesty put round his Neck; and his Lordship having received from the Sovereign the Purse, and kissed His Majesty's Hand, placed himself on the Left Hand of the Chair of State.

Then the Chancellor, by the Sovereign's Command, declared His Royal Pleasure, that the Six * vacant Stalls in the Royal Chapel at *Windsor*, should now be filled; and each Knight having wrote down the Names of nine Persons whom they esteemed most qualified to be elected in a Scrutiny; and having severally subscribed their hands thereto, the same was collected by the Chancellor, and presented by him on his Knee to the Sovereign, who after inspecting them, commanded the Chancellor to declare his Royal Highness Prince *George*, eldest Son of his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, duly elected.

The Second Scrutiny was in like Manner presented to the Sovereign, who after inspecting the same, commanded the Chancellor to declare his most Serene Highness the Margrave of *Anspach* duly elected.

* vide Pag. 270. 347.

Garter

Garter then was commanded to bring in his Grace the Duke of *Leeds*, who being introduced by Garter, kneeled down before the Sovereign, and being knighted with the Sword of State retired; and the Third Scrutiny being collected by the Chancellor, and delivered to the Sovereign in the former Manner, the Chancellor by the Sovereign's Command, declared the Duke of *Leeds* duly elected.

Upon which Garter and Black Rod were ſent to introduce his Grace, who being brought to the Door of the Chapter-Room, was there received by the Dukes of *Kingſton* and *Portland* the Junior Knights, and conducted by them to the Sovereign with the accuſtomed Reverences; Garter carrying on a Velvet Cuſhion, the Garter and George hanging to a Blue Ribbond, did upon his Knee preſent the Garter to the Sovereign, who gave it to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*, and the Duke of *Dorſet*, the two Senior Companions, which they buckled about his Grace's Left Leg, whilſt the Chancellor read the Admonition enjoyned by the Statutes; and then Garter having with like Reverence preſented to the Sovereign the Blue Ribbond and *George*, His Majeſty, aſſiſted by his Royal Highneſs and the Duke of *Dorſet*, put it over his Grace's Left Shoulder, who was then kneeling, the Chancellor in the mean Time reading the proper Admonition. And his Grace having kiſſed the Sovereign's Hand, and thanked his Majeſty for the great Honour done him, roſe up and ſaluted all the Companions ſeverally, who returned their Congratulations, bowed to his Royal Highneſs, and withdrew.

Then his Grace the Duke of *Bedford*, and the Right Hon. the Earls of *Albemarle* and *Granville* were elected, and received the Enſigns of the Order in like Manner, and withdrew.

Garter then called over the Names of the Knights Companions, and the Proceſſion was made back in the Manner before deſcribed, ſave only that the Chancellor and Black Rod went in their proper Places.

Garter then was commanded to bring in his Grace the Duke of Leeds, who being introduced by Garter, kneeled down before the Sovereign, and being knighted with the Sword of State retired; and the Third Serjeant being called by the Chancellor, and delivered to the Sovereign in the former Manner, the Chancellor by the Sovereign's Command, declared the Duke of Leeds duly elected.

Upon which Garter and Black Rod were sent to introduce his Grace, who being brought to the Door of the Chapter-Room, was there received by the Dukes of Kingston and Portland the Junior Knights, and conducted by them to the Sovereign with the accustomed Reverences; Garter carrying on a Velvet Cushion, the Garter and George hanging to a Blue Ribband, did upon his Knee present the Garter to the Sovereign, who gave it to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and the Duke of Leeds, the two Senior Companions, which they buckled about his Grace's Left Leg, while the Chancellor read the Admonition enjoyned by the Statutes; and then Garter having with like Reverence presented to the Sovereign the Blue Ribbond and George, His Majesty, assisted by his Royal Highness and the Duke of Dorset, put it over his Grace's Left Shoulder, who was then kneeling, the Chancellor in the mean Time reading the proper Admonition. And his Grace having kissed the Sovereign's Hand, and thanked his Majesty for the great Honour done him, rose up and saluted all the Companions severally, who returned their Congratulations, bowed to his Royal Highness, and withdrew.

Then his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and the Right Hon. the Earls of Albemarle and Granville were elected, and received the Ensigns of the Order in like Manner, and withdrew.

Garter then called over the Names of the Knights Companions, and the Procession was made back in the Manner before delivered, save only that the Chancellor and Black Rod went in their proper Places.